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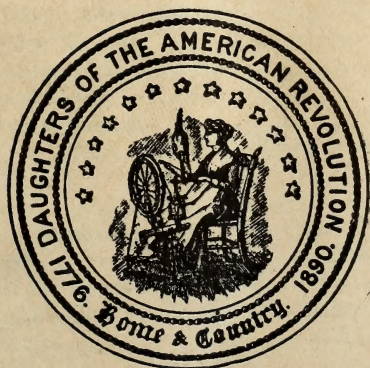
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VOL. XXIX

July--December, 1906.

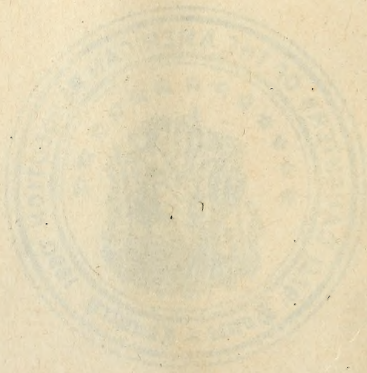


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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1906. No. 1.

SKETCH OF GEN. ANDREW LEWIS.

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

By J. A. Morehead.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have made notable contributions to the sacred cause of rescuing from forgetfulness the noble deeds of the founders of our republic. They have suitably marked the graves of distinguished leaders in the war for independence. They have ably assisted in the difficult task of gathering, sifting, and committing to record the invaluable facts that make up the biography of the heroes of the Revolution. All praise to the Daughters of the American Revolution for this noble, patriotic service.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter has not been tardy in claiming the praiseworthy part in this service of our common country. On April 5, 1898, the initiatory steps towards carrying out the special object of the organization were taken when the remains of Gen. Andrew Lewis were disinterred and removed to this favored spot (East Hill Cemetery, Salem, Virginia). For 117 years the body of General Lewis had rested near by, marked only by a boulder with the letters "A. L." "Should the grave of the old patriot who had fought this country's battles for 27 years—from 1754 to 1781, from Great Meadows almost to Yorktown—longer suffer this cold neglect?" Here is the answer to Dr. J. P. Hale. The persevering efforts of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter have finally issued happily in the erection of this beautiful monument to commemorate the services of the "Hero of Point Pleasant."

Gen. Andrew Lewis was born in Ireland. His father, John

Lewis, descended from a Huguenot family, which took refuge in that country from the persecutions that followed the assassination of Henry IV of France. He married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, who was a descendant of a once powerful clan in Scottish Highlands. Of this union, five sons and a daughter were born, the third son being Andrew Lewis, the subject of this sketch. John Lewis had a lease in County Donegal, where the oppressive treatment of his landlord so enraged him that he took his life, and, a price being set upon his head, he fled to Pennsylvania. In 1730 he was joined by his wife and children and two years later removed to Bellefont, Virginia, near the present town of Staunton, being the first white resident of Augusta county. John Lewis died in 1762, and with his son, Samuel, and with his wife, Margaret Lynn, is buried two miles east of Staunton, his tomb bearing the inscription: "Here lies the remains of John Lewis, who slew the Irish Lord, settled Augusta county, located the town of Staunton, and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the American Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Lewis and Mary Calhoun, and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, September, 1678, and died in Virginia, February 1st, 1762. He was a brave man, a true patriot and a friend of liberty throughout the world."

Gen. Andrew Lewis lived on the Roanoke, in the county of Botetourt. Some of his descendants are now living in Roanoke county. He was born in 1720 in Ireland and died, 1781, in Virginia.

General Lewis did much service in the wars against the Indians. He was twice wounded at Fort Necessity; was appointed by Washington major of his regiment during the French and Indian war, and no officer more fully enjoyed his confidence. Major Lewis commanded the Sandy Creek expedition in 1756, and was made prisoner at Grant's defeat, where he displayed signal prudence and bravery. His fortitude while a prisoner was equal to his bravery in battle and commanded the respect of the French officers. He was upwards of six feet in stature, and of uncommon activity and strength, and of a form of exact symmetry. His countenance

was stern and invincible, his appearance reserved and distant. When he was a commissioner in behalf of Virginia at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in New York in 1768, the governor of that colony remarked to him, that "The earth seemed to tremble under him as he walked along." In 1774 while representing Botetourt county at the House of Burgesses, Indian hostilities were renewed on the western frontier. Lewis was appointed brigadier-general by Governor Dunmore, and, commanding the forces raised in Augusta and Botetourt, marched down the Kanawha valley to Point Pleasant, where he gained a notable victory over the large Indian force led by the great Shawnee warrior, Cornstalk. Lord Dunmore was to form a junction with General Lewis at Point Pleasant for the purpose of effectively subduing the allied Indian forces. Delaying, to endeavor to negotiate treaties of peace with the enemy, without any warning of the change of his plans having been given to General Lewis, the governor failed to appear at the appointed place of meeting. Here, being engaged by the large force of Indians, General Lewis must needs meet the emergency with his own force of some 800 men. For this reason the historian, Robert R. Howison, well says: "The whole honor of this bloody battle must rest with General Lewis and his gallant men. Dunmore is entitled to no part in it, and little merited the thanks which the Virginia convention afterward bestowed on him." So it appears that the title of the hero of Point Pleasant was well won by General Lewis.

The prowess of the Lewises, father and sons, particularly of the General, was so thoroughly recognized and feared by the Indians that it gave rise to superstitious rumors. For example, it was thought that the red clover, introduced by the colonists, was simply the indigenous white dyed in the blood of the red men slain by the Lewises in battle. You are doubtless familiar with the lines of Thomas Dunn English:

"The mystery men of our nation
Declared that the blood you have shed
Has fallen so fastly and freely,
That the white clover flowers run red."

When the war of Independence commenced, Washington considered Lewis the foremost military man in America, and the one most worthy of the position of commander-in-chief of the American army. Lewis was appointed brigadier and took charge of the Virginia troops at Norfolk. In 1776, after Dunmore had burned Norfolk and committed other depredations, General Lewis attacked him at Gwynn's Island, defeated him, and drove him out, ridding our soil forever of any foreign governor. In 1781, General Lewis was seized with a fever and resigned his command. In the same year he died, twenty miles from his estate, "Richlands," in Roanoke. In the presence of numerous friends and relations, he was buried on an eminence overlooking the beautiful valley of the Roanoke river.

Thus through the bare outlines of his life-history available, can be obtained glimpses of the strength of manhood, capacity for leadership, and patriotic labors, which characterized Gen. Andrew Lewis. Who can estimate the value of his contribution as pioneer, statesman, and soldier, to the liberties of the American People? The commonwealth of Virginia has well recognized the services of Gen. Andrew Lewis to the country by including the statue of this distinguished soldier of the Revolution along with those of Washington, Marshall, etc., in the plan of the noble monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond, Virginia.

Indebtedness to the various histories of Virginia and to private sources is freely acknowledged by the author of this brief address.

The Continental Hall committee meeting, held in June, was largely attended despite the extreme heat. Much enthusiasm was shown in the matter of urging forward the work upon the building; after remarks by the president general in favor of such procedure (she believing activity in building both business-like and encouraging to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution) it was enthusiastically resolved to go on with the work to the extent of the treasury's resources in the Continental Hall fund.

THE OLD FORT BOONESBOROUGH.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will pass over the birthplace of Daniel Boone, and his migration from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, and thence to Kentucky, his daring exploits and escapades; leading a nomadic life, and at last making a permanent stand and location at the old Fort Boonesborough.

With a few faithful pioneers and friends, he made the way for thousands who should follow after, in the footsteps he had so faithfully and persistently trod. This was the strongest fortified fort of Virginia within the limits of the present state of Kentucky, and was the main refuge of safety for settlers both north and south of the Kentucky river.

The erection of this first fortress, around whose walls were fought the battles that named our state the "Dark and Bloody Ground," was begun one day after the Revolutionary war had opened with the shedding of blood at Lexington, Massachusetts. By the 7th of June, 1775, news of the beginning of the Revolutionary war had reached the fort. The location of the fort was about sixty feet from the beautiful Kentucky river on a gentle slope overlooking its opposite banks. The length of the fort was 250 feet, allowing 20 feet for each cabin, and its breadth about 150 feet. There were about 30 cabins; these houses were built of rough logs and were bullet proof. The fort was surrounded by timbers twelve feet high set upright with two heavy wooden gates on opposite sides.

Kentucky was formally taken possession of April 20, 1775. As the Revolutionary war progressed, the fort at Boonesborough became an object of special vengeance on the part of the Indian and Canadian loyalists around Detroit, aiding the British cause. The fort was visited by British spies and suffered three assaults by formidable bodies of British and Indians, once on the 16th of April, 1777, again on the 6th of July in the same year, and again on the 8th of August, 1778.

This old fort being the first firm foothold the white man had made in this—then the redman's land,—proved a veritable city of refuge to many a closely and hotly pursued pioneer by the redskins. Toward the close of the year of 1775 the white settler, emboldened by the example of Boone and a few others, began to pour into its fertile lands.

About 100 feet from the fort stood a beautiful elm tree, under whose shadow sat Kentucky's first legislative body, May, 1775, and of all the grove which surrounded the old fort in Boone's day, only one solitary monarch of the forest remains. This tree is twenty-two feet in circumference and seven feet diameter, and is still quite well preserved. About 200 feet from the fort are two or three springs of water, both sweet and mineral, surrounded by as beautiful a grove of trees as ever grew.

The land around the fort was staked off into town lots, and each member of the stockade given a portion, and was for several years the capital of the Transylvania, but the town was never built, and the romantic scenery of her hills and bosky dells are still undisturbed by artificial life, which would so soon have effaced the traces of Boone and the red warrior Blackfish and other Indian chiefs, who at that time gave so much trouble.

An amusing incident is told of a Mrs. Nelson, who had come from Virginia to the fort when a little girl, fell heir to one of the lots, and receiving no benefit from it, determined to sell it and effected a sale with Mr. Green Clay for a satin dress.

The ford was pointed out to us where Boone and Blackfish ratified a treaty, and with what interest we gazed on the placid waters of the Kentucky river, thinking of the stolen girls, of their bravery, rescue and return home.

Most of the members of the Boonesborough Chapter are descendants of the co-patriots of Boone; to give a full list would include nearly every prominent family in the state at that period. Our fathers and mothers imbibed from their heroic ancestors those stern and manly traits that redeemed the land

from the wilderness, and thereby gave the Union one of her chiefest jewels.

As Kentuckians to-day we are not ungrateful, we fully appreciate Boone's arduous task, his privations, his undaunted bravery, his perseverance, and we love to think of his disinterested love for his country, and we love to feast our eyes on the thousands of acres of golden corn blessing her fertile valleys, our matchless blue grass, our fine cattle and superbly grand and magnificent horses, and last our brave and patriotic women. We feel that while we have breath we will sing the praises of our old Kentucky home, and while Boone stands pre-eminent as a pioneer, we as granddaughters of those co-patriots of his, who shared his dangers, both by day and night, we would also wish them to share in his glory.

We are true to our race and blood, and if this feeble effort of mine could awaken our spirits of patriotism, so as to start Kentuckians to thinking of the old fort as something dear to their memory, instead of something of the past; then we might start a subscription to build a monument to Boonesborough on that memorable little hillside, to those noble men and women, who so nobly prepared the way for Kentucky's greatness of to-day, so that the coming generation, like the Israelites of old may ask, "What meaneth these stones?"

May God speed the work of recognition of such service rendered, and to a liberal response is the earnest wish of the treasurer of the Boonesborough Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

N. J. N.

The souvenir year book of the Kansas City Chapter shows growth and prosperity. It is illustrated by pictures of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general; Mrs. Walker, vice-president from Missouri; Miss Gentry, regent, besides several pictures showing places and men identified with early history of Missouri and Kansas.

It is hoped the Daughters see that their year books are sent to such libraries as the New York State Library, at Albany. Many libraries are now making special requests for such pamphlets.

SALUTE THE FLAG.

By Mary Anderson Orton.

Salute the flag! for it was born
In need, amid a nation's throes,
It flung its martial folds aloft,
A menace to our bitter foes.

Salute the flag! the standard brave,
Of valiant Continental men,
Who gave their homes, their lives, their all
So dear to men, both now and then.

Salute the flag! 'mid battles' roar
It bears the warring hosts along
And helps to win a righteous cause,
Uplifts the weak, spurs on the strong.

Salute the flag! it rides the prow
Of battleship, the navy's boast,
The iron citadel of war
Whose ramparts grim protect our coast.

Salute the flag! it shelter makes
For other men of other climes,
Brings order out of chaos dark,
And leads the way to peaceful times.

Salute the flag! in times of peace
It throws its shelt'ring folds around
The merchantman who plies his trade
And far to foreign shores is bound.

Salute the flag! it floats on high
Where childish minds are taught to know
And love, the emblem of the free,
The stars which liberty bestow.

Salute the flag! it floats above
The structures reared in national pride,
And proudly points that all may note
The onward march, the length'ning stride.

Salute the flag! in brave array,
It heads the civic column proud
And kindly waves its stars and stripes
In answer to the cheering crowd.

Salute the flag! it limply hangs
In mute dejection and in grief,
In honor of our country's great,
Whose span of life was all too brief.

Salute the flag! it marks the tomb
Of one who fought when sorely tried,
The patriot of "Seventy-six,"
Who freedom won although he died.

Salute the flag! it shrouds the form,
Of loyal soldier in his grave.
You cannot know its glory all
Until you see it fold the brave.

Salute the flag! the shrouded form
Is slowly sinking from our sight,
And grandly shine the stars and stripes,
In promise of a brighter light.

The pressure upon the genealogical department is very great, and it has been found impossible to insert the inquiries for many months after they have been received.

The amount of room in the magazine is limited, and every branch of the organization is justly entitled to the full share of recognition in its pages. Upon careful consideration, by the editor of the magazine, it has been thought advisable to limit, as far as possible, the inquiries to ancestors who lived after 1700, in this way aiding those who are especially interested in the Revolutionary period. This decision is in harmony with the object of the magazine—namely, to promote the welfare, growth and interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

When space permits, the genealogical department will be open to all inquiries, as heretofore, but precedence will be given to the later period.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

Several persons have been deterred from entering the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on account of not being able to find proof of their descent from Aaron Merrill, a Revolutionary soldier in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, the History of Hampton crediting him with only one child. Mrs. Bell Merrill Draper, Kendall Green, Washington, District of Columbia, has sent the following extract from the town records of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, vol. 2, page 160:

AARON MERRILL BY MERCEY, HIS WIFE.

John, born Aug. 14, 1776.
Mary, born June 30, 1778.
Moses, born January 18, 1780.
Sally, born March 4, 1782.
Betty, born Dec. 2, 1784.
Hannah, born Oct. 5, 1786.
Aaron, born January 12, 1789.
Eunice, born Dec. 12, 1790.
Wingate, born Dec. 16, 1793.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

From Gleason's Pictorial. Copied by Miss Janet Cowing.

CARY.—Jan. 10, 1852, at North Bridgewater, Mass., Mr. Jonathan Cary, 95 years, a soldier of the Revolution.

BELL.—At Coleraine, Mass., Mr. Walter Bell, 94 years, a Revolutionary pensioner and a native of Roxbury.

PIERPONT.—Jan. 17, 1852, at North Haven, Mass., Mr. John Pierpont, 91 years, a soldier of the Revolution.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MARIA BLAKE RINGLEKA.

The Rebecca Park Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Galesburg, Ill., is happy to count among its members, one of the six "Real Daughters" of the state.



Mrs. Maria Blake Ringleka.

Mrs. Maria Ringleka is eighty-eight years old, having been born in 1818, on a farm across the Canadian line, near the town of Rednersville. She is the daughter of Francis Blake, a Frenchman, who came to this country, without friends or kindred, in 1775 or 1776. He joined the army soon after his ar-

rival in this country. He served as a private in Captain Badger's company of Colonel Wingate's regiment of New Hampshire troops during the summer of 1776. After the war he settled in Canada, where, late in life, he married a young woman, Susan Wanamaker. Maria was their oldest child. As her father died when she was only nine years old, she remembers little about him. At one time her mother was ill and expressed a great longing to see a brother who lived a hundred miles away. There were no railroads, no telegraph wires; there seemed no way to get him word, yet wishing to gratify his young wife's desire, Mr. Blake himself walked the hundred miles and brought back with him the brother she had wished to see. At that time he was past seventy and the long walk had wearied him greatly. He died soon afterwards.

Maria grew to womanhood in Canada and married Frederick Cronk, a cooper by trade. They decided to come to the United States and go west to live. The trip was accomplished by wagon and long stops were made in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Finally, in 1846, they reached the village of Henderson, near Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. Cronk died soon after their arrival, but his widow with several small children, remained there. In the course of time she was married again, to Mr. Henry M. Ringleka, who died in the spring of 1898. Mrs. Ringleka still calls Henderson her home, although she is living at present with a daughter, Mrs. Henry Martin, in Galesburg.

She is quite deaf and prefers a very quiet life. In the home she is full of energy, claiming, as her privilege, the doing of the weekly mending. In the last four months she has pieced and quilted, without aid from any one, five quilts.—MARY BATES SARGENT, *Historian Rebecca Park Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Galesburg, Illinois.*

MRS. HARRIET FARRIE.

Boston Tea Party Chapter of Massachusetts was felicitous in April, 1905, in securing Mrs. Harriet Farrie, of Somerville, as the fourth "Real Daughter" since its organization.

Mrs. Farrie, the youngest of twelve children of Josiah, Jr.,

and Joanna Bemis, was born in Quincy, October 30, 1806; married William Farrie, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 27, 1833, and became the mother of several children.

Previous to 1905, she had become deeply interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, as when in friendly intercourse (acquaintances for fifty years) she had listened to stories of our chapter work and evinced much enthusiasm as



Mrs. Harriet Farrie.

she wondered if her daughter was eligible to become a member, little dreaming of the advantage in store for herself.

The circumstance of her father (dressed in uniform) entering the home one day and exclaiming, "Peace is declared," and the subsequent illumination of the house as darkness approached, was very familiar to her; but that was in 1814.

How happy was I when inadvertently the data necessary to insure her admission as an honored member of the Daughters of the American Revolution crossed my vision; in two months she was enrolled as a "Real Daughter" and was the recipient of the "Gold Souvenir Spoon" from the National Society.

Mrs. Farrie is a charming companion, as she tells many anec-

dotes of former days and recalls the time when she sat at her father's side while he read aloud from historical volumes.

She loved the flag and a promise of her helpmate that she should possess one, some time, was fulfilled near the advent of the Civil War; she recounts the happy days (when having received from the Charlestown navy yard the bunting cut and all ready to be sewed) she and her daughter, stitch by stitch, fashioned the large flag which still floats on the breeze on all patriotic occasions; yet enveloped within its folds still remains for her the sadness of those days when it was draped in mourning for our three martyred presidents.

Her ninety-ninth birthday, October 30th, was one to be remembered; she was well and entertained friends throughout the day and evening.

Her father, Josiah Bemis, Jr., was born at Waltham, March 14, 1751, and died at Charlestown about 1821. He marched to Concord and Lexington, April 19, 1775, and rendered active service until July, 1776. Some time after the war he removed to Quincy, where he owned a stone quarry, and he, with two other masons, tried the first experiment of splitting stone with wedges, which proved successful. He built *Nix's Mate* in Boston harbor, and also some buildings which are still standing in the city.—EMELINE B. SIMONDS, *Secretary Boston Tea Party Chapter*.

Miss Edith A. Brockett has prepared a perpetual patriotic calendar for the Orange Mountain Chapter, the proceeds to go to Continental Hall. It is a calendar of the great events in American history and will be found useful to those working among foreigners. Price 25 cents. Address Miss Brockett, at 191 Prospect street, East Orange, New Jersey.

The year book of George Walton Chapter is a beautiful souvenir. The study for the year is Colonial America. Many felicitous quotations, a list of reference books and appropriate illustrations enhance the value of the booklet.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—All Daughters of the American Revolution are beginning to feel the dominant note of present conditions in the call for patriotic education: In the need of assisting our "immigration" to amalgamate into good American citizens. We have also begun to realize that in the mountains of Tennessee and other mountainous districts of the south are men living *needing assistance*. *Men*, many of whom are descendants of valiant soldiers of the Revolution. Many chapters have awakened to a feeling of personal responsibility in this matter by the stirring and pathetic appeal of Miss Margaret Henry, of Maryville College, and one of the first patriotic acts of the year of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter was to vote a scholarship to any one Miss Henry might designate among her people. This gift to the living was followed by a pledge to the memory of the dead, and one hundred dollars was promised for Defenders' monument to be erected in our city to mark the spot where defenders made a stand against the invading army during the Revolution. The chapter has also made a beginning in the patriotic education of foreigners, by securing the services of an able Italian lecturer, Dr. Noversi, who gave patriotic lectures to the Italians of our city. A gift of one hundred and fifty dollars was given for Mary Clap Wooster Chapter for Continental Hall. This gift was presented by Mrs. Frank Benedict, who added to this generosity the personal gift of six thousand dollars toward the erection of that magnificent memorial building.

A fair given in aid of veterans of the war called forth the efforts of a contingent of the Daughters of the chapters, and the Mary Clap Wooster booth, besides receiving the largest number of votes as being the most attractive booth at the fair, presented to the chairman the sum of \$234.50 as the result of its existence, and the proceeds of one day were devoted to

the sufferers at San Francisco. Able papers have been prepared by the members of our chapter and others, among them an admirable paper on General Hull was read by Mr. Frederick Cogswell. That fascinating subject, "The Missions of California," was treated by Mrs. Albert Holt, and a valuable account of the Lewis and Clark exposition was given by Mrs. George Crittenden. The year has been marked by gifts to the living and tributes to the dead, and a virile chord has been struck in the future work of the Daughters of the American Revolution toward patriotic education.—GRACE SALISBURY, *Historian*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the Norwalk Chapter took place May 18, in the Historical House. The reports of the secretary, Mrs. J. H. Fillow, and the treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Stearns, showed a successful and delightful year's work and entertainment for the members. The southern girl whose tuition is paid by the chapter in Maryville College, Tennessee, sends creditable reports of her progress.

The local work among the foreign citizens was reported by Mrs. A. J. Donley. The reading room has been open each evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, from October 9 to May 16. In that time 3,625 persons have used the reading matter provided at the room and 1,064 books were loaned for home use, 368 of which were in Hungarian or Italian.

Three traveling libraries were borrowed from the Connecticut public library committee and the chapter owns over 100 books in English and Hungarian. Gifts of magazines for the reading room were much appreciated. The increased use of the library was noticeable in contrasting the previous year's statistics with this report: Attendance, 1,903 last year; 3,265 this year. Books loaned, 679 last year; 1,064 this year.

The business was followed by an address on the recent Continental Congress by Mrs. E. J. Hill, the chapter delegate, who was in attendance with the regent, Mrs. C. Swartz. Mrs. Hill had attended all the sessions of the Congress since 1892 and spoke as a veteran versed in all the politics of that lively body.

The election of officers resulted in the retention of last year's board.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter (West Hartford, Connecticut).—When Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636, with a band of cultivated and resolute men and women journeyed westward from Newtown seeking a desirable location for a new colony, he traversed the fair valley of the Connecticut with its broad, fertile meadows and forest-crowned hills, and purchasing from an Indian sachem territory bounded north and south by Windsor and Wethersfield, and from the Connecticut west several miles to the wilderness, here located.

The colony flourished and when at the time of the Revolutionary War the need of aid came, West Hartford was not backward in responding to the call for troops.

Thomas Hart Hooker, of the fifth generation in direct line of descent from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, was among the first to enlist, in May, 1775. Freeing his slaves before leaving home, saying, "I will not fight for liberty and leave a slave at home," he bravely fulfilled his duties, and died in Revolutionary service the following winter.

His wife, Sarah Whitman Hooker, a descendant of one of the first settlers, was born at West Hartford, February 27th, 1747, and married February 1st, 1769, Thomas Hooker for her first husband.

She was a woman of strong, independent character, beloved for her gentleness and kindness, and nobly assisted in various ways the work of the patriotic cause.

Several years after Thomas Hooker's death she married Captain Seth Collins, of the same place, and lived to the good old age of ninety years, esteemed and revered by her townspeople, and was buried in the old cemetery, January 5, 1837.

A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was officially organized in West Hartford by the Connecticut state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, on January 27th, 1906. This chapter was called the "Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter," in memory of the wife of Thomas Hart Hooker, while the regent and registrar elected were direct descendants of this noble

woman—Miss Sarah Whitman Talcott and Miss Mary Whitman.

This chapter has the largest charter membership of any chapter in the National Society and although the "baby chapter" at the time of our organization, we were enabled to nominate a delegate to accompany our regent to the National Congress at Washington in April, having more than the required number of fifty members to be represented by a delegate, a fact we are very proud of.

As yet we have done but little in our infancy, though plans are under consideration for accomplishing the purpose for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have organized, namely, to arouse patriotic, historical and educational interest, and to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.

On Decoration day, through our influence, all known graves of Revolutionary soldiers were decorated with the "Betsy Ross" flags of thirteen stars, and the graves of Sarah Whitman Hooker and Sarah Whitman Trumbull, aunt of the former and patron saint of the Trumbull Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution, of Watertown, Connecticut, were covered with flowers.

On the grave of the former, our patron saint, we placed the "National Marker," and hope soon to replace it with a permanent one of stone.

Our work and program for the winter are well started, and with great interest and enthusiasm we are expecting encouraging results.

On June 9th we held our monthly meeting at the Ellsworth House, Windsor, Connecticut, the old historical home under control of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and furnished with gifts from all the chapters in the state. With perfect weather and a merry crowd, who examined the old relics with a critical and appreciative interest, it proved a day of pleasure.—MRS. HARRIETTA TYLER BARBER, *Historian*.

Colonel Haslet Chapter (Dover, Delaware).—Friday, June 8, was a red letter day in the history of the Delaware Daugh-

ters, the occasion being a visit of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society, to Colonel Haslet Chapter. The first function of the day was a luncheon at the home of the state regent of Delaware, Mrs. C. D. Sypherd, of Dover.

The house and commodious porch of Mrs. Sypherd, in its garb of flags, bunting and flowers, were most beautiful; and add to this the lovely and attractive lunch tables and the dainty luncheon served by the pretty young women, and you have a picture long to be remembered. After a very informal reception, Mrs. McLean was escorted to her lunch table by Mrs. Sypherd, state regent; Mrs. Massey, regent, and Mrs. Lucy Richardson, vice-regent, at which time Mrs. Massey welcomed her with a few choice words of appreciation, which met a prompt and beautiful response. After luncheon was served the regent of Colonel Haslet Chapter, Mrs. Massey, again welcomed the president general and gave an opportunity to all the regents and vice-regents of Delaware and Philadelphia to add their greetings in person. Responses were made by Mrs. Sypherd, state regent; Miss Agnes Cummins, state vice-regent; Miss E. L. Crowell, regent Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia; Miss Massey, vice-regent; Mrs. Delaware Clark, regent Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Newark; Mrs. Horace G. Knowles, regent Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington; Miss Syrina Hall, regent John Pettegrew Chapter, Milford; Mrs. Peterson, Speakman's Chapter; the Elizabeth Cooke Chapter, of Smyrna, was represented by the vice-state regent, Miss Cummins, of Smyrna.

A greeting to Mrs. McLean from the honorary state regent of Delaware, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, was read by Mrs. Sypherd. "The Blue Hen's Chickens," Children of the American Revolution, were represented by Elizabeth Beers, of Dover. After Mrs. McLean expressed her pleasure and appreciation at being with the Delaware Daughters, she gave an address so replete with beauty, strength and eloquence that not only her admirers were entranced and pleased, but strangers were loud in encomiums of praise. At the close of this address, upon a motion of the honorary regent, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Anderson, Mrs. McLean was elected a Daughter of Delaware. A

feature of the decorations which pleased the president general was a motto on wide white satin ribbon in blue lettering, "Welcome to our President General."

The second function of the day was a reception and garden party at the beautiful home of Mrs. H. A. Richardson, given by the vice-regent of the chapter, Mrs. Lucy M. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson had not forgotten to add all she could in the way of decoration to the already beautiful and magnificent grounds and home. Here were received not only the patriotic women of the Daughters and Dames, but many friends of the hostess as well. Add to this the delightful strains of Miss Brown's orchestra and the pretty gowns of the women, the beautiful lunch room and the picture is complete.

Elgin Chapter (Elgin, Illinois).—The Elgin Chapter, Miss Dora M. Dickenson, regent, has been enjoying a series of peculiarly interesting meetings, due largely to the efficiency of our program committee. This committee assigned for our year's study "Women who have had a hand in making our nation's history." The books of reference were "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days," "Dames and Daughters of the Young Republic," by Geraldine Brooks; "Women of the American Revolution," by Elizabeth Ellet; "Through the Gates of Old Romance," by W. Jay Mills; "Peggy O'Neal," "Hugh Wynne," and "The Conquest."

The work was opened by an afternoon devoted to the "Times of Andrew Jackson." Able papers on "Rachel Jackson" and "Peggy O'Neal" were presented. When refreshments were served each napkin was found tied with red, white and blue ribbon, to which was attached a *bona-fide* hickory nut, in memory of "Old Hickory," and a nut less hard to crack in a limerick upon the attached card. Here are samples:

There's a club called the D. A. R.
Whose fame is known near and far.
The Daughters speak loud,
Of an ancestry proud,
And are loyal to stripe and to star.

There once was a great man, named George,
Who was hero of Valley Forge.
The tree with his hatchet,
He never did scratch it
Though with cherries himself he would gorge.

There was once a soldier named Miles,
Who in love-making knew not the styles;
So he sent John instead,
While Pris shook her head;
But her face it was wreathed all in smiles.

These limericks were read aloud and the names to which they referred pronounced by acclamation, while the ladies ate ice cream with hickory nut sauce.

This meeting set the pace for the season, and several subsequent ones were accentuated by poetic writings. For one, the committee prepared limericks upon the names of members and invited guests. At another, the February meeting, each lady present wrote a bit of love-rhyme to complete the hand-made valentines which the committee furnished.

The strong characters of Margaret Brent, Deborah Sampson, Lydia Darrah and Abigail Adams were ably discussed by paper or talk at one meeting; Margaret Shippen Arnold and Sacajawea at another. At our open meeting, members and guests were delighted by living pictures of belles noted in our nation's history, which were tersely but beautifully described by the conductor. At the February meeting, "Historic Love Affairs" were set forth by presenting in various ways the love chapters in which figure Priscilla and John Alden (and a direct descendant of this famed couple presented this); Martha Custis and George Washington; Betsey Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton; Dolly Price and James Madison, and a host of others.

The series of meetings concluded with the celebration of Flag day, and a study of Betsy Ross. On this occasion the chapter voted to present the Young Women's Christian Association, whose building has just reached completion, a large flag. The committee in charge of this meeting had communicated with the great-granddaughter of Betsey Ross, and ob-

tained full information regarding the noted flagmaker, as well as a miniature reproduction in silk of the first flag, made by the descendant's skilful hands.—CARRIE B. LEONARD, *Historian*.

George Rogers Clark Chapter (Oak Park, Illinois), has just closed its eleventh year of work with a membership of ninety-seven.

In the earlier years, its meetings were for the most part commemorative of historical events. Later, two interesting and profitable years were spent in the study of the history of Illinois. After this there developed a desire to have our chapter stand for patriotic work, on broad, progressive lines, and the past two years have been spent in evolving a plan. Being near Chicago, with its great numbers of foreigners and poor, the field was close at hand and people interested in the vacation school movement, the Frederick Douglas Center for colored people, the John Wertry Reform School, and the juvenile court for delinquents, were invited to address us, outlining in a general way their work and its needs. This furnished the scope of our work for last year, and was preliminary to and preparatory for this year's work.

We were shown clearly that the highest type of patriotism was to inspire others with a love of country. Appreciating that in this way the Daughters of the American Revolution might work out a scheme of practical usefulness, the George Rogers Clark Chapter proposed to the Chicago chapter and chapters of adjoining towns, that they co-operate with us in patriotic work in the poorer districts of Chicago—either in public lecture courses on patriotism, in teaching civics or in some other work along those lines—with the result that a board was formed consisting of the regent and two members from each chapter, to carry out this work for the coming year, the board to plan the work and submit its plan for the approval of the chapters, the chapters to support it as each is able.

Believing also that we have work to do at home, we have striven earnestly to educate public sentiment to a saner observance of the Fourth of July. With its accompaniment of

accident and death, it has come to be a day to be dreaded and our chapter has devoted two days to the consideration of how we can help to make it a safer day. A committee was appointed to inform themselves as to the statutes regulating the use of firearms and explosives and see that they were enforced, and a petition has been sent to the president of the village board urging that the hours for their use on that day be shortened. Although so deeply interested in this serious work, the social side of our chapter life has not been neglected. We always offer a cup of tea with light refreshments after each meeting and we have received twice during the year—once to greet our state regent, Mrs. B. F. Fessenden. At our second reception our own regent, Mrs. H. C. Todd, opened her beautiful house to our chapter and their friends and a very interesting Lincoln evening was enjoyed. We listened to reminiscences of the martyred president, were shown a most interesting collection of Lincoln's photographs and listened to an address by Judge Cutting on the "Ideal American Citizen."

We are supporting a traveling library made up of historical novels and lives of famous Americans, and we have contributed to the fund for Fort Massac, the monument at Arlington and Continental Hall.

We have lost by death this year a beloved and honored charter member and an honorary member, the able and brilliant Mrs. James H. Walker.—MRS. NELLIE C. BEYE, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—We started this year's work with the determination of earning \$300 for the Continental Hall fund, and began to study ways and means to accomplish our task.

In November, we held a bazar, which proved a success, socially and financially.

In response to a circular of the national president general asking that the 22nd of February be suitably observed by the Daughters of every state, the chapter gave a successful and attractive Colonial tea and entertainment.

The chairman of the program committee was Mrs. Charles Mountford and she is to be congratulated upon the very fine

program which she gave to those present. Mrs. Annie Thombs Johnson and Miss Findlay were the vocalists and they were accompanied by Harry W. Locke. Mrs. Frank I. Moore played the mandolin and Mrs. Leon O. McKeen the guitar.

Miss MacDonald made a patriotic address and the regent, Mrs. F. E. Boothby, spoke briefly and told a little story. There were some other numbers and then the social hour followed. Mrs. Frank Merrill in Colonial costume was a stately dame while Mrs. Bedlow, who served the tea, was more like a diminutive French duchess. Mrs. Newland Bishop was the chairman of the committee on refreshments and so it goes without saying that all details were perfectly looked after. She was assisted by Mrs. George P. Thomas, Mrs. John Spaulding, Mrs. R. S. Thomes and Miss Georgia Redlon. Many of the Sons of the American Revolution were present and the members of the historical society were well represented.

The chapter has placed a large number of copies of the Declaration of Independence in the high, grammar and primary schools throughout the state.

The treasurer paid over to the state chairman, Continental Hall fund, \$300 for our chapter's contribution.

The Maine Daughters of the American Revolution have secured one of the \$1,000 rooms for the Maine room.

We are making arrangements for a drama in the fall, from which we hope to realize a goodly sum.—MRS. C. F. MOUNTFORT, *Historian*.

Thomas Johnson Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland), presented to Governor Warfield on May 23rd, a copy of the resolutions passed by the chapter commending him for his action in having restored the old senate chamber at Annapolis, to its original architectural beauty. The presentation was made at the beautiful home of Mrs. James D. Iglehart, vice-regent of the chapter, who gave a handsome reception to the chapter and other invited guests, among them being Bishop and Mrs. Paret, Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Mrs. De

Courcy Thom, Admiral Stirling, Judge Stockbridge, Rev. Wm. M. Dame and many others.

The presentation address was made by Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, regent of the chapter, and was responded to in a graceful way by Governor Warfield. The address of Mrs. Rogers was as follows:

Your Excellency: For many years the desire of all patriotic Marylanders has been to see the old senate chamber restored to its original architectural beauty. We congratulate ourselves that we have at last an executive in sympathy with the restoration of historic landmarks and that to-day we can see again the quaint and classic features that characterized the senate chamber in the time of General Washington. The Thomas Johnson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a meeting held February 22, passed resolutions of thanks and approval, which we now offer for your acceptance. Our resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That the members of the Thomas Johnson Chapter hereby express to Governor Edwin Warfield their high appreciation of his excellent work in the restoration of the old senate chamber in the state house at Annapolis. In that historic room where General Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army, many notable men have assembled and it is a source of great pride that the governor of Maryland has caused this ancient room to be restored to its former condition."

Those whose names appeared on the copy of the resolutions which was handsomely engrossed and framed were:

Fanny Johnson Rogers, regent; Monterey Watson Iglehart, vice-regent; Mrs. Yates Stirling, recording secretary; Rosalie W. Page, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. F. Smith, treasurer; Mrs. Parks Fisher, registrar; Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, historian.

—MRS. JAMES MERCER GARNETT, *Historian*.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Massachusetts).—The chapter has just had their regular June "outing day" under their new regent, Mrs. Harriet E. Wheelock. The day was spent in visiting historic Boston, the Old South Church, Faneuil Hall, the old state house, etc. The chapter is small, numbering only thirty-one and in a country town of less than four thousand people, but they are alive and patriotic and doing much good work.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter (Kalamazoo, Michigan).—

The annual meeting of the chapter was held on the afternoon of June 6th, when a very interesting report of the Continental Congress of 1906 was given by the retiring regent, Mrs. F. A. Taylor.

The past year has been a prosperous one. A creditable amount of money (\$150) was sent on to Washington for the Continental Hall fund, which, considering the size of the chapter made us the "banner" chapter of Michigan.

The coming year the Daughters will bend their energies towards raising money for a handsome steel and wood flag pole, to be erected in Bronson Park, July 4, 1907.

A new set of officers was elected and the chapter adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in October.

Mrs. E. N. Dingley, the retiring secretary, extended an invitation to the chapter to attend a Colonial luncheon at her home on Flag day, June 14th.

The spacious piazza, which overlooks the beautiful city of Kalamazoo was patriotically decorated with flags, bunting and the large insignia of the society. The Daughters, many of them, came in Colonial attire—powdered hair and beauty "patches."

A big dinner bell vigorously rung by the hostess, called the guests to their places. When all had been properly placed, the hostess "Mistress" Marion Dingley called upon the chaplain to say grace. This she did—all standing—after which a stanza of "America" was sung. When seated the guests found at each place, a stick pin ornamented, with a tiny American flag and the following menu card:

Complimentary Luncheon

By

Mistress Miriam R. Dingley

To the

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter

(Insignia)

D. A. R.

June the Fourteenth,

Nineteen Hundred Six.

Luncheon.
 Pork from the Barrel.
 Cape Cod Turkey.
 Potatoes in Jackets. Scarlet Runners.
 Rye and Injun. Jell.
 Love Apple Sauce. Cucumber Pickle.
 Cake and Honey.
 Chickory, Long Sweetening, Short Sweetening.
 Goobers.
 Injun Puddin.

The luncheon was served throughout from the old-fashioned blue ware, many of the pieces being heirlooms in different families.

Several humorous toasts were given. The regent, Mrs. Annie C. A. Stearns presented the hostess in the name of the chapter a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon, as a souvenir of the day.—CAROLINE Q. KLEINESTRICK, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—On February 22d the Elizabeth Benton Chapter celebrated the birthday of our nation's hero by giving a most beautiful "musical tea." The regent, Mrs. Hunter Meriwether, Vice-Regent Mrs. John A. Sea, the other officers and assisting ladies, were all gowned in Colonial costumes. Some of the rare old jewels and laces had given a glow and richness to costumes that were worn when the minuet was danced by the stately dames of "ye olden times." Even slippers were in evidence on that occasion, which had threaded the mazes of dances far more beautiful and graceful than our modern "two-step."

Fair maidens dressed as Priscillas, served "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates."

The Sons of the Revolution were especially invited to attend the "tea"—and with their dark clothes, crosses of honor and insignia, made an effective contrast. A musical program of unusual excellence was enjoyed.

Frolic and fun were not alone the features of this pleasant entertainment, a substantial sum was made for Continental Hall.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter has a plan on foot to erect in

Kansas City a monument to the memory of Thomas Benton, who did so much for Missouri. At the March meeting, held at the home of our regent, Mrs. F. D. Tharp read an excellent paper giving a sketch of Benton's life. The project is progressing, and at the May meeting a report from the Commercial Club of the city was read, in which the president expressed a willingness to turn over to the chapter the money that was subscribed by the club some years ago for a statue of Benton. A series of entertainments were planned, the proceeds of which will go to the Benton memorial fund.

At this meeting reports from the National Congress were given by the regent, Mrs. Hunter Meriwether, and the delegate, Mrs. George A. Barton.

The report of our regent, who told of the business routine, made us feel more in harmony with the noble work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by putting us in closer touch with the broad usefulness of the National Society.

Mrs. Barton reported the social side of the congress, her bright and interesting account of the delightful hospitality offered the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution proved clearly "the tie that binds our hearts" in all parts of the land.

At the graduation exercises of the Central High School, and the Westport High School, of this city, held June 1st and 8th, our regent, Mrs. Hunter Meriwether, awarded medals given by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter to the students in each school standing the best examination in American history. She spoke as follows:

"Teachers, Students and Friends:

This toast was one drunk to woman,—*"She needs no eulogy, she talks herself,"* (of course, a *mere man* gave this toast!) and lest I warrant the criticism of my sex, that we *talk*, too much, I will avow my belief that "brevity" is not only "the soul of wit," but in the case of presentation speeches it is merciful.

The medal that I present to-night, is given by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, whose purpose is to foster a spirit of patriotism; to preserve the historic spots in America which commemorate the deeds of its heroes and defenders; to teach the people loyalty to and reverence for the American flag,—which because of the intervention of the women

of this patriotic society, can not float over any place of disreputable or lawless character. It would be the desecration of our "Nation's emblem" were it not so.

For the past six years, it has been the custom of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, to offer to the high schools of this city, medals, to be presented to the students standing the best examinations in American history, believing that there can be no greater incentive to that high order of patriotism, which is the bulwark of our nation, than such study by the youth of our country.

To encourage this study, is to replenish the sacred camp fires lighted by our forefathers at Valley Forge.

The Daughters of the American Revolution realize the debt of gratitude that we owe our ancestors, who braved the battles of an unknown world, whose trials, privations and hardships, have made this free and prosperous land of ours possible.

It is meet that the youth of our country be stimulated and encouraged to know the broad meaning of patriotism.

The Japanese, in contra-distinction to the Russians, in their late war have proved the power of loyalty and patriotism in a nation, without which any land is doomed.

"United we stand, divided we fall" is an unalterable verdict.

At the recent burial services of John Paul Jones, held in Annapolis, Maryland, I watched the splendid and inspiring spectacle of hundreds of young Naval cadets as they marched by me, each so straight, so stalwart, teeming with life and youth, all under perfect obedience to their superior officers, and I thought, no wonder that they and the Army Cadets are called "the Nation's Pride and Pets," for it is to them that our country must look in time of need.

Their's are the young lives to be sacrificed on the alter of heroism, *if their country calls.*

Then is it not wise to teach them from their cradle days, that the best creed is,—*"God and our native land?"*

The American History examination papers submitted by those students who have taken part in this contest, show careful study and attention. They are most creditable indeed, and reflect honor upon pupils and the schools.

While only *one* can receive the *medal*, the reward comes to *all* of you, because of the knowledge acquired, and thereby a closer touch with American character and an interest in our country and its institutions. A reward greater than any value that can be expressed in a medal of the most costly design.

As Regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, To you, Edward Schaffler and Edward Patterson, I present with pride and pleasure these medals, bearing the insignia and name of a patriotic society that holds in sacred reverence those men who at our nation's dawn

fought its battles, and the women who sat at the spinning wheel, and whose willing hands wove the garments in which to clothe a new nation.

We are Daughters of the Revolution which has given to all this noble land, with its magnificent institutions of learning, which gives without cost to you boys and girls that greatest of privileges, a *good education*.

Take it, cherish it and say with me,—
"My native country thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love."

Mrs. John A. Sea, our vice regent, entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution and friends on June 14th, the occasion being a garden fete for the Benton memorial fund.

Our regent, Mrs. Hunter M. Meriwether, delivered an address of welcome. She interpreted some of the mysteries stitched into our flag by the hands of Betsy Ross, thereby awakening in us a sense of investigation. She told us why our flag is called "Old Glory." She told us about the first Colonial American flag. It showed thirteen stripes bound together by a rattlesnake's skin and bore the motto, "Don't Tread On Me," and was the first to be saluted as the flag of the new republic. The same flag floated from the mast of John Paul Jones' frigate, *The Serapis*, and when it was cut from the mast by an English bullet, was rescued by James Bayard Stafford. It is now in possession of his aged granddaughter, Harriet R. P. Stafford, of Cottage City, Massachusetts, who contemplates giving it to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The hands of a woman made our first flag and through the intervention of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is not allowed to float over any disreputable place, for it is the flag that knows no stain. Since the white light of Christianity has shone upon the world, women have been emancipated from slavery and inferiority, and wherever this flag floats women are free, therefore it is pre-eminently proper that the Daughters of the American Revolution should celebrate the one hundred and twenty-ninth birthday anniversary of our flag.

May our men all be brave, and our women all be true, so let us give three cheers for the red, white and blue.

At the close of her talk an orchestra played "My Country," and one hundred voices joined in singing praises.

Next we were entertained by twenty young girls who gave an interesting drill.

There's no danger of a Cæsar seizing the reins of our government so long as we nourish and sustain virtuous and patriotic citizenship, trained to honorable service in times of peace, constituting a splendid bulwark in time of war.

Delightful refreshments were served throughout the afternoon.—URMA LAWRENCE, *Historian*.

Columbus Chapter (Columbus, Ohio), celebrated the one hundred and twenty-ninth birthday of the flag at the Arlington Country club, Thursday afternoon, June 14, 1906, with Mrs. Frank Tallmadge as hostess.

The exercises were held in the billiard room. On the stand were seated Judge Gilbert H. Stewart, the orator of the day, Mrs. Henry C. Lord and Mrs. Edward Orton, jr., regent.

On the lawn outside rose the tall club flagstaff and on this was unfurled for the first time, in honor of the occasion, by order of the board of directors, the new club flag.

Mrs. Orton opened the proceedings by extending, on behalf of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to those present an invitation to the Flag day celebration of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be held in the board of trade auditorium Thursday evening at half after seven o'clock.

This was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," sung most inspiringly by Mrs. Henry C. Lord.

In introducing Judge Stewart, Mrs. Orton stated that on the 13th of February, 1778, Paul Jones entered the harbor of Brest in the American man-of-war *Ranger*, carrying the flag of the United States, which was then for the first time in history saluted by the guns of a foreign power. Mrs. Orton said that the address about to be presented would show the triumphant progress of the flag since that date and the willing homage accorded it by all the world at the present time.

Judge Stewart gave a charming and scholarly address on

"Our Country's Flag." He briefly traced the evolution of the flag from the personal banner of George Washington through the first official flag with its thirteen red and white stripes and its thirteen stars of the thirteen colonial states, and the flag of fifteen red and white stripes and fifteen stars (the flag which was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key when he wrote our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner"), down to the flag of to-day with its thirteen red and white stripes and its forty-five stars floating over forty-five states of the Union.

He stated that it was most appropriate that the birthday anniversary of the flag was being celebrated under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, because to them belongs the honor of having first aroused public sentiment against its desecration.

At the close of Judge Stewart's address the audience rose and under the leadership of Mrs. Lord sang "America" and remained standing at its close through the salute to the flag given by Mrs. Orton. This was a poem written by Mrs. Orton for the occasion.

This closed the exercises. A delightful social hour followed.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio).—On the evenings of April 26th and 27th, under the auspices of the chapter, was given "A Dream of Fair Women," for the benefit of the Lancaster hospital fund. Sum realized, one hundred and three dollars and forty cents.—ALBINA VAN METER PEARSE, *Historian*.

Piqua Chapter (Piqua, Ohio).—As historian for the Piqua Chapter, I would report Piqua Chapter was organized June 14, 1896, with twelve charter members. Mrs. Augusta Isham Boal was the first regent and instrumental in organizing the chapter, which now numbers twenty-five members. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month from October until June. The topics for this year were: October, "The Part the Month of October Played in the Revolution;" November, "The American Thanksgiving Day;" December,

"How Our Forefathers Celebrated Yuletide;" January, "A Study of Our Flag;" February, "Colonial Tea Party;" March, "John Paul Jones;" April, "1775—Lexington, Concord;" May, "Birthplace of the Republic;" June 14th, "Flag Day Anniversary."

The Piqua Chapter inaugurated the movement toward obtaining the official bronze marker for the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Ohio. Representatives from our chapter and the Miami County Chapter, of Troy, met the Miami county commissioners. They said, "Obtain these markers and we will pay for them." Twenty-one bronze markers have been placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Miami county. The chapter is now arranging to place a bronze tablet on the Colonel John Johnston Indian agency house, which is located near Piqua. The ninety-fourth and one hundred and tenth regiments, Ohio volunteer infantry, which were organized at the beginning of the Civil war, will unite with Piqua Chapter in placing memorial tablets, as this historic spot also marks the site of Camp Piqua, where these two regiments drilled and manoeuvred before leaving for active service. Too, many years ago the Indians had an important village on this same favored ground. The regent, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Robison, has been active and effective in her work and has inspired the other officers.—DAISY MARY SMITH, *Historian*.

Independence Hall Chapter (Philadelphia) celebrated Flag day by a delightful excursion to the old Trappe church, near Collegeville, Pennsylvania. The journey was taken by train to Norristown, and then by special trolley past the grand view of seven counties and over the picturesque Perkiomen creek to Collegeville and the Trappe. There the pastor of the new and old church, the Rev. Mr. Fegley, met the members of the party, and, with the original key of quaint and curious design, admitted them to the old church. In a brief and interesting address he gave the history of the establishment of this first Lutheran society in this country and the building of the church, together with the part it had played in history. This

old church, built in 1743, is probably the oldest church, in its original condition, in America. Its interior can be seen to-day in all its pristine simplicity. The old wall pulpit with its overhanging top was brought from Germany, the nails, hinges, latches, &c., were all wrought by hand, the benches in the gallery are made secure with wooden pegs, and the numbers of the seats, branded with a hot iron, stand out in relief as if they were carved, the wood having shrunk or been scrubbed away



AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH, TRAPPE, PA., Built 1743

The Oldest Original Church Building in America.

in all the years this dear old church has known. With the exception of a wooden floor instead of the original stone flagging, the church is as it was when its first pastor, Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, presided therein. The old church is opened once a year for divine services. The first Sunday in August is the time selected, and morning and afternoon services are held at that time to accommodate the hundreds of visitors who avail themselves of the privilege of visiting this historic and interesting church. In 1751 its organ was installed. It was brought from Germany and was one of the

first pipe organs used in this country. Its casing is still there but the organ itself has been carried away in pieces by curio hunters.

The Rev. Henry Muhlenberg was not only preacher but teacher as well, and it is interesting to note that the school house on the church green in which he taught was afterwards rented for the use of the first public school in Pennsylvania, and at the rate of ten dollars a year.

During the war of the Revolution, after the battle of the Brandywine, General Armstrong with 4,000 troops encamped on the grounds of the old church four days, and marched from there to Germantown. After that battle many of the wounded were brought back there and the church was used as a hospital, and later, General Washington himself rode up to the church door and expressed his appreciation of the service rendered to the wounded in the old church. General Armstrong returned to the Trappe and again made an encampment on the church green, remaining there until he went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

In the cemetery in the rear of the old church there lies buried the first pastor, Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, and his illustrious son, Gen. Peter Muhlenberg. It was General Muhlenberg, who, while preaching in Woodstock, Virginia, uttered these memorable words, "There is a time to preach, there is a time to pray, there is a time to fight and that time is *now*," and throwing off his episcopal robes he stood before his congregation dressed in a full captain's uniform. Then and there he raised a company of soldiers from the members of his own church and left the pulpit to enter the army. His remains rest near his father's in the rear of the old pulpit.

The fine marble shaft erected to the memory of Governor Shunk by the citizens of Pennsylvania is also in this burial ground.

The original German Bible used in the old church, the first church records, the old parchment deeds, the first quaint pewter communion service and the odd velvet contribution bags are all in good condition and were duly inspected and admired.

The party repaired to the old Lamb tavern, where a bountiful lunch was served, after which all entered the new church and united in singing patriotic songs and appropriate hymns, a most fitting ending of the enjoyable day.—(MRS.) CLARA M. H. MCGUIGAN, *Historian*.

Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tennessee), has enjoyed a year of marked success. Washington's birthday was observed by a Colonial ball. The decorations were of flags and old-fashioned flowers and there were many in costumes representing historical characters. The entertainment as a whole was a great success. The first part of the proceeds, which amounted to several hundred dollars, will be devoted to the purchase of a flag for the United States battleship *Tennessee*, and the remainder to the Continental Hall fund.

The chapter has conducted a fine historical course throughout the year and the papers presented each month have been of more than local interest.

The March meeting was addressed by Professor J. D. Hoskins, of the historical department of the University of Tennessee, upon the subject of "America in the Light of the European Upheaval of the Seventeenth Century." The address, a review of last year's literary work of the chapter, was a most scholarly and interesting production.

Dr. Brown Ayres spoke briefly, after which the guests were invited to the dining room, where tea was served.

The chapter, through their regent, Miss Mary B. Temple, gave an informal reception to Colonel and Mrs. John W. Foster, Colonel McFarland, and the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, and Miss Durand, upon the occasion of their visit to Knoxville.

All in all, the year has been the finest in the history of the chapter—more interest and better work.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee), is always "awake and doing" things. It now numbers more than ninety members, and almost every Tuesday in the year is set apart for some sort of meeting, social, literary, historic, patriotic or

philanthropic. There is an *esprit de corps* most charming in its ranks. Its regent, Mrs. Day, has a wonderful faculty for attracting and holding the hearts and hands (*i. e.* for effort) of her members and friends. Their loyalty and affection for her is beautiful, while her devotion to Watauga and its best interests is an ever-present thought and theme with her. Two days in each year, 22d of February and June 14th, are its distinctive "red-letter days," and are always celebrated with much ceremony and distinction and the public invited, thus fostering patriotic memories.

When the terrible and appalling calamity befell San Francisco, and the voice of mourning went up from beautiful California—the land of flowers and sunshine—her homes in ruins, her children dead, her living hungry and desolate, our city was deeply moved in sympathy and quickly organized a committee for a relief fund to be raised for the sufferers in San Francisco. Among the first to undertake a benefit entertainment was Watauga Chapter. A leading theatre—the Lyceum—was secured, the best local talent in elocution, vocal and instrumental music, a military company, etc., engaged to assist, each freely giving of their best to aid the noble cause. There were many deterring elements against those who were fostering the movement; a popular convention of women was on at the time, the races, a Damrosch concert, an oratorio, a cantata for the same object, and as a climax a heavy rain on the day and evening of the performance; but they worked sturdily on with hope in their hearts, faith in humanity, and loving sympathy for their suffering fellows on the far Pacific slope, until they successfully presented a really artistic and beautiful program on Wednesday evening, May 2d, for the aggregation of talent they succeeded in calling to their aid was of the highest order. The net proceeds, seventy dollars, was forwarded to San Francisco through the Commercial Publishing Company, on the 14th.

More than a third of Watauga's members subscribe for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and we hope to double this list in another year.—J. R. A.

Fairfax County Chapter (Vienna, Virginia).—The Fairfax County Chapter, since its organization in October, 1905, has been steadily moving onward. Four new members have been added, two of whom are "Real Daughters." We have been most fortunate in our regent, Mrs. George E. King. She has given her time, her talents, her money and her affection to the work.

A card reception at the home of Mrs. King on New Year's day, a military euchre given February 22d and a concert on March 31st have all served the double purpose of providing the social life so desirable in the chapter and of raising money for the Virginia column in Continental Hall, it being the desire of the Virginia Daughters to have the full amount by the opening of congress. We were enabled to send \$16.35 for that purpose and \$5 toward the Continental Hall fund.

The social event of our short life was a delightful reception given by the regent, May 10th, in honor of Mrs. Mary Frances Gibson, the founder of the chapter, when resolutions, beautifully engrossed and signed by the twelve charter members, were presented to Mrs. Gibson, as a token of their appreciation of her work. Mrs. King made a very happy presentation speech and Mrs. Gibson replied in a charming manner, saying she would cherish the resolutions while she lived and take pleasure in leaving them to her posterity.

Our annual election of officers occurred on May 15th, the anniversary of the Virginia resolutions of independence. The old officers, who were all by appointment, were elected for the ensuing year and are as follows: Mrs. George E. King, regent; Mrs. Franklin Sherman, vice-regent; Miss Mary Huntington, recording secretary; Miss Miriam Sherman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Arthur G. Coumbe, treasurer; Mrs. Edwin S. Bethel, registrar, and Mrs. Benjamin W. Summy, historian.

While we will probably never be a large chapter, we are most fortunate in our historical setting, and now that the machinery of organization has become adjusted, we are planning to do much historical work in our county.—KATE STRONG SUMMY, *Historian*.

Mary Ball Chapter (Tacoma, Washington), began the year with a membership of sixty. We received during the year eight new members. Our programs have been varied and full of interest. The best subject was "John Paul Jones." November, "Colonial Life in New England." This subject brought out many humorous and pathetic scenes in the home life of our early settlers, and makes us realize more and more what we owe to the pioneers. December, "Plymouth Rock" and "The Boston Tea Party." At this meeting we had the Virginia Dare Chapter as our guests. The music and refreshments partook of the Christmas spirit. January, "Historical Music." This was a delightful program. At its close a guessing contest was given by the hostess. February, "Washington at Valley Forge." As this was near Washington's birthday, we made it an open meeting and charged a small admittance to swell our Continental Hall fund. The chairman of the day read a very fine paper on "Mary Ball, the Mother of Washington," and prepared an enjoyable program. March, "Plantation Life in Old Virginia." The chairman had prepared such a program that we went home feeling that we had much food for thought. April, "Lexington and Concord" and "Paul Revere." In listening to this program we realized "'Tis night that brings out the stars"—it was the hard, trying times our forefathers were placed in that developed their strong, sturdy character and made them brave to do or die. At the close of each afternoon we had a social hour. In February we sent a donation to Continental Hall.

In April our hearts were wrung by the awful calamity in the destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire. As true Daughters our hearts responded to the call to render assistance to those that were made homeless at that time. In March we sent a contribution to our state historical society to assist in erecting a "shaft" to mark the spot where the first "Fourth of July" was celebrated on the northwest coast. We also furnished a room in the "Woman's Inn," where homeless or lonely women and girls can find an economical place to live, with many home-like comforts. It is well to honor the dead and aid in immortalizing their noble deeds in monuments of stone,

but it is more worthy and fitting to assist the living who by force of circumstances need a helping hand. We close the year feeling that it has been one of profit as well as pleasure.—
LYDE W. WRAY, *Recording Secretary*,

OSWEGO CHAPTER'S MEMORIAL TO UNKNOWN DEAD
UNVEILED BY MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

On the second of July, with impressive ceremony, the granite shaft, erected by Oswego Chapter, Oswego, New York, to unknown soldiers buried in the military cemetery at Fort Ontario, was unveiled by the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean. The members of the society and Mrs. McLean were met at the entrance to Fort Ontario by the Twenty-third Infantry and Regimental Band, under command of Major Benham, and escorted to the cemetery. The invocation was given by the Rev. David Willis, Jr., after which Mr. David Page Morehouse delivered an oration to "The Unknown Dead." Mr. Morehouse referred to the unknown graves about them; to the monument, dedicated, it might be said, to the private soldier, and closed with the wish that these sleepers, "with prophetic vision, looking down through the years, might have beheld this scene and might have known that its author and its inspiration was woman." After Mr. Morehouse closed, Mrs. McLean was introduced. Her speech was entirely extemporaneous and gave great pleasure to all privileged to hear it. She dilated upon the sentiment which the American people feel in connection with the graves of soldiers who fought bravely for their homes and country and fell. Men who had fought and died, leaving no name to go down in glorious roll of honor. They who had simply done their duty. Mrs. McLean also spoke in a commendatory manner of the work done by the Oswego Chapter, which she declared was the youngest and busiest she had met in her journey through seven states. She paid some fine compliments to the beauty of the city of Oswego. At the close of Mrs. McLean's address, Colonel

Hodges handed to her the rope attached to the flag, veiling the monument, and with the band playing "America," the audience singing, the little shaft, beautiful in its simplicity, was unveiled. "Taps" were played and the great event was over. Mrs. McLean and her husband were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. John T. Mott. Mrs. Luther W. Mott, regent of Oswego Chapter, gave a luncheon in Mrs. McLean's honor at the Country Club. The unveiling exercises were part of the Oswego Old Home Week Celebration.

NOTES FROM MINUTES OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

The Memorial Continental Hall Committee met April 14, 1906, at headquarters. The chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, presided. The following ladies responded to roll call: Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Robert E. Park, Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. John C. Hazen, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. Jonathan P. Doliver, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Aline E. Solomons, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. John L. Stevens, Mrs. Charles H. Todd, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. John McLane, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Mrs. George Phifer Erwin, Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, Mrs. James L. Botsford, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, Mrs. Charles E. Bryan, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, Mrs. John A. Murphy, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Miss Anna C. Benning, Mrs. David W. Bruce, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Mrs. William E. Fuller, Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, Mrs. Frank Getchell, Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, Mrs. Clarendon Smith, Mrs. Samuel Ammon, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Mrs. Job Barnard, Mrs. John Paul Earnest, Mrs. John R. Garrison, Mrs. Herbert P. Gerald, Mrs. Benjamin Gray, Jr., Mrs. V. G. Hockox, Mrs. S. Woodson Hundley, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin, Miss Martha J. Mifflin, Mrs. Louisa Key Morton, Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, Mrs. George W. Patterson, Miss Caroline B. Pearson, Mrs. James W. Randell, Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, Mrs. Parry L. Wright, Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt, Mrs. Ella E.

Saeger, Mrs. Mary A. C. Beach, Mrs. Mary C. Wysong, Mrs. William Oscar Roome, Mrs. Harry Guss, Mrs. B. F. Moran, Mrs. Milton Welsh, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Mrs. Stephen V. White, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Mrs. Albert Gore, Mrs. Charles C. Johnston, and Miss M. M. Richardson, Miss Lathrop.

Mrs. McLean congratulated the committee on the splendid attendance; reported progress on the work on Continental Hall; mentioned several generous donations which had been sent to be presented by her. She also presented a photograph of the bronze tablet, a bas-relief portrait of William Penn, given to the cruiser *Pennsylvania* by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Moran suggested the inscriptions be placed on the bronze doors relating to some Revolutionary hero, to the founders and to the charter members. Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, presented a handsome book bound in blue to be known as the "Memory Book" for the recording of donations to Continental Hall. Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, made the first donation, \$10, to the "Memory Book," followed by similar contributions from Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Deere and Mrs. Botsford.

The report of the ways and means committee, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, was received with high appreciation.

The treasurer general reported \$53,000 in the treasury.

Mrs. Howard announced that the Virginia Daughters had, unaided, raised \$2,000 for the Memorial column.

Mrs. Patton announced Pennsylvania's contributions this year to be \$3,615.21.

Mrs. S. V. White stated her chapter would have a money contribution for the congress, also that they wished to give a grandfather's clock. Other gifts and contributions were reported. In response to a chapter which asked to place in Continental Hall a memorial to two heroes of the Spanish war, the president general replied that she was under the impression that a past Continental Hall committee had passed a resolution that no personal tablet later than the Revolutionary period would be accepted, and suggested that they have their names inscribed in the permanent Memory Book. Her reply was approved.

The committee adjourned.

Wanted—A copy of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May, 1904. Please address Mrs. C. S. Maurice, Athens, Pennsylvania, stating price.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell
Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determines the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

729. PHILLIPS.—Michael Phillips died 1689—wife Barbara. She married 2nd Edward Inman, she died 1706. Children of Michael and Barbara Phillips were John² married Rebecca ———, first child b. 1687; he was made freeman 1696. William², freeman 1696, married Christiana Barker. James² who died Dec. 12, 1746, married 1st Mary Mowry—had eight children; married 2nd Nov. 25, 1728, Elizabeth Foster—had one child. Richard² b. 1667, d. Dec. 13, 1747, married Sarah Mowry. Joseph² d. 1719, married Elizabeth Malavery. Alice² d. 1702, married Joshua Clark.

James² is on a list of 172 persons over sixteen years of age, and taxable in 1688.

John³, son of James, d. Sept. 8, 1721; his estate was administered by his brother Michael³ thus indicating his birth as early as 1700.—(*From Austin's R. I. Dictionary.*)

769. HOWELL.—Major John Howell who died in Southampton, L. I., Nov. 3, 1696, wife's name Susannah, had a son John, b. Nov. 28, 1648, died March 8, 1692. He married 1st Martha, daughter of John White. She d. 1688. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. He married 2nd in 1690 Mary, widow of Rev. Joseph Taylor; a daughter was b. in 1691.—L. H. S.

I desire to correct the error made in query 769. The statement is that Major John Howell married Martha White of Southampton, L. I., but it was John, b. Nov. 28, 1648, the son of Major John, who married June 12, 1673, Martha White. She died June 7, 1688. Henry their son, b. March 18, 1684-5, removed to Boston; had one child.—A. C. T. Answered also by L. A. H. B.

In "Boston Marriages" is recorded the marriage of Henry Howell and Martha Demming Oct. 13, 1709, by Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton.

770. LAWRENCE.—John Lawrence, son of Henry and Mary Lawrence, b. at Wisset, Eng., bapt. Oct. 8, 1609, came to New England and settled in Watertown, Mass. He died July 11, 1667. He married Elizabeth ———, who died 1663.—I. O'B. C.

John Lawrence and Elizabeth Adkinson were married Dec., 1653, by William Hibbins in Boston. A daughter Elizabeth was born May 9, 1655.—*Boston Town Records*.

QUERIES.

788. BRYAN—BLAYLOCK.—Information is asked for the ancestry of Statia Ann Bryan of Alexandria, Va., who married in 1846 Richard Blaylock. Also the ancestry of Richard Blaylock b. about 1815 in Vir.—M. H. B.

789. (1) CORSON—CARTER.—Daniel Corson of Bucks County, Penn., b. 1754, married about the close of the Rev. War Prudence Carter, daughter of John and Letitia Carter. The ancestry of Daniel Corson is desired.

(2) CARTER.—Was the maiden name of Letitia, wife of John Carter, Letitia Lott? Was she the daughter of Henry Lott, Jr., and his wife Mercy?

(3) MAXWELL—POTTER.—Can anyone tell me the name of the father of Rhoda Maxwell? She married Russell Potter, the son of Amos Potter of Elizabethtown, N. J. They removed to Ohio.—H. C. E.

790. VLIET.—Would like the ancestry of Daniel Vliet, Sr., captain in the Rev. War. His son, Daniel Vliet, Jr., born in Asbury, N. J., July 1, 1752, was a private in his father's company, 1777-1778.—J. R. V.

791. FULTON.—Information is desired of the parentage of Major Samuel Fulton, an officer under George Rogers Clark in Ky. Family tradition says his father came from Scotland, served against the Indians and also served during the Rev. War;—"Thomas Fulton, a member of Captain James Tate's company, 1779-1782, Virginia troops;"

name of wife unknown—three sons, Samuel, William and Thomas—L. F. I.

792. FELL.—Thomas Fell of Bucks Co., Penn., was a blacksmith with a forge at the foot of Buckingham Mt. when Washington's troops were encamped there. In the Fell Genealogy is the statement that Thomas Fell shod the army horses, as many as sixty a day. Was Thomas Fell on the Continental payroll? Or can anyone give any further account of him that would give eligibility to D. A. R.?—B. M. H.

793. IVES—BARRETT.—William Ives b. about 1607 married about 1640 whom? He d. in New Haven, Conn., 1648; his widow Elizabeth (?) married second, William Bassett of New Haven. Her maiden name and ancestry desired.—C. N. B.

794. (1) COMSTOCK—LAMB.—Ancestry is desired of Medad Comstock b. at Westfield, Mass., 1763—also of his wife Elizabeth Lamb of Williamstown, Mass., b. at Pomfret, Conn., 1766, married 1783. Was Simeon Comstock of Groton, Conn., the father of Medad, and was Asa Lamb of Groton the father of Elizabeth?

(2) BEVANS—SEYMOUR.—Also the name of the father of Huldah Bevans (Bevings) who married soon after the close of the Rev. War, Levi Seymour, son of Sergt. Elisha Seymour. An Ebenezer Bevans (Bevings) was in the Conn. troops 1777, and I wish if possible to connect him with Huldah (Bevans) Seymour. Ebenezer Bevings is said in Goodwin genealogies to have married 1769 Huldah Sedgwick.—L. A. S.

795. (1) BAUMAN.—Charles Bauman (Bowman) is said to have been a captain in Lafayette's regiment, Rev. War, with headquarters in Philadelphia where Bauman afterward lived. His ancestry and military record wanted and correspondence with descendants.

(2) CLARK—JAQUES.—Ancestry and information wanted of Rev. John Clark b. in Kent Co., Md., Oct. 7, 1766, ordained to Methodist ministry Sept. 1, 1794, by Bishop Asbury. On Sept. 5, 1800, he united with the Presbytery of the Hudson and May 1, 1801, settled as pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Valley, N. Y. In 1806 he resigned his charge to accept a call at Pittsgrove, N. J., in May, 180(?), he returned to the church at Pleasant Valley and continued there until his death Jan 12, 1845. He married about 1793 Mary (Jaques) Hutchinson, widow of Rev. Aaron Hutchinson. She was b. 1769, d. 1854 and was the daughter of Dr. Richard and Ruth (Lott) Jaques of New Brunswick, N. J.—*H. M. Walter, 424 11th St., Washington, D. C.*

796. COOK.—Information is desired of Henry Cook of Plymouth, Mass., b. 1610, in Eng.; married June, 1639, Judith, daughter of John Birdsall.—C. M. B.

797. (1) RUST—FAIRCHILD.—What was the parentage of Samuel Rust b. in Exeter, N. H., March, 1794? His father died 1796—possibly at sea, as he was a sea captain. His mother married second, Mr.

Crockett. When Samuel was twelve years old he was placed in a family in Me. In 1816, he married in Cambridge, New York, Harriet Fairchild.

(2) STILLMAN.—The Revolutionary record desired of Josiah Stillman of Wethersfield, Conn. He had a daughter Elizabeth b. April, 1747, d. Aug., 1824. She married first, Caleb Wright—second, William Hammond of Pittstown, N. York.—H. M. W.

798. NASH.—Thomas Nash, probably of Conn., married either —— Noble or —— Harmon, which? They had sons Noble and Harmon, daughters Elizabeth and Frances. Elizabeth, b. 1756, d. in Steubenville, Ohio, 1837; married Lieut. Richard Johnson. Frances married Col. Richard Sparks of the "Jersey Settlement" of Allegheny Co., Penn., 1777. Any information on the above lines will be appreciated.—K. L. McM.

799. JONES.—Ancestry desired of Richard Jones b. 1800, son of William and Margaret Jones. He lived with an uncle, Levi Jones, who lived at or near Valley Forge, Pa.—G. W.

800. LOUNSBURY.—Can you tell me the ancestry of the Lounsbury family? Thomas Lounsbury settled in Schragticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. His son Charles married —— Leager. Has the family Revolutionary record?—T. J. McE.

801. (1) CLARK.—I wish information of the descendants of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

(2) EARL.—Also of David Earl of Newport, R. I. His son, Caleb Earl, commanded a privateer during the closing years of the Rev. War. Was the father in Rev. service?—F. A. C.

802. GILMAN—SMITH.—Who was the father of Elizabeth Gilman b. Sept. 5, 1756; married June 5, 1778, Joseph Chase Smith of Candia, N. H. The Smiths came from Brentwood, N. H. I have a record of the Gilman family from 1638, but fail to find the ancestry of Elizabeth. She was related in some way to Gov. Gilman of N. H. and had relatives in Exeter, Dover, Newmarket and Brentwood, N. H.—Mrs. C. A. M.

803. MARTIN—THOMAS.—I would like to learn of the ancestry and Rev. Record of James Martin and his wife, Sarah Thomas. They were married Oct. 19, 1759. Their early residence was Philadelphia, later at Bedford, Penn., or, as letters dated July 16, 1801, say, "at the crossing of the Juniata." James Martin d. May 5, 1809. Family tradition says he received large grants of land for services for his country. Was Sarah Thomas daughter of Gov. George Thomas of Penn., 1738-1741?—E. A. O.

804. (1) COLE.—Maiden name desired of Mehetable, wife of Nathan Cole who died in Carmel, N. Y., Aug., 1807, in her fifty-ninth year. Nathan Cole was b. about 1747, d. Feb. 6, 1807. Names of their children wanted.

(2) **BATTLE**.—Revolutionary service of James Battle of Holliston, Mass., b. about 1732; d. after 1804; lived in Mendon and Milford, Mass.—M. C. C.

805. **ACKERSON**.—Garrett Ackerson was a captain in the Revolution 1775 from Orange Co., N. Y. The dates of his birth and death desired to complete papers for D. A. R. membership. He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress.—L. F. I.

806. **LOUGEE—GILMAN**.—John Lougee came from the Isle of Jersey 1708; settled in Exeter, N. H.; married 1718 Mary Gilman of New Market, N. H. Whom did their son Edmund marry? Jonathan Lougee of Exeter, N. H., b. 1757, is said to have served as drummer or fifer at Concord and Lexington. I wish to verify this tradition.—H. E. R.

807. **HALL—MERRIMAN**.—Anna Hall, b. Feb. 26, 1776, at Enfield, Conn., married March 17, 1792, Amasa Merriman. She had brothers, Elam (married Miss Rexford of Patton, Province of Quebec), Levi, Jabez, and Luther. Information of the parents of these brothers is desired or anything of this Hall family.—C. M. B.

808. **STARK—LITHERLAND**.—A brother of General John Stark is supposed to have served in the Rev. War. His daughter, Nancy Rowe Stark, married Nathaniel Litherland of R. I. Any information of this brother or any clue leading to his identification as the one in the army will be appreciated.—E. R. S. F.

809. **BROWER—BENNETT**.—I would like to communicate with any heir of Anneke Jans, who can tell the relationship between Barbara Brower, who married in Trinity Church, N. Y., about 1798 her cousin Jacob Bennett, and Nicholas Brower, a captain in the Rev. War—son of Adolphus Brower and Mary Dutcher of Wallabout, L. I.—N. A. A.

810. **STROHL**.—Daniel, John, Jacob, Nicholas and Peter Strohl were in the Rev. service. Can anyone tell me which was the father of Nicholas Strohl who served in the War of 1812 from Perry Co., Ohio? Also the name of his mother and the names of his two wives.—L. R. S.

811. (1) **FOOTE**.—I desire the names of the children of Nathaniel Foote, b. 1621, married 1646 Elizabeth Smith, both of Conn.

(2) **THOMPSON—JENKINS**.—The names of the children of William Thompson and his wife Ann Jenkins who came to America from County Longford, Ireland, in 1737, and settled in Orange Co., N. Y. One son was named George.—D. N. L.

812. **NORVELL**.—Ancestry desired of Aquilla Norvell, a sergeant in Rev. War, buried near Dumfries, Vir. Also of his wife, Anne Rukard of Md. They had sons, Peyton and Thomas, and a daughter who married William Davis, probably in Richmond, Va.—M. N. J.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1906.

Through the generosity of Mrs. George Marsh, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer another silver loving cup as a prize to the child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1907, the largest sum for the Children's room in the Memorial Continental Hall, to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, District of Columbia.

APRIL MEETING, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Room 406, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 5, with Mrs. Dubois, the national president, in the chair and the following members present:

Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Howard, Miss Hetzel, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Tulloch.

The proceedings were opened by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, after which the secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary reported the issuance of the following supplies since the last meeting: 520 application blanks; 225 poems

and pledges; 30 constitutions; 16 lists of officers; 6 permits for stationery. Letters written, 4. The report was accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following list of state promoters for California: Governor George G. Pardee; General Wm. R. Shafter, Mr. J. McHenry, General C. A. Coolridge, Mr. W. M. Jordan, General C. A. Woodruff, Mrs. J. F. Swift, Mrs. H. Gray, Mrs. Ore, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. G. A. Knight, Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. Charles A. Warren, Mrs. W. F. Bagget, Mrs. C. T. Mills.

For president of Patty Endicott Society, Pueblo, Colorado, Mrs. Margaret Houston.

For president of Stirling Society, New Jersey, Mrs. Wm. Ray Watson.

For honorary state director of New Jersey, Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, to be voted on at the annual convention.

Letters received 51; letters written 52; 60 blanks, 6 constitutions, 6 pledges, 6 poems issued.

These names were confirmed and the report accepted.

The registrar presented the names of 48 applicants and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in their favor provided all dues had been paid. This was accordingly done and the applicants declared members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The treasurer reported as follows:

Balance, March 1st,	\$225 06
Receipts,	124 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$349 06
Disbursed,	229 10
<hr/>	
Balance April 1st,	\$119 96
<hr/>	
Investments,	\$2,200 87
Continental Hall fund,	774 77

The report was accepted.

The chairman of the printing committee reported that the invitations for the reception of April 17th were all ready for issue, 600 having been ordered with the same number of envelopes.

She mentioned that the application blanks were nearly exhausted, and recommended a printed form of certificate to be issued to local presidents.

Miss Hetzel announced the death of a young cousin of Miss Yeatman, the director for the District, and on motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to write Miss Yeatman, and express the sympathy of the board.

The president appointed the following ladies as a committee to pur-

chase furniture for the Children's room in Continental Hall with any money which may be given for the purpose: Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Miss Hooper.

Miss Minnie Mickley was proposed and elected a state promoter for Pennsylvania, and added to the foregoing committee to act whenever money for furniture is received from the above state.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mrs. Bryant, president of the Trenton-Princeton Society of the District of Columbia, which accompanied the gift of a table for the Children's room in Continental Hall, the money for its purchase having been earned in many instances by the young donors themselves. The table was accepted and the corresponding secretary instructed to write a letter of thanks to the Trenton-Princeton Society.

Mrs. Darwin read letters from Mrs. Hubbard of San Francisco relative to the formation of a new society made up partly from the Valentine Holt Society. On motion it was voted to sustain Mrs. Darwin in her decision that the word "senior" could not be used in connection with the new organization.

The work of the registrar having largely increased she was authorized to employ the occasional services of a clerk.

A letter was read from the Martha Williams Society proposing Mrs. Devlin as a candidate for state director for Pennsylvania. Action could not be taken in the matter, however, as there is no vacancy existing in the state.

Postal cards of Continental Hall of both German and American manufacture were submitted by Mrs. Darwin and she was authorized to use her own judgment regarding the choice between them.

It was moved and carried that she see Mrs. Jamieson and order one hundred of the kind chosen.

After some discussion of the program for the national convention the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

On page 464 of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May it states that Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell Massachusetts, contributed \$10.00. It should be \$50.00.

MRS. H. M. THOMPSON.

MEMORIAL TO MRS. FANNIE GIEGER THOMPSON.

Mrs. Fannie Geiger Thompson was born January 1, 1857, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. The family moved to Topeka, Kansas, which became their permanent abode after living some time in Ellsworth and on the wild frontier.



Mrs. Fannie Geiger Thompson.

In Topeka, Fannie Geiger attended school in the old Bethany College building, and in the present building after its erection. She was married to Dr. Alton H. Thompson, on December 9, 1875. They had two children, Isabel and Wallace. Isabel died in 1897 and from this grief Mrs. Thompson never fully recovered, but with her self-sacrificing spirit she took up the work at hand and, as president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Topeka, took an active part in the movement to decorate and furnish the public school rooms.

At the time of her death in Topeka, February 17, 1903, Mrs. Thompson was the state regent for Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, being elected at the annual conference in Wichita, October, 1901. She was intensely interested in all work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, both state and national, taking a lively interest in Continental Hall.

It was her desire that the Kansas chapters should make a feature of their work the marking of historic sites. One of her last interests in this way was the old Santa Fe trail. It was her enthusiasm that first awakened interest in the subject. There will be a memorial tablet to Mrs. Thompson among the monuments placed along the Santa Fe trail, and the Topeka Chapter will place a red granite boulder in Burlingame as a permanent memorial to her.

Being the great-granddaughter of Lieut. William Wallace, who was with Washington's army during that terrible winter at Valley Forge, Mrs. Thompson naturally inherited that intense love of country that made her conspicuous as a member of our association. All who knew her, and particularly the Kansas Daughters, hold in loving remembrance and hearty appreciation this noble woman whose mission in life was to do good to all with whom she came in contact.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. JEANNETTE COOK MARSH, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut, died March 3d, 1906. The chapter mourns the loss of a devoted and helpful member.

MRS. LILLIAN U. STEENBURG, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, died February 8, 1906. She was a loyal Daughter, and was possessed of a bright mentality, a sympathetic temperament and a kindly nature.

MRS. NANCY OWEN PHILLIPS, wife of Dr. A. W. Phillips, regent of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, entered into life eternal on Sunday, March 25th, 1906. She was an honorary regent for ten years.

MRS. AMANDA R. TILSON, "Real Daughter," Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis, Missouri, died February 7, 1905. She was a valued member, and will be greatly missed.

MRS. ADALINE V. ESSEX, Jefferson Chapter, died March 9th, 1905. We deeply regret her loss.

MRS. BELLE TALLMAN, Jefferson Chapter, died recently at the advanced age of 92 years.

MRS. MABEL P. C. KENYON, Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, died April, 1906.

MRS. RIO LUTA HOWARD, Sacajawea Chapter, Olympia, Washington, died April 7, 1906, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely departure.

MRS. WILHELMINA McCORKLE MOORE, King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville, South Carolina, died March 25, 1906. Her death is a great loss to the chapter in which she has served faithfully. Resolutions of regret were passed.

MRS. HENRIETTA BARTHOLOMEW BROWN, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died April 5, 1906. Mrs. Brown was one of the youngest members of the chapter.

MISS GRACE L. PRENTISS, Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk, Connecticut, died April 8, 1906. Her death will be sadly and deeply felt by the many friends who enjoyed the pleasure and benefit of her acquaintance.

ANNA DEERE WIMAN entered into rest at Santa Barbara, California, on June first. She was the daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, formerly state regent of Illinois and now vice-president general from that state. Mrs. Wiman was one of the first and most loyal members of the Moline Chapter, although for several years her activity has been restrained by ill health. Her rarely beautiful personality will live in the memory of every one who knew her.—"But yet I know, where'er I go, that there hath passed away a glory from the earth."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
The Holland, Norfolk, Va.
MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
824 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.
MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois.
MRS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, Ohio,
1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.
MRS. LINDSAY-PATTERSON, N. C.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.,
Pelham Manor, New York.
MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, S. C.,
Spartanburg, South Carolina.
MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(Term of office expires 1908.)

MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK, Georgia, 48 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.	MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Conn., Bristol, Connecticut.
MRS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER, R. I., Tiverton, Rhode Island.	MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, Ia., 127 Bluff St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Mich., 1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.	MRS. SALLIE MARSHALL HARDY, Ky., 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
MRS. WILLIAM D. KEARFOTT, N. J., Hawthorne Place, Montclair, N. J.	MRS. IRA H. EVANS, Texas, Austin, Texas.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, Mass., 29 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.	MRS. A. E. HENEBERGER, Va., Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

1316 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Corresponding Secretary General.**MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Registrar General.**MRS. J. STEWART JAMIESON,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Treasurer General.**MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Historian General.**MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
1415 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.**Assistant Historian General.**MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Librarian General.**MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

Alabama,	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham. MRS. AURORA P. MCCLELLAN, Athens.
Alaska,	
Arizona,	MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 503 7th St., Phoenix.
Arkansas,	MRS. JOHN MCCLURE, Little Rock. MRS. MATTIE KNOX HAYMAN, Van Buren.
California,	MRS. HARRY N. GRAY, 2334 Steiner St., San Francisco. MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, "The Angeles," Los Angeles.
Colorado,	MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin St., Denver. MRS. O. W. MALLABY, 1707 Lake Ave., Pueblo.
Connecticut,	MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park St., New Haven. MRS. TRACY B. WARREN, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.
Delaware,	MRS. CLARENCE DRAPER SYPHERD, Dover. MRS. JULIET AGNES CUMMINS, Smyrna.

- Dist. of Columbia, MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 416 5th St., Washington.
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T St., Washington.
- Florida, MRS. AGNES M. COOK, Mandarin.
MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 West Church St., Jacksonville.
- Georgia, MRS. JAMES A. ROUNSAVILLE, Rome.
MRS. P. W. GODFREY, Covington.
- Idaho,
Illinois, MRS. BENJAMIN A. FESSENDEN, Highland Park.
MRS. CHARLES W. IRION, 1131 Post St., Ottawa.
- Indian Territory,
Indiana, MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont.
MRS. NATHAN SPARKS, 404 East Maple St., Jeffersonville.
- Iowa, MRS. ROWENA EDSON STEVENS, Boone.
MISS HELEN SHAW, Anamosa.
- Kansas, MRS. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita.
MRS. ALEXANDER M. HARVEY, 1405 Polk St., Topeka.
- Kentucky, MRS. JOSEPH N. MCCORMACK, State St., Bowling Green.
MRS. MAURICE B. NASH, Paducah.
- Louisiana, MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
- Maine, MISS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.
MRS. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
- Maryland, MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
MISS ELEANOR MURDOCH JOHNSON, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ... MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
MRS. GEORGE L. MUNN, 2 Northampton St., Easthampton.
- Michigan, MRS. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort St., Detroit.
MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, MRS. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
MRS. ALEXANDER T. BIGELOW, 1930 Iglehart St., Merriam Park.
- Mississippi, MRS. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 704 N. State St., Jackson.
- Missouri, MRS. THOMAS O. TOWLES, Jefferson City.
MRS. THOMAS B. TOMB, 619 East 9th St., Kansas City.
- Montana, MRS. CLINTON H. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
MRS. EMIL H. RENISCH, S. Excelsior Ave., Butte.
- Nebraska, MRS. STEPHEN C. LANGWORTHY, Seward.
MRS. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 E. Military Ave., Fremont.
- New Hampshire, MRS. JOHN McLANE, Milford.
MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
- New Jersey, MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 Broad St., Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, ... MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, MRS. HENRY ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
MRS. HENRY G. MUNGER, 426 Main St., Herkimer.
- North Carolina, MRS. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton.
MRS. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
- North Dakota, ... MRS. SARA M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, MRS. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Ave., Youngstown.
MRS. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington,
and Cincinnati.
- Oregon,
Oklahoma Ty., ... MRS. ROBERT T. CARPENTER, 212 West 15th St., Oklahoma City.
MRS. G. C. CHAMBERS, 115 East 6th St., Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania, ... MRS. ALEXANDER E. PATTON, "Terrace Villa," Curwensville.
MRS. ELLIS LEWIS CAMPBELL, Wayne.

Rhode Island, ...	MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
	MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket.
South Carolina, ..	MRS. VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON, Yorkville.
	MRS. THOMAS C. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.
South Dakota, ...	
Tennessee,	MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
	MISS SUSIE GENTRY, Franklin.
Texas,	MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.
	MRS. THOMAS J. GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston
Utah,	MRS. MARY M. FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia,	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
	MRS. JOHN D. HORSLEY, 203 Federal St., Lynchburg.
Washington,	MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Ave., Spokane.
	MRS. THOMAS H. MCCOUGHTRY, 511 North C St., Tacoma.
West Virginia, ..	MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
	MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
Wisconsin,	MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming,	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 238 West 22nd St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented

to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, April 3, 1906.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, April 3, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was then called.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Miss Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Stevens, Iowa; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia; and Mrs. Weed, State Vice-Regent, Montana.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

Announcement was made of the death of the following persons:

Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Honorary Vice-President General, of Massachusetts; Miss Susan B. Anthony; Mrs. S. B. Pinney, State Vice-Regent, of North Dakota; Mrs. Sarah Knight Reen, a "Real Daughter," of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, of the Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio.

It was moved and carried that expressions of sympathy be sent, on the part of the National Board, to the families of these deceased members.

Mrs. Thom moved that the regular order of business be suspended to consider the matters of the Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Patton, Chairman of the Program Committee, presented the program of the Fifteenth Continental Congress. After corrections and additions it was approved.

In regard to the advertisement of J. E. Caldwell & Co., which is to be placed on the last page of the program, Mrs. Terry moved: *That the memorial spoons and the bars also have a place on the official notice of Caldwell & Co. on the last page of the program.* Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the necessary expenses of the Congress.

Mrs. Jamieson asked that the Board appropriate \$125 for the use of the House Committee.

After a short discussion Mrs. Weed moved to lay the matter on the table. Seconded by Miss Desha. Motion carried unanimously.

Mrs. Mussey, Chairman of the Press Committee, made a verbal report, which was approved.

The Chair appointed the Board a Committee of General Arrangements, to consider reports of Congressional Committees.

The Chair requested Miss Desha, in the absence of the Chairman of the Charter Members Committee, Mrs. Pryor, to make the report on Reception to Charter Members. Report approved.

Mrs. Main, Chairman of the Credential Committee, said she would report later. As Chairman of the Committee on Music she reported the work of that Committee. Report approved.

Mrs. Lockwood handed to the President General the medal given to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was ordered deposited with other articles of the Society in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Weed rose to a question of information, to ask if the committee on the Montana matter, which the Board at the March meeting had ordered, had been appointed. The President General said that she had been able to secure but two members to serve on the Committee.

Mrs. Lockwood gave notice that she would offer a resolution after

the noon recess in regard to the Committee to consider the Montana matter.

A recess was taken at one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 3, 1906.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the State Vice-Regent, of Montana, present to the Board of Management a statement of such facts as she desires to present for a decision as to the constitutionality by the Fifteenth Continental Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried to proceed with the regular business.

Reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that I have carried out the orders of the Board of Management; letters received, 86; letters written, 116; application blanks signed, 381; supplemental papers, 256. I have received a letter from Mrs. Sydnor relative to the preservation of Niagara; a farewell letter from Mrs. Quarles, whose term of office expires with the Fifteenth Continental Congress; Resolutions from the Princeton Chapter relative to the death of Mrs. Swann, also a report of the death of Mrs. Sarah E. Knight Reen, a "Real Daughter," of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, of Pennsylvania. I have to report the death of one of our most distinguished members, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY DESHA,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The letter was read from Mrs. Quarles, Vice-President General from Wisconsin, bidding farewell to the Board. Mrs. Quarles' term of office expires with the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Recording Secretary General express to Mrs. Quarles the regret of the Board at losing her from their councils.* Seconded by Mrs. Burnham. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past month: Applications for membership presented, 490; applications verified awaiting dues, 97; applications examined but incomplete, 220; applications received since March 25, unexamined, 90; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 1.

Permits for Insignia issued, 183; permits for ancestral bars, 52; permits for Recognition Pins, 90. Certificates issued, 151. Letters written, 301; postals written, 122.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the 490 applicants reported by the Registrar General and declared them members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The report was accepted.

The Registrar General asked permission to purchase a new section for the Card Catalogue.

It was moved and carried that the Purchasing Committee be authorized to procure this section for the Card Catalogue.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of March I have to report the following supplies sent from this office: Application blanks, 2,839; Constitutions, 623; Circulars "How to become a Member," 333; Officers' Lists, 236; Miniature blanks, 306; Circulars for same, 306; Transfer cards, 216. Letters received, 219; letters written, 221.

Among letters received was one from Miss Mary Springer, Havana, Cuba, with regard to Daughters residing in Porto Rico and Cuba,—it being her intention to interest them in forming a Chapter in Havana. Another letter from Mr. Louis Klopsch, of the *Christian Herald*, of New York, asking for a place on our program at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, for discussion of the Japanese famine, has been referred to Mrs. Patton, Chairman of the Program Committee.

At the request of the President General, circulars "How to become a Member" have been sent to Mrs. Knudsen, Kekaha, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, who has just been admitted to the Society, as she desires to form a Chapter at Kekaha.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Mabel Greydene Smith, of Canon City, Colorado; Miss

Ruth E. Johns, of National Military Home, Kansas; Mrs. Clara E. Kimball Waterloo, of Port Huron, Michigan; Mrs. Blanche Hanes, of Herndon, Virginia; Mrs. Julia Randolph Hardenburgh, of Seattle, Washington, and Miss Cornelia J. Spancer, of Bellingham, Washington, and the re-appointment of the following: Mrs. Alice Reed Harland, of Marshall, Illinois. Charter applications issued, 2. Letters received, 154; letters written, 121.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been made: Members cards, 502; ancestors cards, 1,029; corrections, 335; marriages entered, 54; deaths, 62; resignations, 17; dropped, 2; re-instate-ments, 8.

Admitted membership, March 6, 1906, 55,529; actual membership, March 6, 1906, 45,197.

Through the State Regent of New York the following appointment is now presented to the Board for confirmation: Mrs. Sarah Goodrich Sturdevant, of Norwich, New York, as Chapter Regent. Twelve new members were admitted by the Board at this meeting to form this Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main read a letter from the Pollie Daggett Chapter, of Massachusetts, requesting permission to disband.

It was moved and carried that this Chapter be authorized to disband.

Mrs. Main read a letter from Mexico in regard to appointing a State Regent for Mexico. The question was raised as to the legality of a State Regent being appointed in a foreign country.

Mrs. Stevens, of Iowa, moved: *That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be instructed to take this matter to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, for its consideration.* Motion carried.

Mrs. Main announced to the Board that Miss Brewer, a clerk in her office, had recently lost her mother, and had been absent from the office in consequence of her bereavement, and offered the following motion: *That the absence of Miss Brewer (clerk in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters) on account of the death of her mother, be considered an extra leave, not to be taken from her annual or sick leave.* Seconded by Miss Miller and Mrs. Jamieson. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General called attention to the fact that Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, whose term of office expires with the coming Congress, has served on the Board for four years, and she wished to express appreciation of her faithful services.

Miss Williams said: "I do not think I have done anything more than my duty. I wish to say that during the time I have been on the Board I have received nothing but unfailing kindness."

Miss Williams asked to be excused and withdrew.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Committee desires to call the attention of the National Board to the matter of the lease of the rooms used as headquarters at 902 F street. The monthly rent at this time is \$246.65. The rooms now used by the President General and the Assistant Historian General are hired on a monthly lease, requiring only thirty days' notice of intention to vacate. The other rooms are hired on an annual lease, dated November 1st, requiring three months' notice before the expiration of that time of intention to vacate. It is therefore necessary, if we should desire to vacate these offices before November 1st, 1907, that we should give notice before August 1, next. Under these circumstances, after careful consideration, the Committee on Supervision respectfully recommend that notice be given to the Washington Loan and Trust Company that on and after November 1st, next, we will hold as monthly tenants only, and we further recommend that such further steps be taken as may be necessary to an understanding with the company, that we are on and after that date to be at liberty to vacate on the giving of reasonable notice.

This recommendation is made because of the uncertainty as to when we may desire to occupy our own hall as business offices.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,

Chairman Committee on Supervision, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Relative to the lease of the Daughters of the American Revolution offices in the Loan and Trust Building, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Chairman of the Supervising Committee consult with the proprietors of the building.* Amended by Mrs. Weed: *That the Committee have power to act.* Amended motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 1—31, 1906.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, February 28, 1906, \$15,943 23

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$16,185; less \$170 refunded,	\$16,015 00	
Initiation fees, \$597; less \$20 refunded,	577 00	
Certificate,	1 00	
Directory,	2 00	
Exchange,	03	
Lineage Books,	10 00	
Magazine,	372 12	
Ribbon,	1 05	
Rosettes,	3 25	
Statute Books,	30	
	<hr/>	16,981 75
		<hr/>
		\$32,924 98

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Telegrams,	\$5 60	
Messenger service,	3 20	
Clerical service,	36 50	
	<hr/>	45 30

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Car fare for messenger,	\$ 25	
Clerical service,	120 00	
	<hr/>	120 25

Office of Recording Secretary General.

1 sectional dater, with dates,	\$1 25	
Messenger service,	1 35	
Sharpening erasers, moving boxes, report books and making key,	3 00	
Clerical service stenographer,	100 00	
Extra clerical service,	6 00	
	<hr/>	111 60

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerical service,	\$30 00	30 00
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Office of Registrar General.

Binding 5 volumes records,	\$15 00	
Rent of typewriter for March,	5 00	
Car fare to Library,	25	

Clerical service,	255 00
Extra clerical service,	27 00

 302 25
Office of Treasurer General.

Ledger, cash book and index,	\$20 15
Mimeographing 330 letters,	3 30
Adjusting 2 drop lights,	2 98
Car fare for messenger,	25
Clerical service,	255 00
Extra clerical service,	27 50

 309 18
Office of Librarian General.

Expressage,	\$ 74
Binding paper,	75
1 volume Massachusetts archives,	3 50
3 volumes Cothren's History of Ancient Woodbury,	15 00
1 volume History of Faxon Family,	2 70
1 volume History of Eberharts,	1 15
Genealogy, Benjamin Franklin,	3 15
Renicke Register of Moravians,	1 80
Kool Genealogy,	2 00
Records of William Spooner,	3 55
Car fare for messenger,	25
Clerical service,	60 00

 94 59
General Office.

Expressage,	\$ 45
1 copy of District of Columbia Directory,	5 00
5 pounds rubber bands, 1 envelope moistener and 5,000 ring clips,	13 50
Ice, towel service, repairing desk, making new lock and cartage,	5 30
Messenger service,	16 50
Clerical service,	85 00

 125 75
Office of Historian General (Lineage.)

2 half-tone plates,	\$17 00
1,000 copies Volume XXI of the Lineage Book, ...	558 00
1,000 copies Volume XXII of the Lineage Book, ..	558 00
Clerical service, revising Volume I of the Lineage Book,	5 00

Clerical service,	30 00	
Compiler,	80 00	
	<hr/>	1,248 00

Magazine.

Postage for Editor,	\$5 00	
Binding 1 volume magazine,	1 25	
Publishing and mailing March number,	356 53	
Office expenses, March, 1906,	7 60	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Genealogical Department,	20 00	
	<hr/>	548 71

Certificates.

Engrossing 253 certificates,	\$18 97	18 97
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Fifteenth Continental Congress.

13½ days' clerical service for Credential Committee,	\$13 50	13 50
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Postage.

President General,	\$13 02	
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	1 00	
Recording Secretary General,	3 75	
Registrar General,	3 17	
Treasurer General,	1 10	
Librarian General,	56	
On blanks and constitutions,	30 00	
10,000 stamped envelopes,	216 00	
	<hr/>	268 60

State Regents' Postage.

Delaware,	\$3 00	
Massachusetts,	10 00	
	<hr/>	13 00

Continental Hall Committee.

Postage,	\$5 50	5 50
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Jamestown Committee.

Proposed plans for Daughters of the American Revolution building at Jamestown,	\$75 95	
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Cable message to London, England, in connection with proposed plans for Daughters of the American Revolution building at Jamestown,	8 06	
	<hr/>	85 01

Patriotic Education Committee.

Postage,	\$5 00	
Stationery,	5 14	
Printing circulars,	7 50	
	<hr/>	17 64

Office Furniture.

1 top for sectional book case for Recording Secretary General's office,	\$1 75	
1 cabinet for Registrar General's office,	3 00	
	<hr/>	4 75
Rent of offices,	\$246 65	246 65
Rent of telephone,	10 50	10 50
	<hr/>	
Total expenses,		\$3,619 75

Balance, March 31, 1906:

In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$4,764 59	
In Washington Loan and Trust Bank,	24,540 64	
	<hr/>	29,305 23
		<hr/>
		\$32,924 98

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report, February 28, 1906, ..	\$53 08	53 08
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PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, February 28, 1906,	\$49,960 83
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RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, Connecticut, ...	\$5 00	
Brunswick Chapter, Georgia,	5 00	
Nekoma Chapter, Nebraska,	5 00	
	<hr/>	15 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Mary McD. Barr, Frederick William Gray Chapter, Alabama,	\$12 50
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Mrs. Annie H. Carr, <i>Illini Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Sally P. Irion, <i>Illini Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Willie S. Lippincott, <i>Moline Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Miss Jessie Helen Ross, <i>Gen. James Cox Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Alice L. C. Weist, <i>Richmond Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Kittie V. Loper, <i>Abigail Adams Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Margaret D. Maurer, <i>Council Bluffs Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Lynette M. Boyles, <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Mary- land,	12 50
Mrs. Jeannette A. W. Ramsey, <i>Col. Timothy Bige- low Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Miss Charlotte Amelia Williams, <i>Lydia Cobb Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Dr. Delia Chapin, <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massa- chusetts,	12 50
Mrs. Emma Lynds, <i>Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50
Miss Anna A. Boggs, <i>David Reese Chapter</i> , Mis- sissippi,	12 50
Mrs. Maggie D. Barley, <i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , Mis- souri,	12 50
Mrs. Willy B. Hughes, <i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , Mis- souri,	12 50
Miss Ann Gentry Skinner, <i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , Mis- souri,	12 50
Mrs. Jeannette Hollenbeck, <i>Lewis-Clark Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	12 50
Miss Milicent Crissman, <i>New York City Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Donald McLean, <i>New York City Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. May Johnson Morey, <i>Swe-kat-si Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Anderson Sayre Dana, <i>Marietta Chap- ter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Alberta Smyser Johnson, <i>Urbana Chap- ter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Clara J. Craft, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Miss Louise Harriet Leonard, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50

Mrs. Fred Nichols, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Miss Ruby Petit, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Miss Carolyn Edith Poppleton, <i>Western Reserve</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Nettie Richardson Young, <i>Western Reserve</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson, <i>At Large</i> , of Ohio,	25 00
Miss Annie Miller, <i>Pawtucket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Miss Mary Miller, <i>Pawtucket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. H. Broadus, <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	12 50
Miss Lillian Cole, <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	12 50
Mrs. Lemire M. Morehead, <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	12 50
Mrs. Edith Clendenin Miller Stephens, <i>Col.</i> <i>Charles Lewis Chapter</i> , West Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Julia Cracraft Hume, <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wis- consin,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Frances Leach, <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wis- consin,	12 50
Mrs. Isabel Maxcy, <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	12 50

 500 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. Mary D. Johnson, <i>Alaska Chapter</i> , Alaska, ..	\$2 00
<i>Zebulon Pike Chapter</i> , Colorado,	10 00
<i>Abi Humiston Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	9 00
<i>Fanny Ledyard Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	25 00
<i>Melicent Porter Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	50 00
<i>Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter</i> , Connecticut, ..	7 00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , account Library, Dis- trict of Columbia,	20 00
Mrs. Helen Pooke Kane, District of Columbia, ...	1 00
<i>Alliance Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois, ..	5 00
Mrs. Olive G. Gallentine, of <i>Morrison Chapter</i> , Illinois,	25
<i>Rochelle Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois, ..	35 00
<i>General De Lafayette Chapter</i> , Indiana,	20 00
<i>Council Bluffs Chapter</i> , Iowa,	10 00
<i>Marshalltown Chapter</i> , Iowa,	15 00
<i>Betty Washington Chapter</i> , Kansas,	15 00
<i>Colonel John Green Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	20 00
<i>Jemima Johnson Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	30 00

<i>Spirit of '76 Chapter, Louisiana,</i>	25 00
<i>Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	25 00
<i>Betsy Ross Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	10 00
<i>Captain Job Knapp Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	10 00
<i>Captain John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, Massachusetts, ..</i>	25 00
<i>Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	25 00
<i>Faneuil Hall Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	14 64
<i>Framingham Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	16 35
<i>Lucy Knox Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	25 00
<i>Lydia Cobb Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	25 00
<i>Mary Mattoon Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	10 00
<i>Old Colony Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	50 00
<i>Old Hadley Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	10 00
<i>Peace Party Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	50 00
<i>Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	20 00
<i>Samuel Adams Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	50 00
<i>Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00
<i>Wayside Inn Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	12 00
<i>Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Minnesota,</i>	15 00
<i>Hannibal Chapter, Missouri,</i>	50 00
<i>Laclede Chapter, Missouri,</i>	22 00
<i>Lafayette-Lexington Chapter, Missouri,</i>	10 00
<i>Liberty Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	25 00
<i>Reprisal Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	5 00
<i>Samuel Ashley Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	10 00
<i>Colonel Israel Angell Chapter, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Fort Plain Chapter, account New York Room, New York,</i>	25 00
<i>Gouverneur Morris Chapter, New York,</i>	25 00
<i>Kayendatsyong Chapter, New York,</i>	10 00
<i>Knickerbocker Chapter, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Minisink Chapter, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	70 00
<i>Mrs. George R. Henderson, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	10 00
<i>Mrs. George Thornton, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	10 25
<i>Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	10 00
<i>Owasco Chapter, New York,</i>	30 00
<i>St. Johnsville Chapter, New York,</i>	9 50
<i>Tioughnioga Chapter, New York,</i>	25 00
<i>Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Ohio,</i>	10 00
<i>Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Ohio,</i>	25 00
<i>Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Ohio,</i>	25 00

<i>Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Ohio,</i>	13 25
<i>Martha Pitkin Chapter, Ohio,</i>	52 00
<i>New Connecticut Chapter, Ohio,</i>	10 00
<i>Brookville Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	75 00
<i>Canadohta Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	30 00
<i>Chester County Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania</i>	20 00
<i>Conrad Weiser Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	16 00
<i>Dial Rock Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Penn- sylvania,</i>	50 00
<i>Du Bois Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Penn- sylvania,</i>	15 81
<i>Mrs. Anna Bell, of Du Bois Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	1 00
<i>Mrs. Oliver C. Dorney, of The Declaration of In- pendence Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	5 00
<i>Fort McIntosh Chapter, account Front Vestibule Pennsylvania,</i>	15 00
<i>George Clymer Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	50 00
<i>Germantown Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	10 00
<i>Independence Hall Chapter, account Front Vesti- bule, Pennsylvania,</i>	50 00
<i>Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, of Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	10 00
<i>McKean Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Penn- sylvania,</i>	25 00
<i>Merion Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Penn- sylvania,</i>	26 00
<i>Pittsburgh Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,</i>	200 00
<i>Venango Chapter, account Front Vestibule, Penn- sylvania,</i>	36 00
<i>Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island,</i>	15 00
<i>William Ellery Chapter, Rhode Island,</i>	16 00
<i>State Conference of Rhode Island,</i>	25 00
<i>Commodore Perry Chapter, account Chandelier, Tennessee,</i>	80 00
<i>Hermitage Chapter, account Chandelier, Tennessee, Old Glory Chapter, account Chandelier, Ten- nessee,</i>	10 00
	4 00

<i>Ottaquechee Chapter, Vermont,</i>	10 00	
<i>Palestrello Chapter, Vermont,</i>	20 00	
<i>Seth Warner Chapter, Vermont,</i>	20 00	
<i>Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia,</i>	50 00	
<i>Tyranena Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	25 00	
<i>Kenosha Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	50 00	
<i>Kenosha Chapter, redeemed pledge for past five years at \$25 per year, Wisconsin,</i>	125 00	
		<hr/> \$2,414 05
Continental Hall Committee Badge,	\$1 00	1 00
Continental Hall Committee Spoons,	258 50	258 50
Commission on:		
Genealogical Charts,	2 00	
Jewelled Insignia,	156 83	
Recognition Pins,	8 30	
Record Shields,	5 00	
Spoons,	34 70	
		<hr/> 206 83
		<hr/> \$53,356 21
Balance in bank, March 31, 1906,		\$53,356 21

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

During the month of March two pledges have been received, one from the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia for \$4,200 for the Library and the other from the Thomas Johnson Chapter for \$100 toward the Maryland Column.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I am happy to present to the Board the twenty-first and twenty-second volumes of the Lineage Book. The work involved is not entirely represented in these volumes, but it means corrections in the Card Catalogue and changes in many lines. The increase of interest is shown in the responses received to our letters.

Every year brings new complications in this work that require untold patience and research to unravel; but every effort is made to procure all data possible to maintain the high standard of the Lineage Book.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted, with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Dolliver.

Mrs. Lockwood requested: *That a motion of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Johnston, who had labored so diligently on the work.* Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to present the following accessions to the Library since the meeting of March 6th:

BOOKS.

Genealogy of Benjamin Cleveland, Great-Grandson of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass. Compiled by Horace G. Cleveland. Chicago, 1879.

History of the Eberharts in Germany and the United States. By Rev. Uriah Eberhart. n. p. 1891.

History of the Faxon family, containing a genealogy of the descendants of Thomas Faxon of Braintree, Mass. By George L. Faxon. Springfield, 1880.

Isaac Kool (Cool or Cole) and Catharine Serven, Married Oct. 15, 1764, at Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y. Compiled by Rev. David Cole. New York, 1876.

Records of William Spooner of Plymouth, Mass., and his descendants. By Thomas Spooner. Cincinnati, 1883.

Historical and genealogical miscellany. Data relating to the settlement and settlers of New York and New Jersey. Compiled by John E. Stillwell, M. D. New York, 1903. Vol. 1. Presented by the compiler through Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson.

Register of members of the Moravian Church, and of persons attached to said church in this country and abroad between 1727 and 1754. Transcribed from a MS. of the Rev. Abraham Reincke and annotated by W. C. Reichel. Bethlehem, 1873.

History of Gorham, Me. By Hugh D. McLellan. Compiled and edited by his daughter Katharine B. Lewis. Portland, 1903.

History of the Town of Keene, from 1732 to 1874. By S. G. Griffen. Keene, 1904. Presented by Ashuelot Chapter.

Vital Statistics of the Town of Keene, N. H., compiled from Town Records, First Church and Family records, the Original Fisher record, and the newspapers. By Frank H. Whitcomb. Keene, 1905. Presented by Ashuelot Chapter.

Michigan—a history of governments. By Thomas McIntyre. Boston, 1905. Presented by Mrs. E. R. Campbell.

Obituary addresses delivered on the death of Zachary Taylor. in the Senate and House of Representatives, July 10, 1850. Presented by Mrs. George W. Baird.

Public papers of George Clinton, first governor of New York. 1777-1795, 1801-1804. Albany, 1900, 1904. Vols. 4, 6, 7 and 8. Presented by Hon. Alfred R. Page.

Genealogy of the Page family in Virginia. By Richard C. M. Page. 2d edition. New York, 1893. Presented by Miss Mildred Page.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. Vol. 14. Purchased. Special subscription.

Historic homes and institutions and genealogical and personal memoirs of the Lehigh Valley, Pa. Prepared under editorial supervision of J. W. Jordan, E. M. Greene and G. T. Ettinger. New York, 1905. Presented by Mrs. Alexander Patton.

PAMPHLETS.

Washington's Farewell Address to the American People. Printed by Empire State Society, S. A. R., in commemoration of 100th anniversary of its issue. Sept. 19, 1896.

Principles for which the American Revolution was fought. By Rufus B. Smith.

Order of service recommended for use of Society of Sons of American Revolution occasion of decoration of graves of Revolutionary soldiers. By Rev. Rufus W. Clark. 1904.

Handbook Illinois Society, S. A. R.

The above four pamphlets presented by Mr. Zebina Moses.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Albany. Historical sketch of some celebrations of St. Patrick's Day in Albany, N. Y. By Hon. Franklin M. Danaher. 1905. Presented by the author.

Prehistoric remains in Licking County, Ohio. By W. C. Metz. Presented by Mrs. Charles C. Metz.

Patriotic calendar for Memorial Continental Hall. Compiled by Edith A. Brockett. Published by Orange Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Presented by the compiler.

Report of the annual meetings of the Chamberlain Association of America, 1904-1905. Portland, 1905. Presented by the association.

Yearbooks have been received from four Chapters.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin New York Public Library, January, March
North Carolina Booklet, April

The above list comprises in all 34 accessions, 19 of which were books, 12 pamphlets and 3 periodicals; 11 books were presented, 7 purchased and 1 received in exchange; 12 pamphlets were presented.

In addition I have the pleasure of reporting a contribution of ten

dollars for the purchase of Virginia books from Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

April 3, 1906.

April 4, 1906.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

It is with gratification that I report the gift of Mrs. William Lindsay of 75 volumes of History of the Nations Series and four additional books, making the total number of accessions 113.

Report accepted.

Miss Solomons read the following telegram to the Board from Mrs. Lindsay:

"Expressing to-day 74 volumes, History of Nations, and 5 other books, as gift to Daughter's American Revolution Library."

It was moved and carried that a telegram of acknowledgment expressing the appreciation of the Board be sent Mrs. Lindsay for this gift to the Library. Motion unanimously carried.

It was moved and carried that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Solomons for his generous gift to the Library.

REPORT OF MRS. LOCKWOOD, COMPILER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION REPORT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Report of the Society to the Smithsonian Institution was duly forwarded to the proper officer. From very strict orders governing all printed matter in each Department, curtailing largely the output of said Departments, the Committee in charge returned our Report with the request that it be cut wherever possible, courteously leaving it to the Editor of this Report to use her judgment where omissions could be made, without affecting the Report materially. The Editor has therefore the unpleasant duty of cutting the Report, much to her regret, and it remains to be seen, after all this, how much the Smithsonian Institution Committee on printing will forward to the Congress.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Compiler of D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Report accepted.

Miss Miller spoke of an indigent "Real Daughter" whose case was presented to the Board last month and read a letter she had received in reply to the communication which she had written in accordance with instructions of the Board. The proceedings of the Continental Congress on this subject were also read to the Board.

The Recording Secretary General suggested that Mrs. Peel be communicated with on the subject, and asked to prepare a resolution for the Fifteenth Continental Congress, requesting the Congress to authorize a fund for indigent "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Hazen moved: *"That Mrs. Peel be requested to prepare a resolution to be presented at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, appropriating a fund for the support of indigent Real Daughters of the American Revolution."* Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter in which permission was asked to sell a certain article connected with the Revolution, and asked for instructions in replying. The matter was referred to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Miss Solomons asked permission to place the picture of Memorial Continental Hall in the Belasco theatre for the benefit of Continental Hall fund, on the evening of the play. Mrs. Hodge moved: *That this picture be lent to Miss Solomons for the lobby of the theatre.* Motion carried.

At quarter past six o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday morning at half past ten.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1906.

The adjourned meeting was called to order Wednesday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Reports of Committees were resumed.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Chairman of the Finance Committee reports that during the month of March bills to the amount of \$3,619.75 have been authorized, of which the largest items were, as usual, the rent, pay roll, printing and postage. A meeting of the Finance Committee was called for March 26th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman Finance Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Committee has the honor to report that a meeting was held on the 29th of March, when the By-Laws of thirteen Chapters were examined and corrected. This brings the work up to date, as no By-laws received before April 1st, remains unattended to. Seventeen letters have been written; the copies of all correspondence placed on file at headquarters, and the corrected By-laws filed with the Librarian General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman, By-laws Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: The report of the Auditing Committee was presented in the following letter from the Auditor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1906.

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Society, D. A. R.: Madam: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer General for the month of March, so far as they appear in the Cash Book. The time since the close of the month has been too short to complete the work; this will be done in about two days. Everything in the way of receipts and disbursements are found to be properly accounted for.

As this is the first working day after the close of the month's work, I could not make any earlier report.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Report accepted.

No report of the Printing Committee, but the Acting Chairman of that Committee stated that the printing had been ordered upon the requests of the officers for their respective departments. As these had been authorized by the Board, they were signed by her as Acting Chairman of the Printing Committee. Report approved by the Board.

Miss Solomons made the following statement: "I have the pleasure to announce since my report of yesterday, that I have received from the Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, Virginia, \$10.00 for the Library." This was received with thanks.

Mrs. Weed presented the statement which she had prepared in accordance with the motion made by Mrs. Mussey on the previous day.

The Chair requested the Board to authorize the appointment of a committee to consider Mrs. Weed's statement.

Mrs. Stevens moved: *That the President General be empowered by the Board, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to appoint a committee of three to consider the statement made by Mrs. Weed on the matter pertaining to Montana.* Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed said: "In consulting with my legal adviser last night I find that I committed myself yesterday to something which I had no right to do. It was in regard to admitting that a certain motion passed the Congress which the records show did not pass; therefore you will find in drawing up this statement, while I have not admitted it, I have not contested it, and will not do so. I have worked very hard over this and tried to make it very plain in every way to every one who did not know about it."

Mrs. Weed then presented the following statement:

The facts in the case are as follows:

In the late Congress a certain State was represented by only one of

the five voters who had the right to be present in the Congress and vote for the State officers. This delegate was seated in the Congress and voted unchallenged in every ballot taken in the Congress up to the last day of the Congress. On the last day of the Congress, in accordance with Article VI, Section 1, of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, she cast the ballot which elected the State Regent and the State Vice-Regent of her State.

This election was reported to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters who certified to it as correct and that officer reported the State's election to the Fourteenth Continental Congress, under the provisions of Statute 142, which completed the election under the Daughters of the American Revolution election laws.

The vote "to confirm" these elections as announced to the Congress has always been recognized as a purely perfunctory and complimentary vote and simply a courteous manner of receiving the announcements of the State elections, and the records of the Society show that it has not always been taken and the records of the Society show, moreover, that the official ruling in this matter was made in 1904, that "the Congress had no option in the matter but to confirm the officers whose elections were announced by the States."

Upon the announcement of this completed election the following incident took place: A delegate from another State arose upon the floor of the house and upon being recognized by the Chair, made the following statement, followed by the following motion:

"Madam President, I have a letter from one of the Chapters of" (the State whose election had just been announced to the Congress) "and I think there is a letter which one of the delegates here has from another Chapter in _____. I shall present this letter to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Madam President, it does not seem to me that this is a place to air all the disagreeable things, and therefore, Madam President, I would move that the credentials of the State Regent and State Vice Regent of _____ be referred to the National Board of Management for investigation."

This motion was seconded by two delegates, one from the same State as the maker of the motion, the other from another State than the one whose election was contested. The record of the Congress shows that the following is the action of the Congress in this matter: ("No action taken") written on back of motion "Carried."

President General: "A motion is in order to ratify the election of the State Regents and the State Vice Regents."

Mrs. Peck: "*I move that the elections of the State Regents and the State Vice-Regents be confirmed.*"

Mrs. Delafield: "I second the motion."

President General: "The motion is upon confirming the elections of the State Regents and the State Vice-Regents. All those in favor of ratifying those elections will please say 'aye'; those opposed, 'no.'"

The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and the elections of the State Regents and the State Vice-Regents are confirmed."

Upon this statement of fact as to the action of the Continental Congress in an actual case, the following constitutional points arise:

1. A State's election having been completed in strict accord with Daughters of the American Revolution election law, and announced to the Congress by the national authorities as a legal election, can it be contested by a delegate from another State upon any ground whatsoever?

2. Could it be challenged by the State itself upon any grounds other than a violation of the constitutional requirements in the case?

3. Would such a motion as the above, requesting the investigation of the credentials of the State officers (whose election had been officially announced by the national authorities) unseat these State officers or prevent them in any way from fulfilling the duties of their office and receiving all the privileges attached thereto?

4. All judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution being vested in the Continental Congress, and the Board being an administrative body only, can the power to settle a contested election which is purely a judicial act, be delegated to any other body by the Congress. In other words, does the Society hold that the judicial power which it by specific act of Congress took absolutely away from the Board and which it vested absolutely in the Congress, by amendments to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, be delegated back into the hands of the Board by any action other than a constitutional amendment.

5. Upon the passage of such a motion as the above, would not the whole power of the Board be confined to an investigation of the constitutional requirements in the case, and bringing back to the Congress a report of its investigation?

7. Would such a motion give the Board power to act upon the case, when "the power to act" in the matter referred to was not specifically delegated to the Board by the motion, (supposing that the Congress had the power to delegate this authority.)

8. Would the passage of such a motion give to the presiding officer of the Board the right to refuse to the State officer whose election had been so completed under the Daughters of the American Revolution election law, recognition as members of the National Board, thus depriving the State, however temporarily, of its constitutional rights? Would they not be the State officers until proved disqualified?

The Recording Secretary General, in May, having notified these officers that they were the legally elected State officers of their State and having notified them to attend the June Board meeting as the representatives of their State, had the presiding officer of the Board the right to refuse to recognize them as members of the Board when they

attended the June meeting at the order of the Recording Secretary General of the National Society, in whose hands were the official records of the Society?

If the Board had the right to act under the above action, did not such investigation fall under the provisions of By-law XVI, and could the Board take any action on the case until the letter which was the basis of the motion to investigate had been filed, as was promised by the delegate who contested the election, and copies of the same had been furnished three weeks in advance of the consideration of the case, to the persons who were attacked therein?

Could any power in the Society pass upon the case without having given the persons whose reputations had been assailed an opportunity to defend themselves and submit evidence in the case?

Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the power to take up the investigation of the case and write such a letter as the following to every Chapter in the State whose election had been challenged without having the matter specifically placed in her hands by act of the Board to whom the motion committed the investigation?

Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the right to refuse to the State officers their inherent constitutional right, both as members of the Society and as members of the Board and as State officers, to see whatever was in the files of her office relating to their State prior to the report of her investigation and the action of the Board upon it?

Was not this action of the officials, confirmed by the Board by silent acquiescence, a case of secret charges passed upon without a hearing being given to the persons attacked in direct violation of their constitutional and parliamentary rights, and in direct violation of the Statutes of the Society covering the case?

Was the action of the Board in confirming these officers in June and in seating them at that time an act within the power of the Board?

Was not the action of the Board in January 1906 in permitting a person not a member of the Board to appear before it in the absence of the State officials of a State,—they not having been notified that such matters would be presented,—or having given their consent in writing for such a presentation,—and discuss matters which related solely to the State in question, a direct violation of the rights of the State as guaranteed to it under Statute 301?

If such a motion as the above was passed by the Congress, was it not the duty of the Board to report back to the succeeding Congress the results of such investigation, and the truth or error of the charges which were publicly made in the Congress, and would not the failure to do this be a direct violation of the personal rights of the members of the Congress?

The special committee withdrew from the room for work and in a short time returned and made the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGREED STATEMENT OF FACTS: The Special Committee on Statement of Facts submitted by the State Vice-Regent of Montana, to be presented to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, as to the action of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, as to election of State officers of Montana, referring said matter to the National Board and the action of the National Board thereon, respectfully report unanimously in favor of the acceptance of all parts of same, except those bracketed, and considers that it presents questions for constitutional decision.

The other statements are, in the opinion of the Committee, either mooted questions or personal questions, which should be submitted on investigation of individual rights of persons aggrieved.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

ELLEN S. MUSSEY,
Chairman.

EMILY HALL HAZEN,
ELLA BLAINE BOTSFORD.

The bracketed parts referred to by this Special Committee as not accepted by committee are as follows:

Item 1. "The vote to confirm these elections as announced to the Congress has always been recognized as a purely perfunctory and complimentary vote and simply a courteous manner of receiving the announcements of the State elections, and the records of the Society show that it has not always been taken, and the records of the Society show, moreover, that the official ruling in this matter was made in 1904, that "the Congress had no option in the matter but to confirm the officers whose elections were announced by the States."

Where the word "completed" occurred in connection with "election;" also bracketed.

Under 4th item: "In other words, does the Society hold that the judicial power which it by specific act of Congress took absolutely away from the Board and which it vested absolutely in the Continental Congress, by amendments to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, be delegated back into the hands of the Board by any action other than a constitutional amendment?"

Could any power in the Society pass upon the case without having given the persons whose reputations had been assailed an opportunity to defend themselves and submit evidence in the case?

Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the power to take up the investigation of the case and write such a letter as the following to every Chapter in the State whose election had been challenged without having the matter specifically placed in her hands by act of the Board to whom the motion committed the investigation?

Had the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the right to refuse to the State officers their inherent constitutional right both as members of the Society and as members of the Board and as State officers, to see whatever was in the files of her office relating to their State prior to the report of her investigation and the action of the Board upon it?

Was not this action of the officials, confirmed by the Board by silent acquiescence, a case of secret charges passed upon without a hearing being given to the persons attacked, in direct violation of their constitutional and parliamentary rights, and in direct violation of the Statutes of the Society covering the case?

Was not the action of the Board in January 1906 in permitting a person not a member of the Board to appear before it, in the absence of the State officials of a State,—they not having been notified that such matters would be presented, or having given their consent in writing for such a presentation, and discuss matters which related solely to the State in question, a direct violation of the rights of the State as guaranteed to it under Statute 301?

The President General requested that the following questions should also be referred to the Congress:

"Are the Statutes of the same importance as the Constitution and By-laws?"

Mrs. Weed requested that the following question should be presented:

"Are the Statutes in force until repealed?"

These questions were added to the report which, upon motion of Mrs. Brooks, seconded by Mrs. Patton, was accepted.

In accordance with the above report and the instructions of the Board, the bracketed parts of the Statement of the State Vice-Regent of Montana, were referred to the Special Committee, and the others, with the two questions above mentioned were referred to the Fifteenth Continental Congress for decision.

Relative to the Committee to investigate the personal questions in the Montana matter the Chair stated that three members had accepted positions on it, viz: Miss Mecum, Mrs. Park, and Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Weed then moved: *That the Committee be increased to seven (to be elected by the Board) nominations to be made from the floor, and the Committee to be instructed to begin its work at once, under the provisions of the agreement made on March 7th, 1906, and make such report as is possible to the April 14th Board meeting.* Seconded by Miss Desha. Carried.

Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Patton were elected. The Committee, then completed, stood as follows: Miss Mecum, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Patton.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President and

Members of the National Board of Management: The Purchasing Committee met on March 22nd, 1906, and authorized the purchase of a few articles needed in the offices. The Committee recommends that the typewriter used by the Curator be repaired at an expense of \$15.00.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARIE W. HODGKINS,

Chairman.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hodgkins, Chairman of the House Committee, made her report, which was accepted.

Mrs. Jamieson asked for action on her motion presented the previous day in regard to an appropriation for the House Committee.

As this had been laid on the table, Mrs. Weed moved to take it from the table. Motion carried.

Mrs. Jamieson then moved: *That the sum of \$125 be appropriated for the immediate use of the House Committee for the Fifteenth Continental Congress.* Seconded by Miss Solomons and Miss Desha. Motion carried.

Miss Solomons presented to the Board a request from Mrs. Winston in regard to the seating of Daughters who are not delegates.

This was referred to the Chairman of the House Committee.

Relative to the reception to Charter members, Mrs. Davis moved: *That the entertainment to be provided for Charter members on Friday evening of the week of the Congress, be referred to the Committee on Entertainment, who, upon consultation with the proper persons, shall have power to act.* Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General asked authority to employ extra clerical assistance during the Congress.

Miss Miller moved: *That the Recording Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be empowered to secure such clerical assistance for the Continental Congress as she may need.* Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Miss Mecum made a verbal report of the work done by the Committee on Patriotic Education, and requested permission to distribute the circulars of this Committee during the Congress.

Mrs. Patton moved: *That Miss Mecum be empowered to furnish copies of the circular on Patriotic Education, to be distributed in the Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Bedle. Motion carried.

Relative to the articles to be sold during the Congress, Mrs. Jamieson moved: *That such articles be sold at the Continental Congress as are presented by Chapters, and whose entire profits are to be contributed to Continental Hall, and a committee be appointed to select a*

suitable person, with power to take full charge of articles presented and be responsible for such articles sold. Motion seconded and carried.

At quarter past two o'clock the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

SATURDAY, April 14, 1906.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Saturday, April 14, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order Saturday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Nicholls, South Carolina; Mrs. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General, and Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Fowler, Indiana, Mrs. Stevens, Iowa; Mrs. Todd, Kentucky; Mrs. Masury, Massachusetts; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Delafeld, Missouri; Mrs. McLane, New Hampshire; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Erwin, North Carolina; Mrs. Lounsbury, North Dakota; Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Phelps, Washington State; Mrs. Bryan, Tennessee; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Spilman, West Virginia; Mrs. Stranahan, Vermont. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Weed, Montana and Mrs. Bratton, South Carolina.

The President General said: "I feel as if we could not proceed with business without a special word of welcome this morning. It is so delightful to see such a large gathering that it is difficult to come down to the real technical business of the meeting,—certainly impossible not to have a word of welcome. I wish each member to know how happy it makes us to hear her answer 'present.'"

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had received a letter from Mrs. Coy, Arkansas State Regent, regretting her inability to be present at this meeting, also a letter from Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico State Regent, saying that she will attend in the afternoon.

The President General said: "As this is a special meeting of the Board, there will be no minutes read this morning. As I understand it, this meeting is to give the State Regents and other visiting members an opportunity to bring forward any matters of interest to them, for the consideration of the Board. Of course, there will be some routine business, but at the same time, I think the most of us wish to hear from our sisters who are now with us. There are certain reports of officers that will have to be presented.

The reports were called for.

The Registrar General presented the names of 21 applicants for acceptance. It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for 21 applicants presented by the Registrar General and declared them members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Laura Alla Wilson Tuell, South Haven, Michigan; Mrs. Helen Sophia Stevenson Olmstead, Three Oaks, Michigan; Mrs. Sara Hawkins Sosey, Palmyra, Missouri; and Mrs. Millie A. Greenfield Worcester, Rochester, New Hampshire.

"The Martha Jefferson" Chapter, of Manchester, Iowa, desires to be formally disbanded, and upon the endorsement of the State Regent of Iowa, it is hereby requested that the National Board of Management declare the Chapter null and void and allow the Charter to be destroyed.

Charter applications issued, 4; Charters issued, 4, viz: "Fowler," Fowler, Indiana; "Richmond-Indiana," Richmond, Indiana; "Ni-quimo," Blair, Nebraska; and "Benjamin Franklin," Mexico City, Mexico.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 499 new members' cards; 76 corrections; 38 deaths; 23 resignations; 2 marriages, and 2 dropped for non-payment of dues.

Admitted membership, 56,028; actual membership, 45,636.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main requested permission to disband the "Martha Jefferson" Chapter of Iowa, at the request of the Chapter. It was moved and carried that this request be granted. The charter was accordingly destroyed.

Miss Mecum asked for a suspension of the order of the day that the report on the Montana matter might be presented and added: I was authorized to make this report and I must leave at noon.

It was moved and carried that Miss Mecum's request be granted.

The following report of the Committee was then read:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AND ELECTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONTEST OF THE MONTANA STATE ELECTION AND AN INCIDENT GROWING OUT OF IT: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: First: We find, upon investigation, that the contest of the legality of the election of the Montana State officers was not made at the request of any Chapter in Montana, and that the said election at the Fourteenth Continental Congress was conducted in a legal and proper manner and that the officers elected were those who had prior to the Congress, received the endorsement of the majority of the eligible votes of the Montana State delegation to that Congress;

We would, therefore, recommend that the Recording Secretary General incorporate these statements in her Report to the Fifteenth Continental Congress;

The Committee sustains the action of the Board of Management N. S. D. A. R. in declaring that Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin and Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed were legally elected to their respective State offices;

We find from the official records that these Officers were the choice of the recognized delegate to the Fourteenth Continental Congress. We would, therefore, recommend that all such portions of the official report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters as do not appear in the printed minutes be expunged, by having a red line drawn through them.

We would also recommend that wherever the copy of the so-called ballot cast by Miss Helen McCrackin appears, it be destroyed and a correct copy of the original document, now in the possession of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, be substituted, and that it shall be denominated "an announcement of the result of the State elections of Montana."

We also find, from letters written by the former Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, that the three letters, which in the confusion attending the transfer of papers in this office, came into the possession of the present Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, are the personal property of the State Vice-Regent of Montana, and so would recommend that they be expunged from the official records of the National Board, for the reason that they are an incomplete record, in that they give the action of two of the Chapters in March upon the nomination of Vice-Regent, and do

not give the action of these Chapters in December and January on the nomination for Regent.

We would state that we requested Mrs. Main, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Haskell to appear before us in informal session for purposes of information. Mrs. Main, Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Haskell complied with our request; Mrs. Draper declined to appear before the Committee, or to file the letter upon which she based her contest, for reasons satisfactory to herself. Therefore, the Committee considers that it can take no further action in regard to matters concerning Mrs. Draper.

We find that Silver Bow Chapter has in its Resolutions, May 18, 1905, incorrectly quoted the Constitution, as legal residence is not a necessary qualification for holding the office of State Vice-Regent or Vice-President General. Therefore, their charges that Mrs. Weed has held office illegally for the years 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, is not sustained. (Art. IV. Sec 3.)

We find that the letter of Mrs. Tallant, under date of May 5, 1905, has been incorrectly quoted in these Resolutions, in that the clause "and no elected delegate to a State Conference to elect State officers" has been omitted. A letter of Mrs. Tallant, under date of May 20, 1905, explains the error of the partial quotation in the omission of the principal point "to elect State officers."

We recommend that a notice to this effect be sent to Silver Bow Chapter, by the Recording Secretary General.

(Signed)

ELLEN MECUM,

Chairman.

SARA COOLEIDGE BROOKS,

VIRGINIA S. HODGE,

MRS. STEVENS.

(Mrs. Stevens afterwards withdrew her name.)

Mrs. Park requested Miss Mecum to read the names signed to the report under consideration. Miss Mecum read the names of the committee as it then stood, viz: Miss Mecum, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Patton, and said: "We have seven names on the committee, and four met, viz: Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Mecum."

Mrs. Park said: "Madam President, I wish to say that in the public press this morning there appeared a list of the members of that committee, and my name headed the list of the members of the committee. I was not consulted. I do not suppose that was necessary. The committee was appointed; but I want to explain that the President General asked me to serve. I agreed to do this at first, then I afterwards decided that I could not do it and was not present. Now, I do not see why the publication of this committee on this matter was given to the public press before it was brought to this Board; therefore, I offer the following resolution: *I move that this Board pass a resolution of cen-*

sure upon the publication in the Washington Post, this morning, purporting to be a part of the records of this body. Seconded by Mrs. Patton, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Weed and Miss Desha.

Miss Mecum: "I want to assure you of one fact,—none of the committee gave that list. I only arrived in the city last evening."

Mrs. Park: "I am entirely sure of that."

Mrs. Hodge: "I gave not one word to the press."

Mrs. Weed: "Will Mrs. Park permit me just one word. I simply wish to make a statement. As Miss Mecum said, I had nothing to do with this and never gave it to the press."

Mrs. Park: "It has been said that this report was taken from the records in the office, and I would ask how it came into the possession of the public press; how the press got hold of that article?"

Miss Desha: "I don't think anybody here knows anything about it. We had a discussion about the Montana matter the night we sat so long, March 7, 1906, and Mrs. Weed was asked to prepare a statement for the committee. The next day she left for Virginia and she placed in my hands, as Recording Secretary General, the statement, which I was to give to the Committee, in accordance with the request made the night before, that she would state the points she wished brought before it. Mrs. Weed remained ten days and on her return, I returned the paper to her. When the committee was appointed that paper went into the hands of the Committee, and it is the last time I have ever seen the paper. Mrs. Weed has not put anything in the paper about it, and there is nobody here, that I know of, that has the faintest idea how it got in the paper."

Mrs. Weed: "As State Vice-Regent of Montana and representing practically the unanimous wish of the State of Montana, I wish heartily to second this motion, and I ask that Mrs. Park permit my name to go on first."

Miss Desha: "I think as Recording Secretary General, into whose hands the article was at that time, I should be permitted to second this."

Mrs. Park's motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Bryan, State Regent of Tennessee, moved that Mrs. Park be appointed a committee of one to see the newspaper editor and find out who inserted the article. In that way we can get at the facts."

Mrs. Park: "I ask that the Chair add two other members to the Committee. I think it is a matter of such importance that I am willing to do it in this case. It makes no difference in any contest of this kind upon which side a Daughter of the American Revolution stands; that is absolutely out of the question, whether it is our friend or our foe. It is a thing exceedingly derogatory to our Society and I do most heartily condemn it, and I want your approval. This makes us a subject of ridicule."

Miss Miller: "This is in line with what I have said so often this

winter. I do not think private matters should be given to the press, and at every meeting I have entered my protest."

President General: "The Chair adds Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Chittenden to the Committee, in accordance with Mrs. Park's request. All in favor of this will please say aye; those opposed, no." Voted on and carried.

The Committee then stood: Mrs. Park, Chairman; Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Chittenden.

The Recording Secretary General read the following letter, at the request of the President General:

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1906.

To the President General and National Board, N. S. D. A. R.:

LADIES: Whereas, in a letter to the members of Silver Bow Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, dated February 9, 1906, from Helena Hill Weed, states "I yesterday filed formal charges of violation by the Silver Bow Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Roberts' Rules of Parliamentary Law and of those By-laws and Statutes by our Society, for the protection of the personal rights of the members," and further states that "At the same time I filed charges against individual members of the Chapter, etc., and filed them at National Headquarters," as Regent of said Chapter, and at the request of said individuals, I respectfully ask the privilege of appearing before your honorable Board at once, or as soon as the present Board can conveniently hear me, for the purpose of making a statement with reference to the matters mentioned in said letter from the said Mrs. Weed.

At the request of my Chapter and said individuals, I have traveled nearly three thousand miles largely for this purpose. I trust you may see fit to grant my request.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL,
Regent of Silver Bow Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "This arrived from the Regent of the Silver Bow Chapter. You have heard her request. What is your pleasure?"

Mrs. WEED. As State Vice-Regent of Montana: *I move that the Board accede to her request and permit her to appear before them at such time as is advisable.*

Miss MECUM: *I move that Mrs. Haskell come on Monday the 23rd.*

Mrs. WEED: *I move that she come at a convenient time.*

Miss MILLER. "This would be well, while Mrs. Weed is on the Board."

Mrs. TERRY. "As the Board has listened to all that has been said on one side, it is only fair to hear Mrs. Haskell."

Mrs. HAZEN: *I moved the acceptance of Miss Mecum's report.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "I did not hear a second and I did not put the motion; but I think the matter we are now discussing is germane to the report of the committee; we should have the whole matter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Ladies, the resolution is before you with the amendment. The amendment will be voted on first. All in favor of permitting Mrs. Haskell to appear before the Board on the 23rd of April will say aye; those opposed, no."

The amendment was voted on and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "We now revert to the original motion, that she be asked to appear before the Board at a convenient time."

Mrs. Stevens moved to amend: *That she be permitted to appear before this Board now.* Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Amended motion voted on and carried.

Miss MECUM. "Does this preclude further action on my report now?"

The Chair answered in the affirmative and requested Miss Mecum to convey to Mrs. Haskell the action of the Board.

Mrs. Main said: "Madam President, it is not germane to the matter under discussion whatever, but I simply want to ask the Treasurer General to supply the Credential Committee with money for immediate use. We must get this cashed before 12 o'clock; that is why I speak of it."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Are these Congressional expenses?"

Mrs. MAIN. "Yes; but we must have the ready money for telegrams, etc., etc., and if it is not attended to before 12 o'clock, we cannot get it. They objected in the Treasurer's department to giving the money, after the resolution of last month."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Mrs. Main makes a request that the amount of this check,—ten dollars,—be placed at her disposal, as Chairman of the Credential Committee. The Chair would state once more that the Treasurer General was instructed by the Board last month to furnish all necessary funds for the expenses of the Congress."

Mrs. MUSSEY. "There is another thing that also concerns the Treasurer General. In the matter of the Memorial Continental Hall spoons, the Continental Hall Committee, at its last meeting, requested the Board to authorize the Treasurer General to pay to Caldwell & Co. on our contract with them, all the moneys received from the sale of that spoon, which was on April 1st, about \$437 and somewhat since. (I do not think it necessary for me to explain how the fund stands,) but this action seems to be necessary."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "This is a request from the Chairman of the Spoon Committee."

It was moved and carried: *That the Treasurer General be empowered to send to Caldwell & Co. this money for the memorial spoons.*

Mrs. PARK said: "I would like to speak a moment about the Magazine. The Board granted a request I made, as Chairman of the Maga-

zine Committee, to further the interests of the Magazine. I am very anxious to test the efficiency of an agent, and asked that you would allow your committee the use of \$100 in order to advance the Magazine. Now, that was for advertising. We have not enough money to pay a salary, but I wish to engage this agent for the advertising. Of course, we had to pay a high percentage, and it was to test that,—to see if the Magazine could be made to pay,—that we entered into that plan. The Board granted that request, and I now wish to know if the Board will allow that to stand open until affairs are closed with the agent. She is not able yet to return the hundred dollars. I stand personally responsible to you, or to the Treasurer General, for the hundred dollars. I would like to know if you are willing to let this matter stand open for a while.”

Mrs. TERRY. “Could not this be done by general consent of the Board?”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. “Ladies, you have heard the request of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Terry’s suggestion that this request be granted by general consent of the Board. If I hear no objection, this will be done, and the matter left in the hands of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee. As I hear no objection, it is so ordered.”

The President General announced that Mrs. Haskell was in the Board Room, and presented her to the members of the Board. Mrs. Haskell, after acknowledging the introduction, began her statement and spoke until 1:30 P. M. In the meantime the President General asked to be excused in order to represent the National Society at the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone at the House of Representative, which invitation she had accepted officially some time ago.

Mrs. Park was requested by the President General to take the Chair. At 1:30 P. M. Mrs. Patton moved to take a recess.

The Chair: “Ladies, there is a motion before you to take a recess. It is now half past one o’clock. The Continental Hall Committee meets at 3 o’clock.”

The motion to take a recess was presented by Mrs. Fowler: *I move that we do now take a recess until 2 P. M. and that Mrs. Haskell be allowed to resume at that time.* Seconded by Mrs. Delafield. Motion carried.

At 2:30 P. M. the Board was called to order by the Secretary.

As it was too late to take action, as the Continental Hall Committee was called for 3 o’clock, the Board took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION, April 14, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 8 o’clock by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Solomons, Miss Miller, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Park, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Bratton, and others came in later.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have a message from the President General saying that she has engagements for to-night that she does not feel that she can break, but will try to get here later, and asking that Mrs. Park would preside. As Mrs. Park has not come, a nomination is in order for Chairman.

Mrs. Simpson was nominated and declined. Mrs. Estey was then elected and took the chair.

The President General came in later and remained for a few minutes.

When she left, Mrs. Park took the chair.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Madam Chairman, Mrs. Cahoon was so ill that she has to go home, and Miss Fox will take the report.

Mrs. Haskell then resumed and continued her statement for three hours. Mrs. Weed then replied. After a discussion, in which many of the members participated, Miss Miller made the following motion: *I move the adoption of the report as presented by the Committee this morning.* Seconded by Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Rounsaville and Mrs. Chittenden asked to be excused from voting, as they did not feel sufficiently informed on the subject. A request was made for the re-reading of the Committee's report, but it was not available, not being in the room.

Miss Solomons moved the previous question. Seconded by Miss Desha. Motion carried.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

The Board adjourned at 12:15 A. M., April 15, 1906.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

MONDAY, April 23, 1906.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Monday, April 23, 1906, at the close of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, being the first meeting of the official Daughters of the American Revolution year.

The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock A. M. by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The Chair requested Mrs. Barker, Vice-President General of Rhode Island, to act as Recording Secretary *pro tem.*, this office being vacant owing to the resignation of Miss Desha at the Congress.

The roll was called.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Mrs. Patterson North Carolina; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Barker, Rhode Island; Mrs. Newberry, Michigan; Mrs. Kearfott, New Jersey; Mrs. Bates, Massachusetts; Miss Bowman, Connecticut; Mrs. Bushnell, Iowa; Mrs. Hardy, Kentucky; Mrs. Evans, Texas, and Mrs. Heneberger, Virginia; State Regents, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Henry Roberts, New York; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Rounsaville, Georgia; Mrs. Campbell, Colorado; Mrs. Cook, Florida; Mrs. Fessenden, Illinois; Mrs. Guthrie, Indiana; Mrs. Masury, Massachusetts; Miss Baldwin, Maine; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Towles, Missouri; Mrs. Prince, New Mexico; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Erwin, North Carolina; Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Sydnor, Texas; Mrs. Bratton, South Carolina; Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Miss Swinburne, Rhode Island; Mrs. Allen, Utah; Mrs. Stranahan, Vermont; Mrs. Jamieson, Virginia; Mrs. Phelps, Washington State; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Spilman, West Virginia; Mrs. Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. Langworth, Nebraska, and Mrs. Stevens, Iowa.

The President General addressed the Board as follows: "Before we proceed to business I wish to welcome the new Board, our new State Regents and our new Vice-Presidents General. I am also glad to welcome the members assembled with me last year, many of whom I had not seen until we met again at the Congress. If you only knew with what pleasure I look into your faces, I am sure you would congratulate me upon the opportunity of seeing you here once more. We must all pause to give a special welcome to our State Regent of California, and to say how grateful we are to have her here with us to-day. Her home is in our hearts, whatever may be the condition in California after the terrible disaster of last week."

Mrs. Swift replied: "Madam President: My home in California is absolutely destroyed. I have no place to go at all. I have had word that my family is safe. This came through the Associated Press; that was all they were allowed to say. So long as my family are alive, I

am not going to make any complaint. I have property but no income; all is destroyed. I am thankful that my family has been saved."

Mrs. Rounsaville moved: *That inasmuch as the Continental Congress had expressed its sympathy for California, that the Board now express its personal sympathy for our Vice-President General of California.* Motion unanimously carried, and the Board arose as an expression of sympathy.

Mrs. Patton was recognized and offered the following: "I nominate Miss Pierce for Recording Secretary General of the Society to fill the vacancy now existing." Seconded by Mrs. Deere, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Chittenden, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Bratton, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Towles, Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Temple.

The Chair read from the Constitution in regard to the election of officers by the Board, and stated that the Constitution required that the nomination be made at one meeting and the election take place at the next meeting; also stated that there is no time limit between the meetings and announced that another meeting of the National Board would be held this afternoon at four thirty o'clock, to be separate and distinct from the present meeting, and will be called for the election of a Recording Secretary General to fill the vacancy now existing in this office.

Mrs. Park, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, read to the Board a circular prepared by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots; also read two documents received from the War Department in reference to the government furnishing markers for historic spots, written in reply to a letter addressed to the War Department by Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, of Macon, Georgia, asking information on this subject. The reply stated that the officials of that department knew of no law by which the government can furnish such markers.

Mrs. Kinney made a supplemental report as Chairman of the Committee on the California Relief Fund, and gave over to Mrs. Swift the sum total collected, \$451.75.

This was accepted with appreciation, and Mrs. Swift requested that this be put into a check.

In connection with the appropriation that had been made by the Continental Congress for the California sufferers, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Treasurer General stated that a check had been sent by registered mail, according to the order of the Congress, to Mrs. Swift, who was supposed to have left for San Francisco.

Some fear being expressed for the safety of the check, owing to the State Regent still being absent from that city, and it being further stated that the return of the State Vice-Regent was very uncertain,

the Chair requested the Treasurer General to draw a check for the amount of the appropriation to Mrs. Swift alone, provided this met with the approval of the Board. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mrs. Lockwood made a brief verbal report as Compiler of the Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution, which was accepted by the Board.

Also presented the following as Chairman of the Committee on Sales made at the Fifteenth Continental Congress:

Badges,	\$18 00
Official Ribbon,	69
Spoons,	8 75
Percentage on Music,	56
Caldwell,	7 00

Report accepted.

Mrs. Barker reported that during the time she had charge of the Memory Book in the Continental Congress, \$45 had been contributed and stated that the additional sum of \$63 had been received by the President General and would be put to this sum.

Report accepted with thanks.

The President General announced that this sum of \$63 had been sent to the Treasurer General and requested Mrs. Barker to take the full amount to the department of that officer at the conclusion of the meeting.

The Chair stated that this being a special meeting of the Board, there were not necessarily any reports of officers to be presented, but that a few of the officers desired to report.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments were presented for confirmation: Mrs. Florence King Draper, Oxford, Alabama; Mrs. Julia McAlmont Neel, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: The Registrar General presented two names for acceptance by the Board that had come in during the Continental Congress.

It was moved and carried that the Acting Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Barker announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented by the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Barker asked to be excused from acting longer as Secretary, being indisposed. The Chair appointed Miss Solomons to take her place.

The President General announced to the Board that she had received from the Secretary of the Navy not only a general invitation for the Congress to attend the obsequies of Paul Jones at Annapolis on the 24th instant, but that he had also kindly offered to give to her a number of engraved invitations for members desiring these souvenirs of the occasion, which cards are very rare. The Chair expressed her appreciation of this tribute paid to the Society and requested the members desiring these cards to leave their names with Mrs. Chittenden, State Regent of Michigan.

The President General also announced that she had been invited to join the party of the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy at the ceremonies at Annapolis, the invitation having just been received that morning.

Mrs. Brown moved: *A vote of thanks for the honor conferred upon this Society by the Secretary of the Navy.*

Miss Temple moved to amend by adding the words: *Especially the compliment in including our President General as one of the official party.* Motion carried as amended by a rising vote.

The Chair inquired if the visiting members had any matters to present to the Board.

Mrs. Morgan Smith moved: *That the clerk now employed temporarily in the Registrar General's office be placed upon the permanent roll of clerks.* Seconded by Mrs. Bratten, of South Carolina.

The Chair invited discussion.

After some explanation from the Registrar General in regard to the temporary work for which this clerk had been employed in her department. Mrs. Main moved to amend Mrs. Morgan Smith's motion, as follows: *That she be retained as clerk in the Daughters of the American Revolution office until the special work for which she is engaged shall be completed.* Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Main spoke of the extra service rendered by Miss Brewer during Congress, which had been most efficient in the preparation of and attention to the Credential List of the Congress and moved: *That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay Miss Brewer \$10 for her efficient service during the Congress.*

Miss Miller moved: *To amend by making the compensation for this extra work \$15.* Seconded by Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Lockwood and others and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Chittenden moved: *A vote of thanks to our President General*

from this Board for obtaining for us the delightful privilege of attending the ceremonies at Annapolis, also for the engraved cards as souvenirs of this occasion. Unanimously carried.

This was acknowledged by the President General.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,

Acting Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report approved by the Board June 5, 1906.

MONDAY, April 23, 1906.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Monday, April 23, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, Washington, District of Columbia, for the election of Recording Secretary General to fill the vacancy in that office.

The meeting was called to order at quarter to five o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who stated that in accordance with the announcement made at the last meeting of the Board, the matter of the election of Recording Secretary General would be taken up.

In order that the matter of the election might be fully understood, the Chair read from the Constitution in regard to the election of officers by the Board.

Mrs. Main moved: *That as there is but one nomination for Recording Secretary General, viz: Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, that the Acting Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for Miss Pierce.*

This motion was put by the Chair and unanimously carried. The Chair declared Miss Pierce elected Recording Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Solomons announced that the ballot had been cast for Miss Pierce.

Miss Lockwood submitted to the Board a plan in regard to advertising which she, as Business Manager of the Magazine, and Mrs. Park, Chairman, had under consideration for the advancement of the Magazine.

This was stated in detail to the Board and meeting with its approval, Mrs. Park moved: *That the Business Manager of the Magazine be empowered to close the contract with the advertising agency upon the terms stated.* Seconded by Mrs. Swift. Motion carried.

Referring to the resolution read at the Fifteenth Congressional Congress in regard to publishing the list of Revolutionary soldiers, Miss Temple moved: *That authority be given to copy the resolution of Saturday's session and send it to the House of Representatives.* Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

A letter was read from Miss Desha, retiring Recording Secretary General, stating that she was obliged to go to her office this morning, but would turn over to the Recording Secretary General the keys of safe deposit box as soon as notified of the election of her successor.

Miss Miller moved: *That this Board extend to our retiring Secretary General, Miss Mary Desha, our heartfelt appreciation and thanks for all the noble work she has done for the Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Park, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Sydnor, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Towles, Miss Solomons and all the members present.

The Chair said: "It gives me great pleasure to put this resolution. All in favor will now rise." Unanimously carried by a rising vote.

At half past five o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,

Acting Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report approved by the Board June 5, 1906.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 1—May 31, 1906.

Approved by National Board of Management, June 6, 1906.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, March 31, 1906, \$29,305 23

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$6,054; less \$161 refunded,	\$5,893 00
Initiation fees, \$735; less \$45 refunded,	690 00
Certificates, members,	3 00
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution,	5 58
Directory,	2 00
Exchange,	25
Refunded by Credential Committee of Fifteenth Continental Congress,	2 36
Refunded by House Committee of Fifteenth Continental Congress,	36
Life Membership Certificates,	5 00
Lineage Books,	55 00
Ribbon,	7 79

Rosettes,	6 00	
Statute Books,	90	
	<hr/>	6,671 24
		<hr/>
		\$35,976 47

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Telegrams,	\$5 00	
Lettering door of President General's office,	2 50	
Messenger service,	2 50	
Clerical service,	97 00	
	<hr/>	107 00

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Telegram,	\$ 52	
99 printed parchments,	34 65	
Engrossing three charters,	1 50	
Engrossing one State Regent's commission,	50	
Engrossing 24 Chapter Regent's commissions, ...	5 00	
Extra clerical service,	11 66	
Clerical service,	240 00	
	<hr/>	293 83

Office of Recording Secretary General,

Telegrams,	\$1 40	
Expressage,	1 45	
5 rubber stamps,	7 75	
1000 white cards, 18 blue cards and 2 sets of buff cards,	2 40	
Printing 2000 cards,	6 00	
56/60 roll of parchment,	15 40	
Extra clerical service,	10 50	
Clerical service,	200 00	
	<hr/>	244 90

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

10,000 application blanks,	\$80 00	
Clerical service,	60 00	
	<hr/>	140 00

Office of Registrar General.

2000 record cards and 5 sets of buff cards,	\$7 00	
Printing 12 books of badge permits,	5 40	

Printing 2,500 postals,	30 25
Sharpening erasers, engrossing ink and wood alcohol for cleaning typewriters,	95
Binding 3 volumes records,	9 00
Rebinding 3 volumes records,	7 50
Rent of typewriter,	10 00
Extra clerical service,	48 00
Clerical service,	510 00

628 10

Office of Treasurer General.

Printing 6 chapter receipt books,	15 00
Printing 2,000 chapter report blanks,	9 50
Writing headings in ledger and making index for same,	15 00
Auditing accounts February, March and April, 1906,	30 00
Rent of safe deposit box for 1 year to April 20, 1907,	5 00
One ream typewriting paper and sharpening erasers,	1 95
Car fare for messenger,	75
Extra clerical service,	45 78
Clerical service,	510 00

632 98

Office of Librarian General.

Expressage,	\$4 38
Subscription to Genealogical Quarterly,	3 00
Vol. II N. H. Historical Society Collections,	2 75
Clerical service,	120 00

130 13

General Office.

Telegrams,	2 15
Expressage,	9 35
One copy bath,	4 50
Towel service, repairing lock on trunk, puncher for file, hand stamp, pad, and cartage,	6 90
Car fare for messenger,	25
Messenger service,	26 50
Clerical service,	170 00

219 65

Office of Historian General (Lineage).

Expressage and freight on Vols. 21 and 22,	\$29 50
Postage,	26 00

Stationery,	2 92
Printing 1,000 postals,	12 00
Printing 1,000 manila wrappers,	2 00
Clerical service,	60 00
Compiler,	160 00

292 42

Magazine.

Telegrams,	\$1 90
Expressage,	1 50
Stationery for editor,	6 56
Stationery for Magazine Committee,	5 40
Printing 1,000 postals,	12 00
Engraving one cut,	2 00
25 half-tone plates,	62 77
Making one cash book,	9 00
Publishing and mailing April number,	362 08
Auditing accounts February, March and April, ...	10 00
Editor's salary,	166 68
Business Manager's salary,	150 00
Genealogical Department,	40 00

829 89

Certificates.

Postage,	\$30 00
Engrossing 770 certificates,	58 00
2,000 certificates,	130 00

218 00

Postage.

10,000 stamped envelopes,	216 00
On blanks and constitutions,	50 00
President General,	5 31
Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	3 10
Recording Secretary General,	7 45
Registrar General,	5 33
Librarian General,	53
General Office,	2 50

290 22

State Regent's Postage.

Alabama,	10 50
District of Columbia,	5 00
Indiana,	5 00
Maine,	15 00
Massachusetts,	10 00

Missouri,	5 00
New York,	25 00
Ohio,	7 08
South Carolina,	5 00
Tennessee,	10 00
Texas,	5 00
Virginia,	7 00

109 58

Stationery.

President General,	13 00
Recording Secretary General,	14 53
Registrar General,	8 97
Treasurer General,	19 36
Librarian General,	2 92
General, Office,	13 17
Jamestown Committee,	1 42

73 37

State Regent's Stationery.

Alabama,	4 41
Colorado,	1 42
Connecticut,	2 77
Delaware,	1 42
Kansas,	1 35
Maryland,	71
Massachusetts,	1 99
Michigan,	4 27
Mississippi,	3 97
Missouri,	4 27
North Carolina,	1 42
Oklahoma Territory,	4 28
Rhode Island,	1 34
South Carolina,	2 69
Tennessee,	4 27

40 58

Fifteenth Continental Congress.

Telegrams and telephone messages,	4 51
Expressage,	2 56
Postage for entertainment committee, for press committee and on charter members reception cards,	16 00
Expenses of Credential Committee,	10 00
2 reams typewriter paper and rent of typewriter for Credential Committee,	9 00

Rent of typewriter for Press Committee,	10 00
6525 badges and 44 sashes,	251 65
Printing 100 notification cards, 1500 envelopes, 2000 circulars, 3100 ballots, 1400 tickets, 1000 Treasurer's reports and 500 invitations to char- ter member's reception,	103 25
137 1-4 yds. cocoa matting and laying 368 1-2 yds. cocoa matting,	85 52
Cleaning 1 Turkish rug,	6 72
Hire of 6 kitchen chairs,	3 00
1 flat top desk and 1 table,	23 50
150 gallons spring water and 1 jug,	15 50
3500 programmes,	150 00
Taking down muslin on walls of Continental Hall, re-decorating Continental Hall and 9 days board of three men,	1,223 50
1 electric flag,	25 00
Expenses of House Committee, maids, door- keepers, ice, hauling, cab-hire and telephone, ...	125 00
Official reader,	100 00
Stenographic and typewriting services during week of Congress,	24 55
Hotel bill and railroad expenses of Will Carleton from New York and return,	26 15
Precentor, accompanist, use of piano, furnishing music programs and services of cornetist for 7 days,	57 00
Spoons for 23 pages,	34 50
Cartage,	6 00
Cataloguing Continental Hall contributions from April 1904 to April 1906 inclusive,	10 00
1 rubber stamp for Railroad Committee,	1 50
Clerical service,	58 65
Messenger service,	5 10
Car fare to messengers,	1 50
Voted to California sufferers,	1,000 00

 3,389 66
Office Furniture.

1 mahogany costumer for President General's room,	\$1 50
*Brass plate and engraving same for desk in Presi- dent General's room,	3 50

*The President General desires to contribute this desk plate for the desk, which she presented, and will reimburse the Society to this amount.

1 oak cabinet for Recording Secretary General's office,	42 25	
1 hassock for Recording Secretary General's office,	50	
1 hassock for Registrar General's office,	50	
		48 25

Continental Hall Committee.

Telegram,	\$ 50	
Telephone messages,	1 50	
Postage,	1 00	
Printing 1000 postals,	12 00	
		15 00

Ways and Means Committee.

Printing 3 sets placards,	\$5 25	5 25
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Chapter By-Law Committee.

Telegram,	\$ 25	
Postage,	1 50	
		1 75
6 bolts D. A. R. ribbon,	\$18 00	18 00
Spoons for 18 "Real Daughters,"	42 95	42 95
Rent of offices,	476 30	476 30
Rent of telephone,	21 00	21 00

Total expenses,	\$8,268 81	
Amount transferred to Permanent Fund by order of the Fifteenth Continental Congress,	\$10,000 00	10,000 00
		\$18,268 81

Balance May 31, 1906:

In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$3,289.78	
In Washington Loan & Trust Bank,	14,417 88	
		17,707 66
		\$35,976 47

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report,	\$53 08	\$53 08
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PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report March 31, 1906,	\$53,356 21
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RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

<i>Pasadena Chapter, California,</i>	\$5 00
<i>Deane Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00
<i>Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Mexico,</i>	5 00
<i>Kansas City Chapter, Missouri,</i>	5 00
<i>Palmyra Chapter, Missouri,</i>	5 00
<i>Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	5 00
<i>Col. Israel Angell Chapter, New York,</i>	5 00
<i>Col. George Moffett Chapter, Texas,</i>	5 00
<i>Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, Texas (reissue),</i>	2 00
<i>Jean Nicolet Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	5 00

 \$47 00
Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. May M. Woodside, of <i>Denver Chapter, Colorado,</i>	\$12 50
Mrs. Eliza H. J. B. Robinson, <i>Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	12 50
Miss Caroline P. Stokes, <i>Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Lottie Lee Jones, <i>Sara Franklin Chapter, District of Columbia,</i>	12 50
Miss Eleanor Carey, <i>Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indiana,</i>	12 50
Miss Martha Carey, <i>Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indiana,</i>	12 50
Miss Ruth Carey, <i>Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indiana,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Fannie Waite Pearson, <i>Francis Shaw Chapter, Iowa,</i>	12 50
Mrs. E. M. Tutwiler, <i>Baltimore Chapter, Maryland,</i>	12 50
Miss Mary E. Barnard, of <i>Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Alice Barnard Davis, <i>Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Sophia Fuller Sweet, <i>Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan,</i>	12 50
Dr. Mary P. Hopkins, of <i>Minnesota,</i>	25 00
Mrs. Maria H. Tomb, <i>Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri,</i>	12 50
Miss Sarah Belle Lee, <i>Polly Carroll Chapter, Missouri,</i>	12 50

Mrs. Jessie Paris Williams, <i>Haddonfield Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	12	50	
Mrs. Julia C. Parker, <i>Jersey Blue Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	12	50	
Mrs. Sue W. Hopkins, <i>New York City Chapter</i> , New York,	12	50	
Miss Clara J. Wedge, <i>Patterson Chapter</i> , New York,	12	50	
Miss Mary Zehring, <i>Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Mrs. Laura A. Dallas Elliott, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Mrs. Flora K. Johnston, <i>Western Reserve Chap- ter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Miss Pauline Kimball Johnston, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Miss Marie Pauline Jones, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Mrs. May T. C. Whitaker, <i>Western Reserve Chap- ter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Mrs. B. F. Owen, <i>Berks County Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania,	12	50	
Miss Lillie J. Huston, <i>Cumberland County Chap- ter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12	50	
Mrs. Gertrude Bailey Tener, <i>Pittsburgh Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12	50	
Mrs. Edith Bailey Gordon, <i>Pittsburgh Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12	50	
Mrs. Mary Ann Cassel, <i>Witness Tree Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12	50	
Miss Emma Julia Taylor, <i>Andrew Pickens Chap- ter</i> , South Carolina,	12	50	
Mrs. Mary Townsend Hay, <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	12	50	
			412 50
Continental Hall Committee Badges,	\$26 00		26 00
Continental Hall Committe Spoons,	\$175 00		175 00
Commission on Recognition Pins,	\$17 90		17 90
Amount transferred from Current Fund by order of the Fifteenth Continental Congress,	10,000 00	10,000 00	

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Andrew Jackson Chapter</i> , Alabama,	\$5 00
<i>Frederick William Gray Chapter</i> , Alabama,	10 00
<i>General Sumter Chapter</i> , Alabama,	50 00

<i>John Wade Keyes Chapter, Alabama,</i>	25 00	
<i>Lewis Chapter, Alabama,</i>	15 00	
<i>Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Alabama,</i>	15 00	
<i>Mobile Chapter, Alabama,</i>	100 00	
<i>Peter Forney Chapter, Alabama</i>	25 00	
<i>Stephens Chapter, Alabama,</i>	5 00	
<i>Tuscaloosa Chapter, Alabama,</i>	12 00	262 00
<i>Maricopa Chapter, Arizona,</i>	50 00	50 00
<i>Mrs. Caroline E. B. Butler, of California,</i>	1 00	1 00
<i>Arkansas Valley Chapter, Colorado,</i>	31 00	
<i>Centennial State Chapter, Colorado,</i>	8 00	
<i>Colorado Chapter, Colorado,</i>	100 00	
<i>Denver Chapter, Colorado,</i>	25 00	
<i>Pueblo Chapter, Colorado,</i>	43 00	207 00
<i>Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	30 00	
<i>Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	30 00	
<i>Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	80 00	
<i>Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Connecticut, ..</i>	10 00	
<i>Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	5 00	
<i>Esther Stanley Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	75 00	
<i>Faith Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	50 00	
<i>Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, Connecticut, ...</i>	125 75	
<i>Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut, ...</i>	10 00	
<i>Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	25 00	
<i>Judea Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	5 25	
<i>Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	100 00	
<i>Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, of Mary Clap Wooster</i> <i>Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	150 00	
<i>Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	25 00	
<i>Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, account of Me-</i> <i>memorial to Nathan Hale, Connecticut,</i>	16 00	
<i>Norwalk Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	25 00	
<i>Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	25 00	
<i>Mrs. H. Prescott, of Sabra Trumbull Chapter,</i> <i>Connecticut,</i>	10 00	
<i>Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	25 00	
<i>Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut, ..</i>	17 00	
<i>Maria Watson Pinney, of Sarah Riggs Humphreys</i> <i>Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	50 00	
<i>Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Connecticut, .</i>	25 00	
<i>Torrington Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	10 00	
<i>Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	100 00	1,024 00
<i>Caesar Rodney Chapter, account Delaware Room,</i> <i>Delaware,</i>	90 00	
<i>Col. Haslet Chapter, account Delaware Room,</i> <i>Delaware,</i>	25 00	

<i>Elizabeth Cook Chapter</i> , account Delaware Room, Delaware,	15 00	
<i>John Pettigrew Chapter</i> , account Delaware Room, Delaware,	5 00	135 00
<i>Columbia Chapter</i> , account District of Columbia Room, District of Columbia,	100 00	
<i>Constitution Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	50 00	
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of <i>Constitution Chap- ter</i> , on account of District of Columbia Room (refund State Regent's postage), District of Columbia,	5 00	
<i>Continental Chapter</i> , account of District of Colum- bia Room, District of Columbia,	150 50	
<i>Dolly Madison Chapter</i> , account District of Colum- bia Room, District of Columbia,	100 00	
<i>Elizabeth Jackson Chapter</i> , in memory of Mrs. Helena M. Sommers, Mrs. Phoebe McLure Pride and Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox, District of Columbia,	100 00	
Miss Mary R. Wilcox, of <i>Elizabeth Jackson Chap- ter</i> , District of Columbia,	10 00	
<i>Lucy Holcombe Chapter</i> , account of District of Columbia Room, District of Columbia,	60 00	
<i>Martha Washington Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, ..	125 00	
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , account Library, Dis- trict of Columbia,	904 00	
Miss Eleanor B. Semmes, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , account Library, District of Columbia, ..	2 50	
Mrs. William Van Zant Cox, of <i>Our Flag Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	25 00	
Miss Mary Emery, of <i>Our Flag Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	25 00	
<i>Potomac Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	20 30	
Mrs. Helen Pooke Kane, of District of Columbia, ..	2 00	1,679 30
<i>Jacksonville Chapter</i> , Florida,	28 00	28 00
<i>Five Atlanta Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	163 40	
<i>Atlanta Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia, ..	50 00	
Mrs. Robert E. Park, of <i>Atlanta Chapter</i> , account of Georgia Column, Georgia,	10 00	
<i>Brunswick Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	15 00	
<i>George Walton Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	25 00	
<i>Jonathan Bryan Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	15 00	

<i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	100 00	
<i>Lachlan McIntosh Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	50 00	
<i>Mary Hammond Washington Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	43 00	
<i>Mary Hammond Chapter</i> , Georgia,	10 00	
<i>Mrs. E. Washington Bellamy</i> , of <i>Mary Hammond Washington Chapter</i> , in honor of Mrs. Mary A. Washington, Georgia,	5 00	
<i>Nancy Hart Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	21 00	
<i>Nathaniel Macon Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	20 00	
<i>Oglethorpe Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	50 00	
<i>Mrs. Samuel Spencer</i> , of <i>Oglethorpe Chapter</i> , account of Georgia Column,	5 00	
<i>Pulaski Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	11 00	
<i>Sergeant Newton Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	20 00	
<i>Shadrach Inman Chapter</i> , account of Georgia Column, Georgia,	10 00	
<i>Stephen Heard Chapter</i> , account of Georgia Column, Georgia,	15 00	
<i>Stephen Hopkins Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	25 00	
<i>Xavier Chapter</i> , account Georgia Column, Georgia,	35 00	
Interest, account Georgia Column, Georgia,	36	698 76
<i>Amor Patriae Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	5 00	
<i>Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter</i> , Illinois Room, Illinois,	10 00	
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	600 00	
<i>Mrs. La Verne Noyes</i> , of <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	100 00	
<i>Decatur Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	50 00	
<i>Dixon Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois, ..	20 00	
<i>Elder William Brewster Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	5 00	
<i>Illini Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	50 00	
<i>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	350 00	
<i>Lincoln Chapter</i> , Illinois,	10 00	
<i>Mildred Warner Washington Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	25 00	

<i>Moline Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois, ..	103 40	
Mrs. William Buaterworth, of <i>Moline Chapter</i> , account of Memorial to Nathan Hale, Illinois, ..	3 00	
<i>North Shore Chapter</i> , account Memorial to Nathan Hale, Illinois,	10 00	
<i>North Shore Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	30 00	
<i>Puritan and Cavalier Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	25 00	
Mrs. R. W. Colville, of <i>Rebecca Parke Chapter</i> , Illinois,	5 00	
Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of <i>Rebecca Parke Chap- ter</i> , Illinois,	25 00	
Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of <i>Rebecca Parke Chap- ter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	100 00	
<i>Rebecca Parke Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	50 00	
<i>Rockford Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	100 00	
Mrs. Joseph Sheaff, of <i>Rockford Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	3 65	
<i>Springfield Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	75 00	1,755 05
<i>Ann Rogers Clark Chapter</i> , Indiana,	15 00	
<i>Bloomington Chapter</i> , Indiana,	25 00	
<i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	73 50	
Mrs. S. E. H. Perkins, of <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Commission on flags, account of the President General's Room, Indiana,	30 25	
<i>John Paul Chapter</i> , Indiana,	10 00	
<i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> , Indiana,	7 83	
<i>Oliver Ellsworth Chapter</i> , Indiana,	16 00	
<i>Richmond Chapter</i> , Indiana,	15 00	
<i>Vanderburg Chapter</i> , Indiana,	25 00	
<i>Washburn Chapter</i> , Indiana,	5 00	
<i>William Henry Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	5 00	227 58
Mrs. Richard Adams, of Indian Territory,	25 00	25 00
<i>Abigail Adams Chapter</i> , Iowa,	58 00	
<i>Ashley Chapter</i> , Iowa,	16 25	
<i>Boone Chapter</i> , Iowa,	7 50	
<i>Council Bluffs Chapter</i> , Iowa,	25 00	
Mrs. Lettie Dodge Montgomery, of <i>Council Bluffs Chapter</i> , Iowa,	10 00	
<i>De Shon Chapter</i> , Iowa,	7 50	
<i>Dubuque Chapter</i> , Iowa,	20 00	
<i>Francis Shaw Chapter</i> , Iowa,	30 00	
<i>Nehemiah Letts Chapter</i> , Iowa,	19 00	
<i>Okomanpado Chapter</i> , Iowa,	10 00	

<i>Penelope Van Prince Chapter, Iowa,</i>	60 00	
<i>Priscilla Alden Chapter, Iowa,</i>	10 00	
<i>Spinning Wheel Chapter, Iowa,</i>	10 00	283 25
<i>General Edward Hand Chapter, Kansas,</i>	2 25	
<i>Hannah Jameson Chapter, Kansas,</i>	10 00	
<i>Newton Chapter, Kansas,</i>	3 25	
<i>Sterling Chapter, Kansas,</i>	2 00	
<i>Topeka Chapter, Kansas,</i>	12 50	30 00
<i>Bryan Station Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	6 00	
<i>Elizabeth Kenton, Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	50 00	
<i>General Evan Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	50 00	
<i>General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	20 00	
<i>Isaac Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	15 00	
<i>John Marshall Chapter. for Memorial Box,</i> <i>Kentucky,</i>	500 00	
<i>Kenturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	10 00	
<i>Paducah Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	10 00	
<i>St. Asaph Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	50 00	711 00
<i>Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, account Maine</i> <i>Room, Maine,</i>	15 00	
<i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, account Maine</i> <i>Room, Maine,</i>	300 00	
<i>Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, account Maine</i> <i>Room, Maine,</i>	41 00	
<i>Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, account Maine</i> <i>Room, Maine,</i>	100 00	
<i>Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin, of Frances Dighton</i> <i>Williams Chapter, refund of State Regent's</i> <i>postage, account Maine Room, Maine,</i>	15 00	
<i>General Knox Chapter, account Maine Room,</i> <i>Maine,</i>	50 00	
<i>Hannah Weston Chapter, account Maine Room,</i> <i>Maine,</i>	10 00	
<i>Koussinoc Chapter, account Maine Room, Maine,</i>	50 00	
<i>Mary Dillingham Chapter, account Maine Room,</i> <i>Maine,</i>	40 00	621 00
<i>Baltimore Chapter, account Maryland Column,</i> <i>Maryland,</i>	1,318 00	
<i>Cresap Chapter, account Maryland Column, Mary-</i> <i>land,</i>	10 00	
<i>Miss Willie Ritchie, of Frederick Chapter, ac-</i> <i>count Maryland Column, Maryland,</i>	2 00	
<i>Maryland Line Chapter, account Maryland Column,</i> <i>Maryland,</i>	500 00	
<i>Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, account Mary-</i> <i>land Column, Maryland,</i>	70 00	

<i>Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter</i> , Maryland, . . .	6 00	
<i>Thomas Johnson Chapter</i> , account Maryland Col- umn, Maryland,	100 00	2,006 00
State Conference of Massachusetts,	75 00	
<i>Abigail Batcheller Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	10 00	
<i>Boston Tea Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	30 00	
<i>Bunker Hill Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	31 00	
<i>Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	15 00	
<i>Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	500 00	
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates of <i>Colonel Timothy Big- elow Chapter</i> , from Roll of Honor Book, origin- ated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts, . .	50 00	
<i>Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	13 00	
<i>Hannah Winthrop Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Lexington Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	10 00	
<i>Lucy Jackson Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Lydia Darrah Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	20 00	
Mrs. Frederick Warren of <i>Martha's Vineyard Chapter</i> , from the Roll of Honor Book, origi- nated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts, . .	50 00	
<i>Mary Draper Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Molly Varnum Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Old Bay State Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	30 00	
<i>Old Concord Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	15 00	
Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the N. S. C. A. R. and member of <i>Old Concord Chapter</i> , the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Lothrop, Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Old South Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	51 00	
<i>Paul Revere Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00	
Mrs. N. U. Appleton, of <i>Prudence Wright Chap- ter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00	
Mrs. Nancy E. H. Merrill of <i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00	
Miss Annetta Shipley Merrill of <i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00	
<i>Sea Coast Defence Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Submit Clark Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	10 00	
<i>Susannah Tufts Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00	
<i>Warren and Prescott Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
<i>Watertown Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00	1,400 00
<i>Benjamin Franklin Chapter</i> , Mexico,	10 00	10 00
<i>Alexander Macomb Chapter</i> , Michigan,	15 00	
<i>Algonquin Chapter</i> , Michigan,	30 00	
<i>Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter</i> , Michigan,	35 00	

Mrs. E. H. Courtwright of <i>Anne Frisby Fitzhugh</i>		
Chapter, Michigan,	10 00	
<i>Big Rapids Chapter</i> , Michigan,	5 00	
<i>General Richardson Chapter</i> , Michigan,	21 50	
<i>Genesee Chapter</i> , Michigan,	10 00	
<i>Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter</i> , Michigan,	5 00	
<i>Lansing Chapter</i> , Michigan,	25 00	
<i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> , Michigan,	650 00	
<i>Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter</i> , Michigan,	150 00	
<i>Menominee Chapter</i> , Michigan,	5 00	
<i>Mary Marshall Chapter</i> , Michigan,	5 00	
<i>Menomee Chapter</i> , Michigan,	5 00	
<i>Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter</i> , Michigan,	5 00	
<i>Saginaw Chapter</i> , Michigan,	20 00	
<i>Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter</i> , Michigan,	32 00	
<i>Sophie de Marcas Campau Chapter</i> , to be added to Memorial, held in trust for Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister, Michigan,	10 00	
Mrs. James P. Brayton, through the <i>Sophie de</i> <i>Marsac Campau Chapter</i> , to be added to Mem- orial held in trust for Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister,	50 00	
Mrs. Susan Howard Leavenworth, through <i>Sophie</i> <i>de Marsac Campau Chapter</i> , Michigan,	1 00	
<i>Ypsilanti Chapter</i> , Michigan,	2 00	
State Conference of Michigan,	25 00	
<i>Paul Jones Society, Children of the American</i> <i>Revolution</i> , Michigan,	50 00	1,166 50
<i>Daughters of Liberty Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	5 00	
<i>Distaff Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	15 00	
<i>Elizabeth Dyar Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	10 00	
<i>Greysolon du Lhut Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	25 00	
<i>Josiah Edson Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	30 00	
<i>Minneapolis Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	65 00	
<i>Monument Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	48 00	
Mrs. Edwin Coon, of <i>Rochester Chapter</i> , Minne- sota,	10 00	
<i>St. Paul Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	11 00	
<i>Wenonah Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	52 00	271 00
<i>Horse Shoe Robertson Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	5 00	
<i>Ralph Humphries Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	10 00	15 00
<i>Elizabeth Benton Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room, Missouri,	30 00	
<i>Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room, Missouri,	100 00	
<i>Jefferson Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room, Missouri,	90 00	

<i>Joplin Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room, Missouri,	3 00	
<i>Nancy Hunter Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room Missouri,	50 00	
<i>St. Joseph Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room, Missouri,	155 00	
<i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room, Missouri,	300 00	728 00
<i>Margaret Holmes Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	25 00	
<i>Mrs. S. C. Langworthy of Margaret Holmes Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	10 00	
<i>Omaha Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	30 55	65 55
<i>Ashuelot Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	45 00	
<i>Matthew Thornton Chapter</i> , New Hampshire	50 00	
<i>Milford Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	35 00	
<i>Molly Reid Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	50 00	180 00
<i>New Jersey Chapters</i> , account New Jersey Room, New Jersey,	487 00	
<i>Camp Middlebrook Chapter</i> ,	23 00	
<i>Eagle Rock Chapter</i> , account New Jersey Room, New Jersey,	125 00	
<i>Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle of Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , from the Roll of Honor Book originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, New Jersey,	50 00	
<i>Miss Dorothy McGregor of the Molly Pitcher Society, Children of the American Revolution</i> , from the Roll of Honor Book originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, New Jersey,	50 00	735 00
<i>Jacob Bennett Chapter</i> , New Mexico,	10 00	
<i>Lew Wallace Chapter</i> , New Mexico,	10 00	
<i>Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter</i> , New Mexico, ..	10 00	
<i>Samuel G. Cartwright of New Mexico</i> ,	2 00	32 00
<i>Amsterdam Chapter</i> , New York,	85 00	
<i>Astenrogen Chapter</i> , New York,	30 00	
<i>Baron Steuben Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00	
<i>Battle Pass Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00	
<i>Benjamin Prescott Chapter</i> , New York,	105 00	
<i>Bronx Chapter</i> , New York,	15 00	
<i>Mrs. T. G. Avery of Buffalo Chapter</i> , New York,	100 00	
<i>Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo Chapter</i> from the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, New York,	50 00	
<i>Camden Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00	
<i>Catherine Schuyler Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00	
<i>Cherry Valley Chapter</i> , New York,	10 00	
<i>Chemung Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00	
<i>Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter</i> , New York, ...	10 00	

<i>Deborah Champion Chapter, New York,</i>	25 00
<i>Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, New York,</i>	9 00
<i>Fort Greene Chapter, New York,</i>	300 00
<i>Mrs. Frank W. Lupton of Fort Greene Chapter, New York,</i>	10 00
<i>Gansevoort Chapter, New York,</i>	100 00
<i>Mrs. P. K. Dederick of Gansevoort Chapter, New York,</i>	100 00
<i>General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, New York,</i>	100 00
<i>General William Floyd Chapter, New York,</i>	41 00
<i>Jamestown Chapter, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Johnstown Chapter, New York,</i>	100 00
<i>Le Ray de Chamont Chapter, New York,</i>	10 00
<i>Mrs. J. Cunningham Hazen of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, account Memorial to Nathan Hale, New York,</i>	5 00
<i>Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, New York,</i>	10 00
<i>Minisink Chapter, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Mohegan Chapter, New York,</i>	75 00
<i>Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York,</i>	3 50
<i>New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	180 00
<i>Mrs. Watson A. Bowron of New York City Chap- ter, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Mrs. Elmer J. Post, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Mrs. H. E. Stevens, of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Mrs. C. H. Jones of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	100 00
<i>Mrs. James W. Randall of New York City Chap- ter, account Museum, New York,</i>	100 00
<i>Rubinstein Club, through Mrs. Donald McLean of New York City Chapter, account Museum, New York,</i>	1,000 00
<i>Olean Chapter, New York,</i>	100 00
<i>Miss Maud D. Brooks, of Olean Chapter, New York,</i>	5 00
<i>Miss Kate McKie of Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, New York, in honor of Mrs. A. D. Geer, of Dis- trict of Columbia,</i>	75 00
<i>Oneida Chapter, New York,</i>	200 00
<i>Onwentsia Chapter, New York,</i>	30 00
<i>Otsego Chapter, New York,</i>	5 00
<i>Patterson Chapter, New York,</i>	75 00

<i>Sa-go-ye-watha Chapter</i> , New York,	20 00	
<i>Saratoga Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00	
<i>Saugerties Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00	
<i>Silas Town Chapter</i> , New York,	5 00	
<i>Skenandoah Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00	
<i>Swe-kat-si Chapter</i> , New York,	100 00	
<i>Tuscarora Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00	
<i>West Point Chapter</i> , New York,	60 00	
<i>White Plains Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00	
<i>Willard's Mountain Chapter</i> , New York, in mem- ory of Miss Abbie Whipple Sherman,	100 00	
<i>Wiltwyck Chapter</i> , New York,	20 00	
Mrs. Charles Burhans, of <i>Wiltwyck Chapter</i> , ac- count memorial to Nathan Hale, New York,...	5 00	
Mrs. Frances H. Larkin, of New York,	100 00	
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, Jr., of New York, daughter of President General, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,	50 00	4,248 50
<i>Edward Buncombe Chapter</i> , North Carolina,	10 00	
<i>Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter</i> , account North Carolina Column, North Carolina.	100 00	
<i>Mary Slocumb Chapter</i> , account North Carolina Column, North Carolina,	20 00	
<i>Mecklenberg Chapter</i> , account North Carolina Column, North Carolina,	100 00	
<i>Salem Centennial Chapter</i> , account North Carolina Column, North Carolina,	100 00	330 00
Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, of North Dakota,	5 00	5 00
Ohio Chapters, account Ohio Room, Ohio,	800 00	
<i>Columbus Chapter</i> , account Ohio Room, Ohio, ..	100 00	
<i>Cuyahoga Portage Chapter</i> , account Ohio Room, Ohio,	25 00	
<i>Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter</i> , Ohio,	25 00	
<i>Fort Findlay Chapter</i> , Ohio,	31 43	
<i>George Clinton Chapter</i> , account Ohio Room, Ohio,	10 00	
Mrs. Jennette Sands, of <i>Nabby Lee Ames Chapter</i> , account of Ohio Room, Ohio,	1 00	
<i>Urbana Chapter</i> , account Ohio Room, Ohio,	15 00	
<i>Ursula Wolcott Chapter</i> , account Ohio Room, Ohio,	100 00	
<i>Walter Deane Chapter</i> , Ohio,	10 00	
<i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , account of Ohio Room, Ohio,	100 00	1,217 43
<i>Oklahoma City Chapter</i> , Oklahoma,	18 00	18 00

<i>Bellefonte Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	50 00
Mrs. A. W. Cook, of <i>Brookville Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, to enroll Mrs. Sarah J. Haines on the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,	50 00
Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, of <i>Chester County Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	25 00
<i>Delaware County Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	20 00
<i>Donegal Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	30 00
<i>Fort McClure Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00
<i>Germantown Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	15 00
<i>Harrisburg Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	100 00
<i>Independence Hall Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	75 60
<i>Lawrence Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	35 00
<i>Lebanon Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	25 00
<i>Liberty Bell Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	25 00
<i>Lycoming Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	100 00
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	891 25
Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	21 00
Mrs. Frederica C. T. Getchell, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, to enroll Mrs. Donald McLean on Roll of Honor Book originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,	50 00
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	21 00
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of <i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,	50 00
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> , from sale of Chapter badges, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	9 00
<i>Phoebe Bayard Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	10 00

<i>Quaker City Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	100 00	
Mrs. David W. Bruce, of <i>Quaker City Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	25 00	
Miss Elizabeth C. Hendry, through <i>Quaker City Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00	
Miss Anna F. Hendry Knight, of <i>Quaker City Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00	
<i>Shikelimo Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	25 00	
Mrs. James Kerr, of <i>Susquehanna Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	50 00	
Mrs. A. E. Patton, of <i>Susquehanna Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, from Roll of Honor Book originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,	50 00	
<i>Tidiout Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	20 00	
<i>Tioga Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	25 00	
<i>Valley Forge Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	45 00	
<i>Warrior Run Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00	
<i>Washington County Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	10 00	
<i>Witness Tree Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	50 00	
Commission on Pennsylvania State Pin, account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	12 00	2,034 85
<i>Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter</i> , account Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,	122 00	
Mrs. Emily E. Durfee, of <i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , account Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,	25 00	
<i>General Nathaniel Green Chapter</i> , account Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,	100 00	
<i>Narragansett Chapter</i> , account Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,	5 00	
Cash, account Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,	1 75	253 75
<i>Columbia Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	25 00	
<i>Cowpens Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	60 00	
<i>Musgrove Mills Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	18 00	

<i>William Capers Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	21 05	124 05
<i>Adam Dale Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	10 00	
<i>Bonny Kate Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	200 00	
Miss Mary B. Temple, of <i>Bonny Kate Chapter</i> , Tennessee, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,	50 00	
<i>Campbell Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	90 00	
<i>Chicamauga Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	100 00	
<i>Commodore Perry Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	20 00	
<i>Cumberland Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	60 00	
<i>Jackson-Madison Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	29 00	
<i>Watauga Chapter</i> , account Chandelier, Tennessee,	50 00	609 00
Texas Chapters, account Texas Room, Texas, ..	327 30	327 30
<i>Spirit of Liberty Chapter</i> , Utah,	30 00	30 00
<i>Ann Story Chapter</i> , Vermont,	10 00	
Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of <i>Ann Story Chapter</i> , Vermont,	25 00	
<i>Bellevue Chapter</i> , Vermont,	22 25	
<i>Bennington Chapter</i> , Vermont,	51 00	
<i>Brattleboro Chapter</i> , Vermont,	50 00	
<i>Hand's Cove Chapter</i> , Vermont,	25 00	
<i>Marquis de Lafayette Chapter</i> , Vermont,	12 25	
<i>William McKinley Chapter</i> , Vermont,	30 00	225 50
Chapters of Virginia for Virginia Column, Virginia,	2,000 00	
Mrs. Miriam Boocock, of <i>Albemarle Chapter</i> , Virginia,	2 00	
<i>Beverly Manor Chapter</i> , Virginia,	10 00	
<i>Fairfax County Chapter</i> , Virginia,	5 00	
<i>Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter</i> , Virginia,	25 00	
<i>Mount Vernon Chapter</i> , Virginia,	75 00	
Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in Virginia,	25 00	2,142 00
<i>Esther Reed Chapter</i> , Washington,	25 00	
<i>Lady Sterling Chapter</i> , Washington,	50 00	
<i>Mary Ball Chapter</i> , Washington,	17 00	
<i>Kitty Livingston Society</i> , Children of the American Revolution, Washington,	10 00	
<i>Rainier Chapter</i> , Washington,	50 00	

Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, of <i>Rainier Chapter</i> , account Memorial to Nathan Hale Chapter, Washington,	20 00	
<i>Virginia Dare Chapter</i> , Washington,	5 00	177 00
Mrs. J. N. Camden, of <i>James Wood Chapter</i> , account West Virginia Room, West Virginia,	50 00	
<i>James Wood Chapter</i> , account West Virginia Room, West Virginia,	50 00	
Mrs. Annie C. Spilman, of <i>James Wood Chapter</i> , account West Virginia Room, West Virginia,...	50 00	150 00
<i>Janesville Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	50 00	
<i>Milwaukee Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	62 35	
Mrs. Louise K. C. Thiers, of <i>Milwaukee Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	37 65	
<i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	35 00	
<i>Steven's Point Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	5 00	
<i>Waupun Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	10 00	200 00
Cash, account Memorial to Nathan Hale,	1 00	1 00
From the Blue Memory Book,	110 00	110 00
Cash,	1 00	1 00
Commission on music,	56	56
		<hr/>
		\$90,586 54

EXPENDITURES.

First payment of front corner sections,	\$10,000 00	
Second payment on front corner sections,	9,899 00	
1,610 mahogany chairs for Continental Hall,.....	8,855 00	
Continental Hall Committee Spoons turned over to J. E. Caldwell & Co., by order of National Board of Management,	591 25	
	<hr/>	29,345 25
Balance in bank May 31, 1906,		\$61,241 29
		<hr/>
		\$90,586 54

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

LIST OF PLEDGES.

Made at Fifteenth Continental Congress, April 18, 1906.

Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, of <i>Mary Clap Wooster Chapter</i> , Connecticut, for the Board Room,	\$6,000 00
<i>Mary Wooster Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	25 00
<i>Continental Dames Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	10 00

<i>Our Flag Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	100 00
<i>Sara Franklin Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	25 00
<i>Thirteen Colonies Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	25 00
<i>Barbara Standish Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois, ..	25 00
<i>Fort Dearborn Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	50 00
<i>Princeton Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	10 00
<i>Rebecca Park Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	15 00
<i>Rev. James Caldwell Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois, ..	25 00
<i>Shadrach Bond Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	10 00
<i>Lexington Chapter</i> , account of Bust of Isaac Shelby, Kentucky,	105 50
Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donogue, of <i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter</i> , Maine,	15 00
<i>Frederick Chapter</i> , Maryland,	15 00
<i>Benjamin Franklin Chapter</i> , Mexico,	68 00
<i>Ravalli, Oro Fino and Yellowstone Park Chapters</i> , for a memorial, Montana,	500 00
<i>General Richard Montgomery Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00
<i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York,	100 00
<i>Philip Schuyler Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00
Mrs. George W. Holland, of New York,	300 00
<i>Edward Buncombe Chapter</i> , account North Carolina Column, North Carolina,	100 00
<i>Whitmel Blount Chapter</i> , account North Carolina Column, North Carolina,	25 00
<i>Berks County Chapter</i> , account furniture for Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	324 75
<i>Dial Rock Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania, ..	10 00
<i>Fort McIntosh Chapter</i> , account Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	10 00
Mrs. George F. Huff, of <i>Phoebe Bayard Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	100 00
<i>Liberty Bell Chapter</i> , account of Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	25 00
Legislature of Pennsylvania for Column (substituted for pledge of 1905),	2,000 00
<i>Andrew Pickens Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	10 00
Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of <i>Columbia Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	5 00
<i>Cowpens Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	200 00
<i>Eutaw Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	36 00
<i>Kate Barry Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	100 00

<i>King's Mountain Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	66 00
<i>Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	10 00
<i>Mary Adair Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	52 50
<i>Moultrie Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	55 00
<i>Nathaniel Greene Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	17 05
<i>Rebecca Motte Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	96 00
<i>Star Fort Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	33 50
<i>Sumter's Home Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column , South Carolina,	71 00
<i>Swamp Fox Chapter</i> , account South Carolina Column, South Carolina,	45 00
State Conference of Texas, account Texas Room, Texas, Texas Chapters, in memory of Mrs. John Lane Henry, account Texas Room, Texas,	75 00 300 00
<i>Betty Martin Chapter</i> , account Texas Room, Texas,	50 00
<i>Jane Douglas Chapter</i> , account Texas Room, Texas,	50 00
<i>Lady Washington Chapter</i> , account Texas Room, Texas, ..	100 00
<i>Thankful Hubbard Chapter</i> , account Texas Room, Texas, ..	75 00
<i>Mount Vernon Chapter</i> , for Ann McCarthney Ramsay Society, Children of the American Revolution, account Children of the American Revolution Room, Virginia,	50 00
<i>Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter</i> , account West Virginia Room, West Virginia,	42 00
<hr/>	
	\$11,607 30

Balance of building fund on hand May 31, 1906,	\$61,241 29
Amount contributed for special features,	\$33,314 68
Less special feature funds made available by the donors for present use on condition that the desired special features be made good at a later date,	5,401 56
<hr/>	
Amount of special features held in trust,	\$27,913 12
Balance due on contract,	4,515 00
<hr/>	
Total fund not available,	\$32,428 12
<hr/>	
	32,428 12
<hr/>	
Total building fund available for present use,	\$28,813 17

There are still some unredeemed pledges of 1904 and 1905, and as some of these were pledged again at the 1906 congress I would like advice on the matter.

As the safe is too small to accommodate all the cash books and ledgers, I would like permission of this Board to rent a safe deposit box large enough to hold the books until we can move into our new Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Ladies, you will notice that in our current fund we have a balance of \$17,707.66, but from this fund must be paid the \$5,500.00, which the Fifteenth Continental Congress voted for the erection of a building at Jamestown, leaving a balance of only \$12,207.66 available for the running expenses of our society. I understand the Fifteenth Continental Congress voted a small sum to defray the expenses of the School City and Children of the Republic work. If this is so, then the current fund will be still further reduced, but how much I am unable to say, as I do not think any stated sum was named in the motion. The bills to the members at large will be sent in July, and I hope the returns from these will increase our fund, but I would advise the strictest economy during the next four months.

In regard to our permanent fund, I will say that it has increased very much since my last report, and notwithstanding bills to the amount of \$29,345.25 have been paid out of this fund since that time, we have at the present date a balance of \$61,241.29. But all this money is not available for building purposes, as we still owe \$4,515 on the contract for the two front corner sections now being erected, and of the \$33,314.68 contributed for special features in Continental Hall, \$27,913.12 is held in trust for special features, and therefore cannot be used for any other purpose, leaving only \$28,813.17 for the general building, and this \$28,813.17 includes the \$5,401.56 which has been contributed to special features, but which sum the donors are willing should be used for general building purposes. If the \$5,401.56 is used for the general building, then the special features for which this sum was contributed cannot be finished until there is sufficient money in the general building fund to replace the money used from the special funds.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Continued)

Washington, D. C.
April 16th to 21st, 1906.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

STATE REGENTS' REPORTS.

ARIZONA.

Maricopa Chapter, as yet the only one in the territory, looks back upon the past year with feelings of pride at the marked advance in the work of the society.

The meetings were largely attended, interesting programs furnished and general interest aroused in the work of the order.

Last April we had the great satisfaction of sending one of our members as delegate to the Continental Congress, Mrs. Harriet Van Dorn Du Bois Vickers, who returned to us full of enthusiasm for the new year work.

At the first regular meeting in October the following officers were elected: Mrs. Walter Talbot, state regent; Mrs. Clarendon Smith, state vice-regent; Mrs. Harriet V. D. Vickers, Chapter regent; Miss Almira M. Fowler, secretary; Mrs. C. P. Buckley, treasurer; Mrs. W. E. Thomas, registrar; Mrs. E. C. S. Brown, historian and delegate; Mrs. C. H. Davidson, alternate delegate.

The chapter resolved to make an effort to send a creditable contribution to Continental Hall fund, using as a means a series of teas, the first being held at the residence of the chapter regent.

In accordance with the "Washington letter" we observed the 22nd of February by a Colonial tea held at the residence of Bishop Kendricks. The house was beautifully decorated with graceful pepper boughs, flags and flowers; Mrs. Vickers, the chapter regent, received



Mrs. Harriet V. D. Vickers,
Chapter Regent and First Delegate.

the guests, attired in a charming costume of yellow and white; she was assisted by the following ladies in quaint old time gowns, powdered hair and family jewels:

Mrs. A. J. Edwards, as Martha Washington, in lavender gown and old lace; Miss Elizabeth Kendricks, flowered gown of green and white; Miss Florence Tweed, in pink and white organdy; Miss Almira Fowler, in old fashioned pink and blue brocade; Mrs. Elizabeth C. S. Brown, old rose moire antique short gown, and embroidered petticoat, Miss Anna Archer and Mrs. Bessie Chushman in dainty white gowns and kerchiefs.

Mrs. Walter Talbot, territorial regent, presided in the tea room, assisted by Misses Crossan, Parker, Bowyer and Mrs. C. H. Davidson.

The Arizona School of Music furnished a delightfully patriotic program, about two hundred ladies called during the afternoon and the finance committee proudly reported the neat sum of fifty dollars.

In April a special meeting was called at which several matters of importance were considered; first the advisability of beginning the work of marking the historic places of the territory, and the neglected graves of the pioneer founders of our great commonwealth. A motion was passed resolving this work should be started by marking the grave of Col. C. D. Poston, first delegate to congress; also to erect a tablet at Navajo Springs, commemorating the re-establishment of the territory by the United States government in 1863; an interesting account of this event was read by Mrs. E. C. S. Brown, her selection being taken from J. Ross Brown's valuable work, "Adventures in the Apache Country."

Following the transaction of the regular business and by an enthusiastic consent it was decided to express to Senator Joseph B. Foraker the deep appreciation of his magnificent work in the senate in behalf of Arizona in the recent statehood fight.

In accordance with the recent ruling regarding non-resident state vice-regents, Mrs. E. C. S. Brown was elected to succeed Mrs. Clarenden Smith, who has so ably represented our infant society in the past.

When the news of the terrible disaster at San Francisco flashed across the wires, our chapter regent rallied her forces and together with the woman's club sent a car load of good clothing to the needy ones, besides a contribution of \$16, the entire balance of our treasury.

Owing to our short social season it seems impossible to hold more than five meetings a year; for when interest reaches its culminating point, Dame Nature asserts her time honored sway, and with meek resignation, we watch the rising thread of mercury warning us of the approach of the summer siesta, and with deep regret we lay down our work, fold our hands and murmur softly "Manana."

ELIZABETH C. S. BROWN,
Historian.

IOWA.

Iowa has thirty-one chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, with a growing membership of between 1,300 and 1,400, seventy members-at-large and forty-four in the state belonging to chapters in other states.

The effort of the past year has been to bring the chapters and members into a harmonious whole that more effective work may be accomplished.

During the year one new chapter has been fully organized, Black Hawk, of Cedar Falls. Seven chapters are in process of organization, and two waiting for regents to be appointed. Martha Jefferson Chapter having been at rest for several years, it is recommended that its charter be recalled.

Ashley Chapter adds pertinent questions to its lessons in history; observes patriotic anniversaries. A handsome flag was given to their library. Donated five dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Abigail Adams Chapter remains the largest chapter in the state. Mrs. Andrews, of this chapter, is a "Real Daughter." One of the young members of the chapter has been recently demitted to organize a chapter of young women, which goes to show that the work is being carried on enthusiastically. The chapter gave twenty-five dollars for a public bath in connection with social settlement work in Des Moines, and sends fifty-eight dollars for Memorial Continental Hall.

Boone Chapter has recently assumed the support of a room in Eleanor Moore Hospital. Twenty dollars were given to Memorial Continental Hall. Flag day was observed last June. Mrs. Carrie M. Ogilvie, former vice-regent, gave a paper.

De Shon Chapter supports a room in Eleanor Moore Hospital, setting aside twenty dollars annually for that purpose. February 21st the chapter gave a little play for the benefit of the hospital, realizing a neat sum thereby.

February 22nd DeShon and Boone Chapters united in an entertainment for Continental Hall. Mrs. D. P. Edwards appeared as Aunt Dinah, a "Southern Mammy." The entertainment was a success, bringing honors to Mrs. Edwards and money for Continental Hall.

Clinton Chapter mourns the loss of two "Real Daughters," Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Buckley.

Cedar Falls Chapter gives four meetings this year to "The Mother of Washington and His Times," thus bringing its members for a continued length of time into thought and sympathy with the Revolutionary period. A "Real Daughter" is counted in the membership. At the request of the chapter, April 19th is set apart as Paul Revere day by the school board for patriotic exercises. Daughters of the American Revolution medals were awarded for the best orations this year.

Black Hawk is a very new chapter, organized in January, at Cedar

Falls. May their record be as great as the historic Indian chief after whom it is named, and on whose hunting ground they are camped.

Council Bluffs Chapter also occupies historic ground, being the place where the Indian chiefs met in council with the Lewis and Clark expedition. The verity of the information thus gained from the Indians is remarkable.

This chapter has two "Real Daughters" as members; the state vice-regent also belongs to this chapter. Its contribution to Continental Hall is fifteen dollars.

Dubuque Chapter brilliantly entertained the state conference in October, the governor of the state being one of the speakers on that occasion. Twenty-five dollars were given by the chapter towards the purchase of books for the public library. Mrs. Collier generously donated, in the name of her chapter, fifteen dollars toward Continental Hall. The chapter is active socially and along study lines.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter celebrates Flag day and Washington's birthday. Four names are on the list of those removed by death.

Fort Dodge Chapter is studying the history of Iowa. Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, historian general, belongs to this chapter. Lucy Deming Oleson, a member for only a short time, is mourned by the chapter.

Frances Shaw Chapter continues in great good work. Three members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are on the library board. The Lineage Books have been placed in the library, and the chapter is about to place a memorial tablet there to honor Frances Shaw, after whom the chapter is named. Professor Butler, of Chicago, delivered a course of lectures under the auspices of the chapter. Thirty dollars is their contribution to Continental Hall.

Hannah Caldwell Chapter celebrates Washington's wedding day, February 22nd, and Flag day. Their study is along patriotic lines.

Marshalltown Chapter has presented a large flag to the Young Men's Christian Association; also furnishes a copy of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to the association; gives books to the soldiers' home, located at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown and *Spinning Wheel Chapters* united in furnishing a patriotic program for one day at the Chautauqua Assembly.

Martha Washington Chapter is studying the history of the state. The chapter takes pride in looking after the welfare of its "Real Daughters."

Old Thirteen Chapter gave a flag to the library and placed a set of Lineage Books therein.

Okamapado sends year book but no report.

Pilgrim Chapter mourns the death of Mrs. Shrader, a "Real Daughter," also the death of Mrs. Fanny Fracker Statsman.

On June 14th, the regent, Mrs. Cox, gave a dinner to vice-president and Mrs. Fairbanks, an event of great note to the chapter.

Pilgrim Chapter is planning to entertain the Mississippi valley conference in October, at the same time the state conference.

Penelope Van Princess Chapter celebrated February 22nd by giving a military whist party. The decorations were particularly appropriate, being flags and pictures of George and Martha Washington. The point or fact whose capture availed the most was the sixty dollars realized for Continental Hall.

Priscilla Alden Chapter is studying historic women. The chapter gave a reception to which the state regent was invited and gave a short talk.

Nehemiah Letts Chapter, composed of descendants of Nehemiah Letts, enjoys many family gatherings. Christmas, 1905, they had a good old-fashioned Christmas gathering to which the Daughters brought their husbands and children, and every member gave everybody else ten cents' worth of presents. The Christmas tree bore over two hundred gifts. Mrs. McCray gave the chapter a gavel made from the wood of an old sycamore tree grown in the old churchyard at Jamestown. One little daughter has been born into the chapter and presented with a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon.

Stars and Stripes Chapter had the pleasure this year of marking the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, John Morgan. Impressive exercises were held over the grave, and a descendant made an address. A "Real Daughter" is on the list of members. Washington's birthday and Flag Day were celebrated. Sixteen Lineage Books have been placed in the library.

Waterloo Chapter had several meetings of special interest during the year, social events. A large reception was tendered by the chapter to the visiting Daughters attending the biennial of Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Many fine papers have been heard by the chapter. The coming year's work is the history of the earliest inhabitants of America. Ten dollars have been given to Continental Hall.

MRS. JOHN L. STEVENS, *State Regent*.

LOUISIANA.

The past year has been fraught with prosperity to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Louisiana. At each meeting there were names presented for membership, and we have marched forward under the banner of success. There has not been the slightest jar to mar the peaceful tranquility of our body; like an undivided house we have worked faithfully together. I am indebted for the generous assistance of my co-workers and members of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution. My thanks are also due them for honoring me

for the sixth time as their state regent. We have been fortunate, as our organization has lost none by death and only two or three by resignation. Instead of giving the brides the regulation bouquet, I suggested that they be presented with a gold Daughters of the American Revolution badge, a never fading but lasting reminder of the "Spirit of '76." On the 22nd of February our ever zealous and efficient chapter regent, Mrs. Harrison, entertained us with her usual charm-



Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

ing hospitality. The Daughters gave their usual contribution to buy historical books for the Howard library where we hold our meetings. We also contributed to the painting of the portrait of our former president general, Mrs. Fairbanks. I sent congratulations by telegram to Mrs. McLean, our president general, on her election. We also sent our usual contribution to the Continental Hall fund. The state regent of Louisiana has been honored by being placed on several important

committees. There are several neglected graves of soldiers of the American Revolution in the old St. Louis cemetery here, which will receive our loving care. I will also ask that Daughters of the American Revolution markers be sent to be placed over the graves of my great-great-grandfather who was a colonel in the war, and also his brother who was a captain; they lie side by side in our family cemetery near Richmond, Virginia. Their graves are marked by marble tombs, but the remembrance of the Daughters of the American Revolution would be appreciated. The past year has been a phenomenal one in many respects. Our southern land has shaken off the shackles of poverty and now prosperity is smiling on every side. One of our most popular presidents (Roosevelt) made a visit to this land of flowers and five of our members were invited to receive him at the grand reception given at the St. Charles Hotel. The cause of woman's advancement is ever uppermost in my heart and very dear to me is the great future of our loved organization. It is my sincere wish not only to have the Daughters of the American Revolution as an historical and literary body, but hope in the not far distant future that she may reach out the sheltering arms to our needy sisters and give them substantial relief by offering them a home or a pension; for this object I shall use my best energy and endeavor.

MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBALD, *State Regent.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: In the June number of the monthly a mistake occurs in the report I made at the national congress, as state vice-regent for South Carolina.

I stated that Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, was the only one that enjoyed the pleasure of entertaining our president general during her brief visit to the Palmetto State last February. I will greatly appreciate your giving space to this correction. My own chapter, King's Mountain, extended a cordial invitation to Mrs. McLean to be our guest, but time did not permit her to accept.

Very truly yours,

VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON,
State Regent for South Carolina.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY APRIL 18, 1906.

The congress met at 10.35 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the prayer of Rev. Osborne Ingle, the chaplain of the Frederick City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the lifetime rector of your president general.

The Rev. Osborne Ingle, of Frederick, Maryland, offered the following prayer:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

O God, for as much as without Thee we are not able to please Thee; mercifully grant that Thy Holy Spirit may in all things direct and rule our hearts. And especially do we implore Thy guidance and blessing for Thy servants assembled in the interest of our beloved country.

May the Spirit of Heavenly wisdom first pure then peaceable, direct and prosper all their consultations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and patriotism, may be established among us for all generations.

Help us O Lord, we beseech Thee, to cherish the memories of the men and women who stood firmly for duty in the early days of our national life. May their eventful and stirring histories not be lost upon us and our children. Sustain in us the unyielding devotion to country that sustained them in dark days and in deferred hope. May we, like them, never despair of our land, founded as it is upon righteousness. In every event that faces our national existence, give us the will to do what is right, that like our ancestors, we may impress our times with the simplicity, sincerity and steadfastness of our lives.

May the resources upon which we draw be enduring, rather than material and perishable, that this and other generations may see in us the loyal children of loyal sires. So may our influence live through the ages, and our country and the world be the better because we have lived. In the attainment of this end graciously assist us through Him, in whom are the treasures of wisdom and goodness, thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Lord, save the state. And mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee.

Mr. Percy S. Foster, in response to several requests, sang Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the congress joining in the chorus.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS BY OFFICIAL READER.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make an announcement about the Memory Book. At the Continental Hall committee meeting, a month or six weeks ago, it was decided by resolution to have a book outside of this hall, in the vestibule, or in one of the contiguous small rooms, wherein all persons coming to this congress, whether members of it or not, could, by placing their names, record the fact of their contribution of any sum they choose to the building fund. It is unnecessary to record the amount of the contribution. If you desire your name recorded in this Memory Book, it will be placed in the archives of this society. The state regent of Rhode Island, Miss Swinburne, will have charge of it, and she will allow you to inscribe your name, and thus achieve immortality. [Applause.] You can leave with her any sum you see fit to contribute to this fund. That is what is meant by the Memory Book.

As I said, every morning I feel like bidding you welcome, and I do now welcome you, but will not stop for a further dissertation upon it, although I hope you feel and will heartily reciprocate the sentiment.

We will proceed to business and listen to the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read by the official reader.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, I should like to know if the reports of the national officers are submitted to the National Board before they are brought to the congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, they are congressional reports.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then recommendations that are brought in by the national officers' reports are not recommendations from the National Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The National Board, of course, has the authority to request the Continental Congress to give it information on certain points, and it is upon that point that any information is brought from the board to the congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. That is a matter of recommendation. Recommendations are not from the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not consider there was any recommendation at that moment, Mrs. Murphy, and that was a communication from the National Board which was ordered to be presented. Certain communications, that is, were ordered by the National Board to be presented to the Continental Congress for constitutional construction only.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then they are not recommendations of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at all. You have heard the minutes of yesterday morning as read. If there are no corrections they will stand approved as read. I hear no corrections.

READER. Madam President General, as a question of privilege I should like to make a statement. I ask the indulgence of the house while I read the minutes of the evening session, purely as handed to me, not in typewritten form, and I have not had time to read them over.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. May I ask the indulgence of the house in regard to these minutes, as they were handed to me in the last fifteen minutes here. I have tried to give you the motions that were made last night and the action that was taken last night, but I have had to cull them out in a very few minutes, from a large mass.

The official reader read the minutes of the evening session.

Mrs. BUEL. Madam President General, I want simply to change one word. I moved that the report of the magazine committee be accepted. I understood that it was so read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your resolution was to accept it, and you correct the minutes to that effect?

Mrs. WILES. Since Mrs. Buel has spoken of that matter, and my suggestion was as to her motion, I wish to say that I understood as Mrs. Buel has just stated, and I did not move to change the word that Mrs. Buel had used at all, but simply to add that the recommendations be referred to the committee, and Mrs. Buel accepted the suggestion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask that I be told what the amendment was to which my name was put? I did not understand anything about it. I did not hear what it was.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the official reader read it again?

The official reader read as follows:

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, moves to amend, that the report be accepted, and that the recommendations be referred to the committee on recommendations. Mrs. Buel accepted the amendment to her motion. Mrs. Ballinger repeated the same amendment. Mrs. Draper asked if there was to be no discussion of the recommendations. Miss Desha stated that the evening was set aside for the reports of state regents, etc.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I moved that the report be accepted without the recommendations.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to say that I rose to a point of order; and was about to state the grounds of my point of order, but the Chair did not recognize me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your point would have been well taken if you had been recognized. The committee formed to act upon the recommendations in the reports of national officers is not the committee

necessarily to act upon the magazine. You recollect that at the morning session the report of the business manager was accepted. Of course not being a national officer it was accepted, but did not go to the committee. So with the report of the chairman of the magazine committee, which was merely deferred from yesterday morning until last night. It was perfectly proper to accept it with or without its recommendations, as the ladies saw fit. I will say another word on this. I have been informed by the chairman of the magazine committee that one or two things mentioned by her in that report were mentioned as suggestions, and not as recommendations. Of course, there is a great difference in that. A recommendation, once accepted, you are bound to follow; but a suggestion is merely offered as an idea. If the chairman is here present, I will ask her to make her statement. This is simply to clarify the situation.

Mrs. PARK. The suggestion as to the change of the name of the magazine was put distinctly as a suggestion to be considered by the congress. The suggestion came to me from various quarters as chairman, and I was compelled to submit it to you as a suggestion for your consideration, not as a recommendation from me. It was a matter that you were to act upon, or to discuss, afterward. The only recommendations at all contained in it were suggestions to the state regents as to the best methods of organizing their state committees.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I make one correction in regard to the parliamentary inquiry which was raised by me? It was the Chair, and not Miss Desha, who made the statement that the evening had been set apart for the reports of state regents. Would it be in order now to announce that as soon as the corrections of the minutes have been completed, I would like to move a reconsideration of the vote on the report of the magazine committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will be in order after the minutes are approved. We are now discussing the minutes. Are there any further corrections?

Miss MILLER. I could not hear a word of the report last night, and I would like to ask whether it was the report of the whole committee or simply the report of the chairman of the committee? The chairman has spoken of it as being her personal views.

Mrs. BALLINGER. *I move that the minutes be accepted as corrected.*

Mrs. PARK. Madam President and Daughters, I stated distinctly that we have been able to have only one meeting, which occurred Monday afternoon. I then submitted my report to the committee. I asked them if they accepted this report, and if it met with their approval. It met with their unanimous approval. I would be very glad if any members of the magazine committee who are present will sustain that statement.

Mrs. BALLINGER. *I move the acceptance of the minutes as corrected.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I must bring you back to the business in order. You are considering the adoption of the minutes. That is the relation of what took place yesterday, not a further and general discussion of any general subject in it. That can be brought out at some other time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. *I move the acceptance of the minutes as corrected.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general wishes to speak.

Miss DESHA. I would like to ask Mrs. Buel to state again what her motion was.

Mrs. BUEL. Simply a motion to accept the report.

Miss DESHA. What was your motion, Mrs. Wiles?

Mrs. WILES. Why, Madam President, I think, to make my own position clear, it will be necessary to say that when Mrs. Park faced the audience we understood every word, but when in her courtesy she turned and addressed the ladies on the platform, with her back to us, we did not hear one word, and consequently in her report we partially heard these suggestions. I distinctly heard the word "recommend," but without knowing in what connection it was. The lady from Connecticut moved that the report be accepted or adopted, using one of those words, which you know mean the same thing, and I do not remember which word it was. Then I rose, having heard the word "recommendations," and knowing that there were very valuable suggestions here which were worthy of full consideration before the congress, and consideration at a fuller meeting than we had last night, I asked if the mover of the motion would not accept the suggestion that the report be adopted without its recommendations, and the recommendations be referred to this committee. I knew that the committee dealt with the reports of the national officers, and as Mrs. Park is a national officer, I thought that was a good way to dispose of it, since I thought the time should be given to the reports of the state regents. Mrs. Buel immediately accepted this suggestion, and I think the remarks from the other side of the house came simply because the ladies had not heard everything. There certainly was not the least friction or the least misunderstanding, or any trouble whatever except from not hearing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, had, of course, a perfect right to offer a resolution that these recommendations be referred to that special committee. It is only that that special committee is formed to consider the recommendations of national officers, and would consider this only by special action when referred to them. Now, Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut, offered a resolution to accept the report. Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, amended to the effect that the report be accepted without its recommendations, which should be referred to the committee which reports on the recommendations of national officers. That is correct, is it not?

Mrs. WILES. That is correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That resolution was carried. Now, Mrs. Ballinger, what was your motion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. My motion was that the minutes be accepted, as corrected, but we did not understand that those reports were to be settled by anybody in the National Board. They belong to this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger, you are perfectly correct. Do not fear your rights are invaded before they are. Your Chair will protect them. [Applause.] Every committee formed at this congress, when provision is made therefor, reports back to this congress for official action.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That is right, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we understand the situation of the minutes now. Mrs. Ballinger has offered a resolution that the minutes be accepted as corrected.

The question was taken, and the motion agreed to.

Miss DESHA. When I offered the motion last night to cut off all discussion, which I had not any right to do, I think, I moved that in consideration of the fact that we had invited the state regents of this great organization, to whom I have looked always as the senators and the higher body of this congress, to be present on this platform to speak to us. I did not think it was very polite to continue the discussion here on the report of the magazine committee and cut them out entirely last night. Therefore, I moved that we accept the report with its recommendations, and then stated to Mrs. Park that I would immediately move a reconsideration this morning, so that we could have those valuable suggestions, and this house could decide what it wanted to do with our magazine. Therefore, Madam President, *I move a reconsideration of the report of the magazine committee, to be considered at any time the house sees best.*

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the resolution to reconsider the report of the magazine committee which has been seconded. As chairman of the magazine committee, Mrs. Park, would you be willing to make your report again?

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I think it would tax the patience of the Daughters too much if I read that long report again, as some of my co-workers on the National Board said to me, "Mrs. Park, that report was entirely too long." Now, as I had but the one opportunity during the year to meet with them and discuss it, in my zeal for the magazine, I embraced it. I took too long, I am sure, but I do not see very well how I could cover the ground in a less time. I am delighted to have it reconsidered, because I believe it is the one business enterprise in which we are engaged, and I would love to have the intelligent and active coöperation of every Daughter of the Ameri-

can Revolution. I would like to have them discuss these suggestions, and I would be very glad to put before them everything that was in the nature of a recommendation or a suggestion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the resolution before you is to reconsider the report of the magazine committee. Is it seconded? Mrs. Park has spoken to the resolution.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is Mrs. Park opposed to having her report reconsidered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a very direct question to ask the Chair. The Chair would be glad to have Mrs. Park answer it.

Mrs. PARK. I beg pardon. I did not hear the question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I want to know if Mrs. Park is opposed to having her report reconsidered.

Mrs. PARK. Not at all. I am perfectly willing, if the voice of the majority of the house should carry it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the resolution which is before you has been seconded, that the magazine report be reconsidered, and considered at any time the house may name.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is Mrs. Draper in the house, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not know.

Mrs. BALLINGER. She called for that.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I state the reason why I wished to move the reconsideration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. DRAPER. Because, Madam President General, I understood that there were suggestions as well as recommendations, and just as soon as it was reconsidered, if the house agreed with me to reconsider it, I was going to move to postpone consideration until a certain time. That was my reason for wishing to move a vote of reconsideration, so that we could then consider the whole report, as well as the recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the report of the magazine committee was accepted last night. Is it your wish to reconsider that and have the report re-presented to you at some future time? The resolution has been offered and seconded.

The question being taken, the motion was lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution is lost, and the report will not be reconsidered.

The next business on our program, the regular business before us, is the consideration of amendments to the constitution. I have just received a communication from the commandant of the marine corps, General Elliott, through whose courtesy we are to have a concert tendered to us Friday afternoon by the Marine Band. We are asked which we would prefer, to have the concert here in our hall as it has been announced, or to have it in the navy yard, which the officers

would have elaborately decorated for the occasion. They have thought that it might be more of a novelty for the visiting Daughters to go to the navy yard, although they are perfectly willing to come here.

Mrs. ORTON. *I move that we accept the invitation to go to the navy yard.*

Mrs. BELL. I second that.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendments to the constitution having been sufficiently distributed, the official reader will adopt the precedent of last year; she will read to you the provision of the constitution. She will then read to you the proposed amendment. Any point of elucidation between the constitution and the proposed amendment the official reader will be very glad to give you, and the Chair will be glad to give you any information.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President General, as the mover of the amendment which is first on the list, I would like to waive the privilege it gives me, in favor of the amendment which you will find on page 8, relating to the method of making amendments. That amendment, in my opinion, should take precedence, because it will affect all our actions, and I think it is a very desirable one to be acted on at once. Therefore, I waive my small privilege in favor of that one.

The official reader read the proposed amendment to article IX, as follows:

Amend article IX, section 1, by inserting before the last clause, "*and it shall require a two-thirds vote to lay any proposed amendment on the table.*"

Proposed and seconded by Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, B. M. Draper, Mary M. F. Allen, Mrs. E. B. Johnson, Mabel Hutton Goode, Sophie Waples, Floretta Vining, Rosa B. Todd, Mrs. D. M. Griffith, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper.

Miss HUEY. Madam President General, members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, the proposed amendment which bears my name and that of eleven other members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, is offered to you in the interest of fair play and justice. Our constitution very properly requires a two-thirds vote to adopt a proposed amendment, but too often it has been our custom to table an amendment, which defeats it, by a majority vote. In other words, the conditions under which we defeat a proposed amendment are not those under which we adopt a proposed amendment. The amendment before you is that in the consideration of the proposed amendment it shall require a two-thirds vote to table. That will make the condition of defeating a proposed amendment by tabling it, require a two-thirds vote, and make the condition exactly the same as that under which you adopt an amendment. I feel sure that every fair-minded woman

here realizes the importance of making these conditions equal. It requires no argument, *and I move, Madam President, that it be adopted.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution, ladies, is there any discussion?

Mrs. WILES. It does not seem to me a very vital matter whether this carries or not, and I do not wish my remarks to be understood as opposing the amendment, but I think the argument made in favor of it is fallacious, and might carry more weight to some minds than it does to mine, for this reason: We are now able to defeat a proposed amendment to the constitution by a one-third vote. Two-thirds carries it. A one-third vote now defeats a resolution proposing an amendment, and under the present rules a majority can lay it on the table. We are going to make it more difficult and make the conditions more uneven to my mind than they are now, because whereas one-third can defeat an amendment, if we adopt this proposition, it will take a two-thirds vote to lay it on the table. The motion to lay on the table is to dispose of it until some favorable opportunity. That is the fair use to be made of it, and very often it is absolutely necessary that a proposed amendment be laid on the table in order that we may find out what action the congress is going to take on some other proposed amendment first. We lay it on the table so that we can get this information which we need in order to act intelligently, and then take it from the table if we choose to do so later. I think very often it is assumed that the motion to lay on the table is made to kill it, when it is really made simply to postpone action, which is fair, and then it is not taken up again, because the ladies have changed their minds and do not care to take it up again. The argument made in favor of the amendment convinces me that it is not wise.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. Madam President General, as a rule, when an amendment is laid on the table, the object is to kill it. If it is moved to lay it on the table for reconsideration, the time for reconsideration is usually stated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion, ladies? There being no further discussion, the motion of Miss Huey is to accept this amendment. Is it seconded?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

Cries of "Question."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted. Those in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." You will recollect, ladies, it takes a two-thirds vote to accept an amendment, and the Chair does not consider that a two-thirds vote was then recorded. Miss Huey, I want to deal with absolute fairness with every amendment here. There was not a full vote of the house.

Miss HUEY. No, it was not a full vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not wish to start the consideration of

these amendments by re-stating the vote on every question. I wish you would listen attentively and intelligently and vote fully, so there may be no uncertainty.

Mrs. MASURY. For the last ten minutes, ladies, while this amendment was being considered, it was as quiet in the back part of this hall as it was possible to be, and there was not a whisper. Yet we could not hear the ladies who spoke. They must either come to the platform or speak louder.

Mrs. HENRY. How can we ascertain the vote unless it is counted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I was going to ask whether Miss Huey considered it a full vote.

Miss HUEY. I did not, and I should not have been satisfied.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, if there is an overwhelming vote one way or the other, it is always possible to know whether it is a two-thirds vote. For instance, if 99 vote in the affirmative, and 1 votes the other way, there is no uncertainty as to its being a two-thirds vote; but when there is the slightest chance of uncertainty, there must be a counted vote. It requires two-thirds to adopt any amendment. The resolution is before you to adopt this amendment. I am going to put this resolution again this time, for the sake of fairness, but I am not going to adopt the precedent of repeating every resolution for the convenience of those who have not been attentive. [Applause.]

Dr. McGEE. Is it in order to make a remark with regard to the amendment now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution has been offered and seconded and is before the house. I think the time for discussion of it is past.

The vote was again taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment was adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. By your constitution the amendment is now in force. You will act accordingly, and we will proceed to the next amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. The Chair instructs me to remind the ladies that they are requested to send all their motions to the secretary in writing. Miss Huey will send up hers. We will now go back to the first proposed amendment which is to amend article IV, section 1.

At the close of the first paragraph: Strike out the words "*and such other officers as shall be found necessary,*" and insert the word "*and*" before the words, "*one librarian general.*"

Signed by Anita Newcomb McGee, Ellen Straw Thompson, Mary Desha, Harriet Baird Huey, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Lizzie G. Gerry, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Florence Hildreth Nesmith, Mary Evans Rosa, Bell M. Draper, Sarah Morris Ogden, Mrs. M. C. Thornton, Mary C. Prince, Mrs. H. Gould Jefferies, Mrs. Edgar A. Ross.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President General and ladies of the Fifteenth

Continental Congress, one festival day in far Japan, I met a little friend of mine, aged 10, wearing a very pretty kimono, and I asked her if it were a new dress. "Oh no," she said, "I have been wearing this as my best dress ever since I was four years old." Over in Japan they make the clothes for children elastic, so that they can wear them for a great many years, and I am sure the mothers in this country wish we might do it likewise here.

It is not such a far step to go from the elasticity of children's clothing to constitutions, as it may seem, for this is even more difficult to write a constitution to fit the early days of an organization when it is small and weak, and its future is unknown; it is a very difficult thing to do that and have a constitution fit all its details many years afterward when it is full grown and strong. The constitution of the United States is considered to be something unique in the matter of constitutions, since it, like Minerva, sprang full grown from a great and mighty brain; but when the constitution of our society was written, they did not know how great it was to be; and even had they known, they had to write it elastic, and necessarily now, after fifteen years of growth and progress it does not always fit our needs. There are both gaps and excrescences in our present constitution, and I could not offer any more convincing evidence of that than the report made yesterday from the board, asking no less than twelve parliamentary questions on what was really a single point in the constitution. When our present constitution was written, the society was very small. I was not a member then, and cannot tell you how small, but I know many years ago, when I was a national officer of the society, I compiled the first directory of the organization, and then, after having been in existence some years, we had achieved the vast number of 4,000 members. One year later we had 8,000 members, and from that time forth this society has grown, not irregularly, but steadily year by year, an average of 4,000 members every year from that time to this.

Now this fact of a constitution necessarily needing amendment, after such lapse of years and such great growth, I am sure will be patent to you all. Miss Desha, one of our founders, who had, I believe, a very large share in the original writing of the constitution, will certainly realize that she has also been one to suggest many amendments as time went by. The amendment which I have proposed is one relating to a clause put into the constitution for the needs of a very young organization, when the number of national officers who were needed to carry it on was unknown. For that reason, after they enumerated the national officers whom they saw at once were necessary for the society, they added the temporary clause that such other officers as may be found necessary might be added thereto, by a small vote. Now, barring honorary officers, who I believe, have been added without amending the constitution, only one time has action been taken under

that clause. That was in 1895, eleven years ago. It is eleven years since that clause in the constitution has been of any use to this society. At that time, I will tell you the action that was taken, but I will state that there is a name in the resolution, and although the lady has long since passed away, I will omit her real name and call her Mrs. Smith. This action is reported in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, volume 6, page 450, at a congress held in the old church. Many of you, perhaps, were there on that occasion when the tellers reported the vote on vice-presidents general. Twenty were reported elected, and this resolution was offered.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Smith being the twenty-first on the list, and whereas it is unconstitutional to have more than twenty vice-presidents general, and whereas it is evidently the will of this congress that Mrs. Smith be a member of the National Board, and whereas by a provision of the constitution of the society it has power to appoint such other officers as may be found necessary—

The clause I am speaking to—

—therefore the committee of tellers do respectfully recommend that this congress create the office of assistant historian general and instruct the recording secretary general to cast the ballot of the congress that Mrs. Smith fill such office.

That motion appeared before the congress without the slightest warning, creating an office and filling it, and that motion was carried without any debate, before we had half time to realize what it was. Now, Madam President, such a condition of things still obtains as to the clause about which I am speaking. Any time you may have a similar motion introduced, to create any office you please, and to have somebody fill it by vote of the recording secretary. Now, this motion passed at this time will not affect any individual at all, but next year, if this amendment is adopted, we will not elect an assistant historian. I think this will be no loss to the society, for this reason: The previous assistant historian has found great difficulty in having any duties to perform. In fact, the office has been considered of so little importance that it has never been considered worth while to name it in the constitution, and it has never been considered worth while to give it any regular duties in the by-laws, as all the other officers have. It has always been considered a temporary office, not worthy of this permanent position. I think that is a mistake. I think all our national officers should have sufficient position to have their offices in the constitution and their duties defined in the by-laws, but all this time has elapsed without this being done. I consider it absolute proof that this position is not considered permanently necessary to the society. Then by looking over the past records, you will find that our present assistant historian is the first one who has really found duties to perform. As you well know, our present assistant historian, who necessarily retires

next year when her present term of office is over, is a lady who is always willing to find duties. She is very much more so than most of us, I imagine. I cannot speak too highly of the work she has done during her term of service as assistant historian. She was our first historian general, and as such she prepared the first Lineage Book of the society herself. As assistant historian general, she has offered to prepare the report made annually to the Smithsonian Institution, but this is a voluntary matter on her part, and when we have another assistant historian, if we do have one, it is very doubtful indeed whether she will be willing to carry on that work. Even if she is so willing, I think that is a work which should be assigned, not necessarily to some one on the board, but that careful selection should be made of the most competent person to perform that work, regardless of her official position on the board. Mrs. Lockwood, the present assistant historian, of course, holds the position until the close of her term of office this year, so that it does not affect anyone at the present time; and next year, instead of this congress electing an assistant historian general, I would propose that the board select the most competent person to carry on that work. There is no necessary connection whatsoever between the preparing of the report to the Smithsonian and the work of the National Board. The report to the Smithsonian is, in the main, a report of the chapter work. It necessitates a great deal of correspondence over the country to obtain that. I have always been an advocate of having the work of the organization as far as possible distributed about the country. I think the heavy work of the society falls very much on the Daughters who live here in Washington, and where a piece of work can be done outside by other Daughters, it is their duty and privilege to take up such work. The editor of the magazine is not in Washington, and this report to the Smithsonian has not always been prepared in Washington. One year it was prepared by a committee, the chairman of which was away, and I know one year the lady who was preparing it was working on it up in West Virginia. The person to prepare the report to the Smithsonian may be selected from anywhere in the country, and not limited to some one because she is on the National Board.

I hope I have made these various points clear; that, in the first place, as the provision now stands, it is an excrescence not suited to the present size of the society. Secondly, the present assistant historian is not affected by this. She will continue her excellent work until the time when she is necessarily obliged to leave it, under the constitution. Thirdly, the choice of the person to prepare this report, which has only been the work of the assistant historian in the last three years, may be assigned to some person equally competent with the present one; or for that matter, she herself may continue it, if she so desires. She cannot continue on the National Board as assistant

historian, because her four years will be over; but if the board so desires, Mrs. Lockwood may be named to continue to prepare this report. I consider it highly desirable that when we find a Daughter who is eminently fitted for this work, we should continue her, because there is no relation between this work and the work of the National Board.

We have heard a good deal about a certain surgical operation which takes out a little piece of one's anatomy that is considered unnecessary, although it is supposed that it was formerly of some use, but which is now liable to cause a lot of trouble; and when you have a little clause in the constitution which is liable to get us into trouble in the future, it is well to take it up in advance before the snarl comes. Therefore, I rise to offer this measure of prevention, which I think very desirable. I offer this amendment and move its adoption.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. As far as this goes, I want you to understand distinctly that this resolution does not affect me one particle. I will have done my four years' work before this resolution can come into effect; but I will say that it is rather a reflection on you to say that there is nobody who could be elected to a national position that will be capable of doing this report as I have. There are a thousand of you who can do it, and all you have got to do is to be elected to it, and I know you will do it. Now there comes up a matter of expense in this. The expense so far in getting this publication ready is about one hundred and eighty dollars and some odd year, and that is all. I do not know how long you will be able to get women who are willing to spend the time, but we have been fifteen years at it, and we have not tired out yet in giving all this labor to this work; and until you see your way clear to pay another editor, which you would have to do if you abolished this, I cannot myself see what the doctor is at really, in having this done. [Laughter.] We have made these reports ever since 1894, I think, and we have always found women willing and able to do it. To be sure it has been done heretofore by a committee. Why Dr. McGee moved to put it into the assistant historian's hands, I do not know. I understood she did it; but it was put into the assistant historian's hands, who has taken it up the best she could, and God willing, I will work another year at it, and then my time will be up.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, when I signed this amendment, it was to put in a librarian general, but I did not intend to put out the assistant historian. [Applause.] The assistant historian has done this work magnificently. We have just had the splendid Smithsonian report, and you know what a position our Smithsonian report gives us in the historical societies. It is necessary for the person who makes the Smithsonian reports to be a national officer. [Applause.] I do not insist that she shall live in Washington, because I think the National

Society may have its officers live in different places over the country, but she ought to have a right to come before that National Board whenever she chooses; so I would like to move an amendment, to add the words "*an assistant historian general*."

Mrs. TERRY. I second that.

Dr. McGEE. I would be very glad indeed to have Miss Desha's amendment added, if you wish, and I do not wish to get rid of the assistant historian, but simply to get rid of ambiguities and uncertainties. If you wish to keep the assistant historian, put her in the constitution as an amendment to my amendment, but strike out the omnibus clause, which will open the door to anything.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the amendment in writing? Ladies, is there any further discussion?

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General, may I ask one question before you put this amendment? I should like to ask who is going to preside over the museum when it is ready, if we are not allowed to create any other office on the Board of Management? [Applause.] I should like to present that for the consideration of this congress.

Dr. McGEE. You can amend the constitution and create any new office whenever you see fit. I do not want you to create new offices by resolutions, as you now have the power to do. This amendment does not prevent you from creating new offices whenever you please, in the regular way, by an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. HOWARD. It takes two years to get an amendment to the constitution. It has to be presented one year and acted on at the next. If we adopt this amendment, it will take two years to get another officer over at the museum.

Miss JOHNSTON. Madam President General, like the young Irishman who, when he landed inquired, "Is there a government? I am agin' it." So I am "agin'" constitutional amendments generally. This amendment has been supported very ably, but rather paradoxically, by our Doctor, who says the larger we get the fewer workmen we need. I think the congress is certainly capable of clearing up that ambiguity, and therefore I am opposed to any change.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, is the Chair to understand that you are offering an amendment to this amendment?

Miss DESHA. Yes, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish the attention of the house, please. According to the provisions of your constitution it requires a certain length of time before the meeting of a congress, wherein certain amendments shall be sent out in print to the various members of the society, in order that they may intelligently consider such amendments and vote upon them at the meeting of this congress after such consideration. It has always been my opinion when on the floor of this congress, and that opinion is unchanged now, that I am in its Chair, that the spirit

of the constitution demands that after an amendment is once offered on the floor and disseminated in printing throughout the constituency and brought here for action, that there should be no amendment to it on this floor at the actual time of action. I have held that view for this reason: I believe the constitution in ordering that proposed amendments be sent out in print does so in order that you may have time to consider them. If they are amended during the session, there is presented oftentimes an entirely different phase of the question, upon which you act instantly, although the spirit of your constitution has informed you that you must take a year to consider it. Now, that is my view. [Applause.] My ruling this morning will not be in accordance with this view, for the reason that you have selected Roberts' rules of order instead of my views. As long as you hold Roberts' rules of order and have not made any changes for your own guidance, I will rule according to those rules of order. Roberts states that you may amend a proposed amendment on the floor, in case the amendment you bring on the floor is germane to the original amendment. Of course, there is a wide latitude of construction in the word "germane." To some minds, an amendment may be absolutely germane to the proposed amendment which has been sent out in print. To other minds, it may not be at all germane. I think the Chair may reserve to herself the right to rule as to what is germane and not germane, in case there is no very delicate distinction. Where there is, then she will ask the assistance of the house. She does rule, however, that this proposed amendment to the printed amendment is germane, and therefore that it can be considered. [Applause.] Dr. McGee, as the mover, you have the privilege of the last speech.

Dr. MCGEE. Miss Desha asked me to state again her proposed amendment. She would add to it by inserting before the words "one chaplain general," the words "one assistant historian general." I have no objection whatever to that being adopted, my main contention being that our officers should have the dignity of appearing in the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, any other discussion on this point?

Miss MILLER. Does that mean to strike out the words "and such other officers," et cetera?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss MILLER. I object to that.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, in the continued development of the society conditions sometimes change. Might there not arise an emergency when it would be absolutely necessary to have some new kind of an officer? If we take out this little phrase, we are tied hand and foot in the face of such an emergency.

Dr. MCGEE. Oh, no; I beg to differ greatly with the member who has just spoken. The point is that we should not add new officers on

the spur of the moment. We should add them as they are necessary, but by deliberate act of this congress should we add officers when necessary. This is not intended to prevent having new officers, but only that they should not be sprung on you without notice, but that they should come before you in the proper legal way and acted on when you know what you are doing.

Miss MILLER. If we eliminate the words "and such other officers as are necessary," how can we act as it becomes necessary?

Dr. McGEE. By amending the constitution.

Miss MILLER. But why should we amend the constitution to eliminate, and then amend to put back, when it takes two years each time?

Mrs. MURPHY. I should like to reply to the remarks of the maker of this amendment that according to this paragraph, even under that phrase "such other officers as shall be found necessary," it can only be done here in the congress, and in accordance with the constitution. Therefore, I think the provisions for safeguarding against any precipitancy are here already. It is not done on the motion of the board, but on the motion of the congress.

Dr. McGEE. The office of assistant historian was created precipitately. It was done in two minutes.

Mrs. MURPHY. In the congress?

Dr. McGEE. In the congress.

Mrs. HOOPES. I fully agree with the amendment to the article. We will only have to go a year or two, to make all the officers that are necessary.

Miss TEMPLE. We can at any time create an office through the proper channels, by an amendment to the constitution, and it seems to me the amendment of our recording secretary to the amendment is simply a bit of pride and interest in the section of this constitution, over which she has labored from year to year. Therefore, I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The statement of Miss Temple is very clear, and she has moved the previous question. Nobody can tell what a dear familiar sound that was to the chairman. For many years we have heard that "previous question" moved. I want to make it perfectly clear that in moving the previous question, if it is adopted, you cut off further debate entirely. It takes a two-thirds vote to pass the previous question. Having been passed, you revert immediately to the question without further discussion. Miss Temple has moved the previous question. Is it seconded?

Miss HUEY. I second it.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now revert to the main question, which is an amendment to the printed amendment. The official reader will read Miss Desha's amendment to the amendment.

The official reader read as follows:

I move to amend the amendment by the insertion of the words "one assistant historian general" after the words "one historian general."

The question was taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question now is on the amendment as amended. The official reader will read the article as it will read if the amendment is carried.

The official reader read as follows:

Article IV. Section 1. The officers of the National Society shall be a president general; one vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; vice presidents general; one recording and one corresponding secretary general; one registrar general; one treasurer general; one historian general; *one assistant historian general*; one chaplain general, *and* one librarian general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now on the printed amendment as you have heard it read, with the amendment of Miss Desha inserted therein.

The question being taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mrs. FULLER. *I move that the speeches on amendments be limited to three minutes.*

Mrs. STEVENS. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All resolutions must come up in writing.

The motion was agreed to.

The official reader presented the next proposed amendment, as follows:

Amend the constitution, article IV, section 3, by inserting after words "no state," the following: "Regent, state vice-regent." So that it will read "*No state regent, state vice-regent* or honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the state she represents."

The proposed amendment being signed by

Emily Hendree Park,
Caroline M. Murphy,
Eleanor S. Washington Howard,
Elizabeth H. Delafield,
Irene W. Chittenden,
Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor,
Charlotte Emerson Main,
Virginia Shedd Hodge,
Alice L. Brown,
Mary Nicoll Putnam,
M. A. Stranahan,
M. B. Kendall,

Mary C. Prince,
Mary L. S. Wulbern,
Rosa Burwell Todd,
Catherine G. Thom.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, a state regent has two offices to fulfil. She is primarily the highest officer of the society in her state, charged with executive and organizing duties; and second is, by virtue of her office, a member of the National Board of Management. Now, I believe that every state regent here will agree that her state duties come first in importance. The national officers and the vice-presidents general are competent to carry on the national business of the society. When the amendment creating the office of state vice-regent was offered, and when it passed, the objects of creating such an office were rapidly and distinctly stated. It was argued then, and it is argued now, that the qualifications of a state vice-regent are exactly the same as those of a state regent. She is put in the place of a state regent. If a state regent must be a resident of her state in order to fulfil the duties of her office, a state vice-regent must necessarily be a resident of her state if she is to be at all times ready to take the place of her state regent. [Applause.]

I will read section 4, article IV, of the constitution, which says:

The state regents shall have power to appoint the regents of chapters in their respective states and territories for the first year, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, and be charged with the active work of organization therein, subject to the general supervision of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Now, I ask, if a state vice-regent never residing in her state at any time of the year will be able, in case of the disability of her state regent, through illness, enforced absence or some affliction, or any other cause, to take the place of her state regent and carry on the active work required of her in her state? [Applause.]

Mrs. HASKELL. Madam President General, may I ask whether an amendment to this amendment is in order, provided it be germane to the question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. HASKELL. Then, Madam President General, I desire to move that the amendment be amended by striking out the word "a" and substituting therefor the two words "*an actual*," so that it shall read, "*who is not an actual resident of the state she represents*." [Applause.]

The amendment was seconded by Miss Massey and Mrs. Perley.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If a person is a resident of the state, can she be anything more than a resident of the state? [Laughter.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question for information. What is the meaning of the word "resident?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair assumes to be a cyclopædia of knowledge on most points, but on that particular point she would prefer not to give information. [Laughter.]

Mrs. HASKELL. Madam President, may I be permitted to answer the lady?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. HASKELL. There are two classes of residents. One is an actual resident, and the other is a legal resident. My purpose in proposing that amendment was to make it so explicit and so clear that no future discussion, if this amendment should be carried, could ever come before this body as to the meaning of the constitution. [Applause.] Actual residence is when the person actually resides in the place, and in the common acceptance of the term residence means actual residence; but there is in law a legal residence, and that is why I propose this amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As I understand it Madam President, residence is the place where a man sleeps and votes. That is what makes legal residence.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Most voters sit up all night. [Laughter.] So I do not think sleep is necessarily involved in the term.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I speak not for myself or for the District of Columbia. I speak for the far west, that portion of it which disagrees with this amendment. There are several states and territories that could have no representation on the National Board or in the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, if they were restricted to having their state vice-regent a resident of the state, because in many cases there have been on this floor as delegates to the Continental Congress in different state delegations, members who were not residents of the states they represented. Otherwise, those offices would not have been filled. We think every place that is entitled to a representation should have a chance to be represented, and if it required residence in the state, there would be several that would not be represented. Now, there are some of us in the east who do not think, conditions being so different in the far west, that they should be restricted to the same rules that obtain with us. In the east and in the middle west it is very little expense and comparatively very little trouble, not only to attend this Continental Congress, but to attend the meetings of the National Board. But certain states and territories of this Union would have no representation here if they could not choose someone who resided here in Washington. Moreover, I do not think, and never have thought, that one state or a number of states should act against the independence of any other state. I think that each

state should have the right to say for itself whether it chooses to be represented by a non-resident. [Applause.]

I do not speak from any personal point of view; to me it is perfectly immaterial. I speak for the rights of the state and for the rights of the chapters. Do not interfere with the independence of the chapters. If you destroy the independence of the chapters, especially the small chapters, you will proceed afterward, or someone else will to destroy the independence of the other chapters. And this is one of the first blows struck at that independence. I have no motive other than the good of the society; I never have had and never want to have any other—

(Cries of "Time!" "time!")

Mrs. SYDNOR, of Texas. I think that we from Texas are in a very fine position to give some information on this matter. We were among the first to elect a state vice-regent. Our state is very large; we are far from the center; we needed it too; the state regent needs an assistant. My understanding was that the vice-regent was elected for that purpose. We are now in a position to elect a vice-president general, for the purpose of remaining in Washington and representing us here. I therefore ask that the vice-president general be elected in our state and to retain our state vice-regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean vice-president general or state vice-regent?

Mrs. SYDNOR. State vice-regent. She is absolutely necessary in the far states, especially of the west.

Mrs. STEVENS. Madam President General, I would like to know if we are restricting the rights of the chapters any more by asking that they elect a state vice-regent in their own state than by demanding that they elect a state regent there? [Applause.]

Mrs. MUSSEY. I wish to speak to this amendment. I believe that it is one of the most important amendments that has ever come before us, because we have, in my opinion, and many others who have studied the matter from a legal standpoint, been guilty for years of a very peculiar procedure and ruling, that we have allowed those elected as state vice-regents, not residents of their states, to perform the duties of a state regent who had to be a resident of the state. Now, if a man was elected governor of a state and he had to be a resident of that state, and the lieutenant governor elected was not a resident, do you suppose that that lieutenant governor could act in that capacity? [Applause.]

Mrs. THOM. I only want to repeat what I said before, to have the ladies come to the platform. The two ladies who preceded Mrs. Mussey we could not hear, but Mrs. Mussey and the other ladies we could hear.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. I agree entirely with the remarks made by

the state regent of the District of Columbia. If I can remember rightly, it was she who spoke about the office of governor as performed in the state and the office of lieutenant governor as performed in the state also. My object in rising is to say that in the far western states, if the state is unanimous in wishing a representative who is a member of her chapter or her state, and is temporarily or otherwise residing in Washington, and she can act in full sympathy with her state, the state should be allowed the privilege of choosing her representative. It is almost impossible for the western states to get proper representation, and we have just as strong and splendid and able women in the west as you have in the east. [Great applause.] And we want the privilege of attending to these matters in our own states. [Applause.]

Mrs. HASKELL. I agree with the lady that we have as able women in the west as we have in the east, and I come from Montana; so you can all know me. I want to stand here now, as an attorney, to say there is nothing in the constitution or by-laws of this organization to prevent any state waiving all of their rights, if they see fit to do so. Under the constitution, the statutes that are made, and the laws enacted, are for the government of our people. And if you go into a court you can invoke certain statutes to your aid; but if you see fit not to do so, if you see fit not to make any objection, the matter is waived. There is not a statute on the statute books but what a citizen can waive if he sees fit, and if a state wishes to waive its rights, it can do so. But if this amendment is carried and there is a single objection from a single chapter in the state, it could not be done. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I wish to call attention to the fact that after listening to the last two speakers we realize that the west has indeed as able women as can be found in any part of this great nation. I wish to speak from a selfish point of view. We of the east, of the south and of the north, desire to meet these women from the west; we feel that they can come to us and assist us, that they can bring to us directly from their chapters and from their states news and an idea of the work there which we cannot gain from any representative residing here or residing in any other part of the United States. We wish them to come and to bring us this news and we wish to make it an incentive for their coming that they cannot have a representative except by coming or sending directly from their chapters. I also wish to call attention to the fact that scarcely a state regent, who has, for any length of time, administered the duties of her office in her state, but has found it necessary to rely upon her state vice-regent to perform those duties at some time. It is very important, in a state conference, that the presiding officer shall be thoroughly in touch with the work of the state and understand the characteristics and the desires and the work of all of her members. This is very important to the state

regents. For that reason, Madam President General and ladies, we should have one upon whom we can rely, upon whom we can depend at any moment, in an emergency, to represent us. For the state regent it is important to have that state vice-regent reside in the state. And then, Daughters of the American Revolution, we wish to take them into our conferences. How can a representative who is not an actual resident of her state intelligently represent that state? Is it not best for that state to be represented by a member who distinctly understands the conditions of her state? Would it not be better that the state pass for a time without representation than that there should be a representation which they—

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. (Continuing) did not desire? I leave these points with you, ladies. But above all, I do hope that we can bring these women from the west. Last night Mrs. Allen called attention to the fact that there was great expense in bringing them. We must, as a body, do something in that direction, to bring them; but by all means let us have our sisters of the west with us. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President General, lest perchance you should think I speak without authority, I desire to say in the beginning that I have with me the unanimous resolutions, passed by the Oro Fino Chapter, the Ravalli Chapter, the Silver Bow Chapter, the Yellowstone Park Chapter, and the corps of women as yet unorganized in these towns—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you speaking to the amendment?

Mrs. WEED. I am speaking to the amendment, Madam President General, on behalf of my state.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think I could only recognize an individual, speaking individually on the floor of the house. I do not think I could recognize one speaking for absent members. I will be delighted to hear your individual views, as Mrs. Weed, but I cannot continue to hear you otherwise. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, I desire to express my views as Mrs. Weed, the state vice-regent of Montana. My personal view is exactly in accord with the resolution, and that the state vice-regent should be a resident in the state that she represents. I am so recorded in the minutes of the National Board of Management, prior to the last congress. But I feel that my state has the right to express itself about that; the state vice-regent is the woman who can attend the board meetings and keep in touch with the work of the National Society. It was at the request of the state regent of Wisconsin, in the National Board of Management, prior to the last congress, that this was allowed to pass, in the last congress. Therefore, I want it to be known that that matter was decided in the last congress on the request of Wisconsin, and that is all I have to say on the subject. The

state stands for the non-resident state vice-regent, but the state, at present, is on record here now and prior to the last congress for a resident state vice-regent.

Mrs. MURPHY. As the seconder of this motion I should be glad to say a word for it. We have heard many opinions, many thoughts on the subject; but the one fact remains, that the state vice-regent is an officer elected to take the place of the state regent and perform her duties. [Applause.] That is the thing we have to think of and nothing else. The chance of representation by the far distant states is safeguarded by the fact that the vice-president general is not included in this amendment. You have the chance of having one officer on the board who does not live in your state; but you should have the officers, who are to perform the active duties in that state, resident and in touch with matters there. I would ask you to remember the words of the legal lady from Montana, who spoke to you. She told you that you might have the legal right to waive all of your rights and have your officers living at the four corners of the United States, if you wanted to, but if one little chapter in that state should raise a fuss against it, you would have no officers at all. [Applause.] Now, consider the expediency of not getting into such predicaments as that. Follow out this amendment. Have your officers, who are to do state duty, elected from the state, and if you want representation, try to have vice-presidents general living in Washington.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I had promised to recognize the representative from Mexico next, but she being behind me on the platform I did not see her. She came upon the platform and I promised to recognize her, and I now do so.

Mrs. SERVOS. Madam President General, I want only a word. This, of course, will apply to the ladies in the far west and the chapters in the far west. I come from many thousand miles away and represent a chapter many thousand miles away. We are trying now and want to have in Mexico, if it can be done, a state regent, in order that other chapters can be organized. It is absolutely impossible—and I judge it must be so with other far western states—to have people come to aid the chapters; whereas, if we were allowed to have a representative, or say a state vice-regent, who was always within distance, we might get her to aid in organization. As I understand the object of this organization, it is to spread in every way and gain new members; if not, that should be. As far as a vice-regent not being familiar with the work of the chapters, if the vice-regents were in that part of the state or in the state for at least a large portion of the time, she would be of great help in the work of the chapters and could take the reports from her state regent. That is the way I come to you, and it is the only way our chapter could be represented at all. And, as I say, if we want to profit by that, we would have to have that pro-

vision in some way, that we could organize other chapters. We have only one chapter now, and we cannot organize other chapters unless we have a state regent and state vice-regent, and if we had a state vice-regent and she spent a little time in our city she would be more in touch with the work of the national organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to give a little information to the delegate from Mexico. The vice-president general in charge of organization can assist you in organizing all chapters there.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. A question for information. In listening to these different remarks it has occurred to me: In case we elect a state vice-regent, not a resident of our state, and she acts in the absence of the state regent, and a question of importance comes up and she acts before the state regent comes and takes her position, will the state vice-regent be held accountable for not acting in accord with her state regent and her state?

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, I am sorry to be compelled to differ with our friend who has come so far and to state that all of the members of the congress who are conversant with the constitution know perfectly well that Mexico could not have one organized chapter to-day if it was not possible to organize without a state regent. They can organize as many chapters as they please through the vice-president general in charge of organization, but, of course, they need a state regent in order to work up their enthusiasm and get the members ready to come into our organization; but the state regent is not necessary to the organization of chapters in Mexico. I wanted to call attention to the fact that of the signers of this amendment, if you will look at it, twelve are state regents from different states from long distances away; there are only four who are nearby and can attend; so we must feel that the state regents who live far away desire that their state vice-regents shall be members of and resident of their own states, so as to give them assistance at home. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I want to make just one statement. In the city of Washington we have over ten thousand men in office who have their legal residences in other states and go home to vote; a very large majority of these men have wives. Are the wives disfranchised? Are the wives actual citizens of their husbands' states, or are only the husbands? That is the question I wanted to ask. [Laughter.]

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. Madam President General and members of the congress, it seems to me there is only one point we should hold to in this connection. We have already placed in our constitution this matter in regard to our state regents. Our regents in the far-away west or south may have their representatives in Washington by an alternate; they may have their vice-presidents general; but it is the state vice-regents of whom we are talking. It seems to me they can

easily settle it for themselves. If our state regents must be residents, surely, from my point of view, the state vice-regents should be also. [Applause.]

Mrs. FULLER. *I move the previous question, Madam President General.*

Mrs. BELL. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no debate upon that, of course. The previous question is moved. I suppose you know what the previous question is. It is an amendment to the amendment, offered by Mrs. Haskell. All in favor of adopting the previous question will please rise. [After a rising vote.] The motion is carried; the debate is closed. We will now proceed to vote immediately upon the amendment to the amendment. It is here in writing and the official reader will please read it.

READER. "I move an amendment to the amendment to article IV, section 3, by striking out the letter 'a' before the word 'resident' and substituting the words 'an actual,' so it will read 'is not an actual resident,' or, as follows: '*No state regent, state vice-regent nor honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not an actual resident of the state she represents,*'" etc.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment to the amendment. All in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no." [After the vote.] The Chair considers two-thirds voted "aye," and the amendment is adopted. Now, the original amendment.

READER. "No state regent, state vice-regent, nor honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not an actual resident of the state she represents."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment. All in favor will please rise. [To those rising.] Be seated. All opposed will please rise. [After the vote.] The Chair considers this a two-thirds vote and the amendment to the amendment is adopted and is now a part of your constitution. [Great applause.]

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I have recognized Mrs. Ammon. She courteously gives way to Mrs. Main because of the following resolution, which explains itself and the necessity for immediate action.

Mrs. MAIN. *I move that the president general be empowered to appoint a committee to draw up at once a series of resolutions to express the sympathy and profound sorrow which this congress feels in the horrible disaster which has befallen our sister state of California.* It is signed, Charlotte Emerson Main, Helena H. Weed, Mary S. Lockwood, Clara L. Bowman, Aline E. Solomons, Harriet P. Simpson, Amelia Chamberlain, Mary L. Deere, M. L. Nicholls, Alice Ewing

Walker, Virginia Miller, Mary Desha, Eleanor W. Jamieson, Texas and Maryland. It is an earthquake which has destroyed the business portion of San Francisco. The California delegation has already left the house and started home.

(Cries of "What is it?")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would be very glad to state what has happened, if the house will be quiet enough to hear it. The resolution is before you, and the Chair will state that the news has arrived that within an hour there has been a terrible earthquake in California. The disasters are numberless; no one knows how far and desolating it may be. Our vice-president general, Mrs. Swift, who addressed us here Monday and other members of the delegation, and other members of this congress, have left and gone to their hotels to discover the extent, if possible, of this disaster, and may, perhaps, be obliged to start back. It seems, therefore, that this house should suspend everything in order that it may pass this resolution of sympathy and have it conveyed to these ladies before they leave for the Pacific coast.

Mrs. HARRIS. I think it should come from me to offer this resolution of sympathy to the California people on their great disaster; we can feel it so well, remembering what happened to us in Galveston six years ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution has been offered by the vice-president general, Mrs. Main.

Mrs. HARRIS. I second it, then.

Mrs. THOM, of Baltimore. Maryland desires to second that, having passed through such terrible times herself in the past.

Also seconded by Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana; Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Terry, of New York.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know that every state here would second this.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Georgia asks for a rising vote.

The question was taken by a rising vote and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will appoint the committee at once, consisting of Mrs. Main, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Thom. Mrs. Main, who offered the resolution, Mrs. Harris, of Galveston, Texas, and Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, where, in Baltimore, they suffered that terrible fire. That is the committee I now appoint to communicate with California.

I now recognize Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. AMMON. I simply come for an answer to a question, relating to the amendment which we have just adopted, the amendment to the constitution relating to state vice-regents. It is simply to avoid contention, and lest we forget. Some of the states elected their state vice-regents yesterday in the persons of members who are not residents of the states they represent. When we amend the constitution

the amendment goes into effect, and this amendment is in effect. Now, are we not then obliged to elect a state vice-regent who is a resident of the state, regardless of the fact that we elected some one a non-resident yesterday? It is simply that we may not go away from this city, where we are a delegated body, without having made the correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, in response to that request for information, states that Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania, has clearly stated the situation. It is necessary, before this congress adjourns, that you bring before this congress the announcement of the election of your state regents and state vice-regents, and when you bring this announcement before this congress you must act in consonance with the amendment you have just passed. When you bring forward the names of state vice-regents, before this congress adjourns, your state vice-regents must be residents, actual residents of the state from which they are elected. [Applause.]

We will proceed to listen to the next amendment.

READER. (Reading) "Article IV, section 4. Strike out all the words after '*shall*' and insert the words '*be members of the National Society in good standing.*' Charlotte Emerson Main, state regent, District of Columbia; Catherine G. Thom, state regent, Maryland; Evelyn F. Masury, state regent, Massachusetts; Mary Little Deere, state regent, Illinois; Margaret B. F. Lippitt, state regent, Rhode Island; Virginia S. Hodge, state regent, Ohio; Mary A. Lyons, state regent, Virginia; Mrs. James M. Fowler, state regent, Indiana; Katherine Livingston Eagan, state vice-regent, Florida; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, state regent, Delaware; Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, state regent, Iowa; Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, state regent, Georgia; Mary Love Stringfield, state regent, North Carolina."

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General and members of the congress, it hardly seems to need any explanation at all for this amendment. It is so evident upon the very face of it, that every officer who shall hold office, either active or honorary, should be members of this organization, not simply possessing the qualifications; there are a great many who possess the qualifications, but are not members of the society. We certainly should not elect them. I think it must be merely an oversight that this was ever printed in this way. All officers, active and honorary, shall be members of the National Society in good standing. I do not think it needs any discussion or any explanation from anybody for you to see the reasonableness of this amendment.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, this amendment is susceptible of two or three constructions. It may be that the woman is personally objectionable to this society or may mean that she is backward in her duties or labor in what has been reported. I think this is

comprehensive language. I simply want to know whether it refers to the matter of dues, before we are ready to adopt it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to have an explanation of "good standing."

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. I may be wrong, but as I construe this amendment, it means that you must be a member of this society in the way it is printed now and that seems to me that one must be eligible.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. BUEL, of Connecticut. *I move the previous question.*

Mrs. MAIN. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will say "aye," and those opposed, "no." [The vote was had.] The Chair considers two-thirds voting in the affirmative and the debate is closed. We now revert to the amendment. All in favor of this amendment will rise. [After the vote.] The amendment is adopted; it is in full force from now on. We will proceed to the next amendment.

READER. "Article IV. Amend article IV, section 1, as follows: Strike out the second paragraph and insert the following: *These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management. Ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years, but only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress. In case more than ten candidates for vice-presidents general receive a majority vote, the ten receiving the highest votes shall be considered elected.* No person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous service in other offices on the National Board; and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years. Miriam Danforth Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the mover of the amendment here?

READER. It is a chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As I understand this amendment, it is really a duplicate of what is in our constitution save for one or two points. The main point in it, as I understand it, is that it shall affect the elec-

tion of the vice-presidents general in this way: Many times at our congresses, by some peculiar popularity of the various candidates presented for election to the vice-presidencies, more than the requisite number have received a majority vote. You recollect it. It has often occurred that eleven, twelve or fourteen of the vice-presidents will receive a few votes over the majority. It, therefore, left the question open. Of course, any one who receives a majority vote is elected under our constitution, whether that majority is one or whether it is one hundred. But when we are permitted to elect but ten vice-presidents general, and if twelve or fourteen have received a majority vote, you can well understand it leaves the question open, and that it is not fair to make a discrimination by voluntary selection among them. As I understand the purport of this, it is largely to place before the house this suggestion: That of the vice-presidents receiving the majority vote, those who receive the highest number shall be considered the ten elected. Now, be very clear on this point. It is not the highest number of votes cast, because we may elect nine vice-presidents by a majority and the tenth may receive many more votes than the other candidates who have not received a majority; we cannot consider any one elected, under our constitution, who has not received a majority; but if the fourteen vice-presidents receive a majority of the votes this amendment is to the effect that the ten receiving the highest number in that majority shall be the ten considered elected. If any members of the chapter are present we will be glad to hear them speak to their resolution.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think there is one thing overlooked, which we might consider of importance: "And no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society for two years."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was acted on a year or two ago, and is in our constitution. It has already been incorporated.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It is not all new language?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. They have quoted the full clause of the constitution and incorporated in it the sentence necessary for the amendment; that is all.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move the adoption of this amendment.

Seconded by Mrs. Clark.

Miss DESHA. I just want to explain to the congress the only reason why this is written this way, as if it were a new amendment. It is to put it in grammatical form. It had been amended so often; I think we have amended this paragraph about five times, and it had all kinds of grammatical errors in it. When I went to prepare it for the printer, I had to prepare it as it was presented. It had commas in wrong places, and "ands" in wrong places, and words missing. The

new amendment is the words about the election of vice-presidents; the other is simply to put the other in grammatical form.

Mrs. ORTON. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Orton moves the previous question. All in favor of closing the debate will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." [After the vote.] It is carried, and the debate is closed.

The motion now is on the adoption of this amendment. You have heard it. All in favor will please rise. [The ayes rose.] All opposed will please rise. [The noes rose.] The Chair announces the adoption of the amendment, and it is now in full force. The amended article will then read:

These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management. Ten Vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years, but only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidates shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress. In case more than ten candidates for vice-president general receive a majority vote, the ten receiving the highest vote shall be considered elected. No person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms regardless of previous service in other offices on the National Board; and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I move we take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. May the Chair suggest, before that is seconded, that we have a special order of business this afternoon in the shape of the report of the Continental Hall committee, and it might be possible to do more work this morning. Now, perhaps Mrs. McWilliams will withdraw her motion. It has not been seconded.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we can do a little more work this morning.

READER. "Article V. Amend article V, first part of section 4, to read: "*The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City during the week in which the 22nd of February falls.*" Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, regent of Susquehanna Chapter; Elizabeth A. Reeder, regent of ——— Chapter; Mrs. Ruth Evelyn Rogers, regent Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania; Alma Seymour Sherman, regent of Canadahta Chapter, Mrs. L. A. Scott, regent of

Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania." Signed by twenty-eight chapters in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. KEIM, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General and ladies, at the request of the regent of the Berks County Chapter, which chapter presented this amendment two years ago, and at the request of some other regents, speaking for the twenty-eight chapters of the state, endorsing this amendment, I wish to give a few reasons for the amendment. Pennsylvania Daughters are notable housekeepers and loving, judicious home-makers. In their calendar April is the busiest month of the whole twelve. Then the Easter vacation occurs, the smaller children are home from school and need attention; the young people are also at home and they wish to have that which the mother alone can give. The older youths are home from college and seminary, often bringing guests, and the good mother-heart goes out to give them loving welcome and to make her children's home the sweetest spot in the world for them. Again, in April comes the housecleaning, a ceremony to which all good Daughters adhere. It is a notable and important event, as you all know, requiring thought, time, judgment and patience. How can this be accomplished at this necessary time if the housekeeper is in Washington helping to mould the affairs of the greatest patriotic organization of women in the world? Again, it is "between seasons." And now, the newspapers must not laugh, and the reporters must not hear, but how can one come to Washington properly clothed for one week in April? If one leaves off winter apparel, thinking of this southern clime, the chilly winds blow and pneumonia may result. Or, if one wears the proper clothing of the late winter, the thermometer in Washington registers seventy-seven degrees in the shade, and one is too uncomfortable to properly legislate or even to be happy. In February the weather is settled, it is steady and cold, and all persons are prepared for it in mind, body and estate. Why should cold disturb the Daughters of the American Revolution, descendants of men who fought at Long Island? crossed the Delaware in December? and of men who wintered at Valley Forge? But who can enjoy or succeed in the varying weather and storms of fickle April? Again, we believe in precedent. When our founders planned this society, the first of its kind in the world, and as one president general has said, so fruitful in results and still so young (only fifteen years), one main thought was to recognize the birthday of the Father of his country, George Washington. For twelve prosperous years we met, legislated and learned to love each other in February. Yes, it is true that in one February a dear Daughter unfortunately met with an accident; so again did another at our congress in April. Accidents are matters over which we have little control.

It is pleasant for husbands and sons to accompany their wives and mothers to Washington. Then the gentlemen can attend the sessions

of the United States congress, but now only every other year is the United States congress in session. And it is very doubtful if the United States congress ever changes the national constitution so that the inauguration date will fall in April instead of March 4th. Again it is pointed out, that since the change of date of our Daughters of the American Revolution congress to April, our congresses have shown no increase of attendance, commensurate with the increase of membership. We think statistics will bear us out in this statement. When the vote was taken to change the date from February to April it was taken late in a session, when many had left the house. It was never considered a very fair test of the public sentiment of this society. Last, but by no means least, our congress in April draws from their homes many Daughters who are members of the liturgical churches, which keep the holy season of Lent. It is an unhappiness to them to be away from their families and churches at a season which holds for the parents and their children very holy associations. It is an unhappiness of equal poignancy to be unable to leave one's home and to accept one's duties as a delegate or regent at congress at Washington.

Miss MILLER. *I move as an amendment to this suggestion that we return to the 22nd of February for our meetings that the meetings of the Continental Congress be held each year in the week in which the 30th of April falls.* The reason I ask this is it is delightful—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it seconded?

Mrs. HENRY. I second it.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, the reason I offer this is, I am a Washingtonian. I know there are very few months in the year that are more beautiful in Washington than April. Another reason is a patriotic one. That day, the 30th of April, was the day upon which our first president was inaugurated, General Washington; we all know that as the first inauguration day. I do most earnestly hope we will not return to the 22nd of February. [Applause.] We all profited this year by the 22nd of February at home with the chapters, as the results will show, I am sure. And now we have the April sun showing its smiles, and no shadows as yet, and no stormy blasts such as we have had in February. If we make any change at all, go to the week in which the 30th of April falls. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAYOL, of Massachusetts. Madam President General and Daughters, I think that we of New England are just as good house-keepers and think as much of cleaning house as do our sisters from Pennsylvania; but I do not think that should come into this at all. I have been here eight years at the congress, and four years ago, after the congress I was very sick here; I came near having pneumonia, for more than a week after the congress. I can therefore speak with a great deal of feeling. I think that some of the money that was

spent then would have done much more good if we had paid it to Continental Hall and come in April, in good weather. I remember that the lady next to me broke her leg in February. I am perfectly willing, as Miss Miller says, to come later in April, but hope we will not return to the 22nd of February.

Mrs. KEIM. If I may be allowed, Madam President General, I might say that a member of one of our chapters fell, in April, and met with an accident.

Mrs. JAMES. There is one other reason why, it seems to me, February would be the time; not because of the spring clothes, nor the spring housecleaning or anything of that kind, but it is at a time that many of the Daughters come to Washington for the first time, and you know that every other year our congress adjourns March 4th, and with all due respect to Washington, they tell us that it is rather dull here after congress has adjourned, and those who come hope to be able to see our congress in session and have the privilege of listening and seeing a great many things they can only see every other year.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We are going to set a good example. You know congress is going to follow this example, and a bill is before congress and will stay there until it is passed, that the inauguration must be changed from the 4th of March to April. It is going to be April 30th; so if you change to February you have got to change right back again, to come here when congress is in session.

Mrs. FULLER, of Massachusetts. *I move the previous question.*

Mrs. HAMILTON WARD, of New York. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of closing debate will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All opposed will say "no." [The "noes" voted.] The Chair considers two-thirds voted "aye," and it is carried, and the debate is closed. The question is on the amendment to the amendment, which will now be read by the official reader.

READER. (Reading) "*I move to amend the amendment by substituting the words April 30th for February 22nd.*"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment to the amendment; it is seconded. All in favor of adopting this amendment will please rise. [The "ayes" rose.] Those opposed will rise. [The "noes" rose.] The amendment to the amendment is lost. We now revert to the original amendment, "That the annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City during the week in which the 22nd of February falls." All in favor of that amendment will please rise. [The "ayes" rose.] All opposed will please rise. [The "noes" rose.] The Chair is not in doubt. I announce the amendment lost, and we will continue to meet in the week in which we are now holding our congress. [Applause.]

Is it your pleasure to continue or take a recess?

(Cries of "Continue!" "Continue!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have it in your hands to do as you please. If you take a recess you leave your amendments as the unfinished business; if you do not take a recess and desire to continue to discuss the amendments, of course, your Chair is delighted to continue.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. *I move we take a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.*

Mrs. ORMAN. I second the same.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of taking a recess will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All opposed will please say "no." [The "noes" voted.] The Chair must consider the motion carried and I declare a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

(Recess taken at 1.25 o'clock p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1906.

Congress called to order by the president general at three o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will come to order for the special business, and listen to some notices while the delegates are being seated.

(Notices read by the official reader.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The editor of our magazine wishes to make a little statement to us.

Mrs. AVERY. With the very kind permission of the president general I have asked to have a picture taken of the platform and as much of the house as possible, for the magazine, to go with the report that will be made of this congress. The photographer is here and everything is all ready, and he will give the signal and take the picture.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the officers and those who usually sit upon the platform be present here? The editor of the magazine wishes this picture for publication in the magazine and the photographer has asked to come to-morrow morning and take the body of the house. All members of the Continental Hall committee present in the house will be welcome to the platform; then they will take their seats, and we will proceed with the business.

(The photograph was then taken.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As you are aware, this is a special meeting for the consideration of the report of the Continental Hall committee. The chairman will report to you herewith in an informal manner. We have met monthly throughout the year. We feel that many important projects have been brought before us in connection with the hall. I desire you to listen attentively to what I am going to say. Some of these things I do not wish acted on at the moment, but I would like some instructions before you leave this congress.

As I stated in my opening address, when we convened a year ago we had somewhat less than \$2,000 in the treasury for Continental

Hall. During the Continental Congress—before and after the elections—twenty-two thousand and odd hundred dollars were taken in. Fifteen thousand dollars were turned over from the current funds,—\$15,000, which you will see, added to the twenty-two thousand and some odd hundred dollars, made, in round numbers, \$37,000. Since that time we have taken in a sufficient amount—in connection with moneys set aside for certain purposes—to raise the amount in the treasury to fifty-three thousand and some odd dollars. The treasurer general has printed that in her report. Now, there one or two points to which I wish to allude. In the present administration we will probably not turn over so much from the current funds as was turned over last year—\$15,000 was turned over from the current funds. Five thousand dollars, and over, have been paid by this administration for the expenses of preparing the hall for the last Continental Congress; not this one, but the Fourteenth Continental Congress. Five thousand and some odd dollars were necessary for the temporary fittings of this hall for occupancy at the Fourteenth Continental Congress. We were obliged to have temporary furnaces, temporary furniture and a great many other temporary things, and this was in addition to the usual necessary expenses of a Continental Congress. I mention this fact simply as a matter of justice to the treasury of the present administration. Soon after I became president general and chairman of this hall committee a voucher for over \$5,000 was brought to me for signature. Of course, I signed it and the money was used. But you will realize that \$5,000 came out of the current funds, during this administration. Therefore, when we turn, if we do turn, anything from the current fund this year into the Continental Hall treasury it will not be as much as last year, because that \$5,000 came out of this year's treasury to pay the expenses of last year's congress. At the last congress questions were asked, as I recollect it, as to the fund then in hand. It was reported to be about \$50,000. Now, hearing that then, and hearing my statements now—that we had \$50,000—you might think it was strange that having had so much come in the fund had not grown, but the situation is this: Last year that statement was made after the \$22,000 had come in, after the \$15,000 had been turned in from the current fund and it included \$10,000 then in the treasury, which was due upon the contract then signed. During the last year—not the past year—but the year when the contracts for this hall were signed (the first contracts with Richardson & Burgess) they included finishing of the permanent roof. When we met at the last congress only the temporary roof was in place; since that time the permanent roof has been put on and the \$10,000 which was due Richardson & Burgess on the first contract has been paid, but it was reserved from the fund of last year for payment. That was included in the statement, as I understand it, made by the treasurer a year ago, to the effect that

there was about \$50,000. You will see that \$10,000 of that was put aside as due to the contractors as a final payment. You will therefore see that the fund was reduced to about \$40,000 by that. There were then certain other expenses, so that we really had in the neighborhood of \$37,000 when we adjourned last year. Since that time cash has come in to the amount which has been stated. All life membership fees go to the hall fund and I am very happy to state that only a month ago \$500 was reported as accruing from that source alone, life membership fees. [Applause.]

We are now confronted with these propositions: We have paid all of the first contract, including the \$10,000 set aside. We have in hand now \$53,000. From that we will owe the contractors, for the front pavilions twenty-four thousand and some hundred dollars; we will also owe for these chairs about \$8,000, which seems a large sum to you, ladies, and it is; but there are over 1,600 of them; you can see, therefore, that by dividing the sum by the number of chairs we received a very reasonable rate; at least, the architect informed me so,—that they are very reasonable for such a chair, which is the best. The contract was with the American School Furniture Company, and I think we owe it a vote of thanks. I feel it due to that company to say that while their workmen by strikes, and various other things, delayed them, so that we felt there was grave danger of not having these chairs, yet the superintendent himself came down from New York and took part in the actual, hard work—worked all night until six in the morning, in order that this congress might be comfortably seated, as it now is. [Applause.] There are, of course, also the expenses of artistic draperies and many minor things.

I desire you to consider certain lines of work, the desirability of them. Of course, I hope a great deal more money will come in this afternoon. I wish to ask you: Do you, or do you not, think it is wise to continue and finish the back pavilions? Your chairman believes that would be wise. The workmen are here, under their contract; they could proceed immediately, in case this congress, or the hall committee acts in the affirmative and could go on and build our back pavilions; then your square would be complete. There is also another proposition, which I think highly valuable; I had considered this last year, last spring. We have received many propositions looking toward the renting of this hall, in which people could hold concerts, historical lectures and entertainments of a light, high nature. I believe that this hall could be made a source of revenue sufficient to keep it up, if we put it in such order and have such conveniences as will make it possible for the general public to utilize it for such purposes. Washington, I have understood, has long been in need of a large auditorium. But we are confronted with two situations. One of them is, of course, that we have no permanent heating plant. The

heating plant to be installed, with the concrete foundations which are necessary on this plot of ground, to make the foundations for a boiler and absolutely waterproof will cost \$17,000. The foundations for this building cost \$22,000 more than anticipated, because it was found necessary to concrete them so heavily because of the low ground. Now, the same situation would arise as to the laying of the foundations for the permanent heating apparatus, and would seem to be very expensive, but necessarily so. Poor work is poor economy. To put in anything indifferent, would prevent us from having proper heating apparatus. Therefore, I present this proposition: Do you, or do you not think, it is wise, in case we receive enough money during this congress, added to what we have and during the year to come, to install the permanent heating plant? We would have then, this advantage, when that permanent heating is in and the temporary finishing of the rooms, so as to insure health and comfort, our offices could immediately be moved into this our own building. [Applause.] At the present time, and for all time, we will have to have a number of offices to properly transact the business. We pay a good rental for them now and I do not state here that if we moved the offices into this building we would save the entire rental, because, of course, we would have to pay for light, heat and care here, which are included in the rent of the offices as they are now. At the same time I do feel we would save a great deal in money and a great deal of sentiment. It seems hardly right that we should have a great building of our own and still be renting some one else's rooms. I am very anxious to have that matter taken into consideration here.

Now then do not let us take hasty action upon what I am about to state, for it may be a year before we can act upon it. At the present time our property is exempt from taxation; but if we rent we are obliged to pay taxes, and if we remain exempted, we cannot rent. Therefore, from a business standpoint, is it wiser to be exempted from taxation or to be able to rent your hall for proper purposes? I have received, as I have said, many requests for the use of this hall for business in the way of lectures, musicals and "high class entertainments," I think the handbills would call them, but things that would be perfectly proper to hold herein. So far as exemption from taxation is concerned, the taxes now are very low; but when the senate and house exempted us, it was probably at a time when the valuation¹ was very small upon which we were paying taxes, because our property was very little improved. Now our building has gone up and with every addition to it, its value increases and taxation increases. We would be exempted from a certain amount, which I could not now state to you, but would be able to give you a full report a year from now. I want you to consider whether it would be wiser to be exempted from taxation and unable to rent your hall, or to make ourselves liable to taxation and relieve ourselves from the inability to rent. Of course,

that will have to be considered from a purely business standpoint. In the meantime, the foundation and installation of the heating plant must receive full consideration.

I am anxious to see our memorial portico erected. Part of the money paid into the treasury has been paid in for those memorial pillars and it will be held intact for the erection of the columns, as you know, your historic thirteen Colonial columns. The portico will be upon the side of the building looking down to the Potomac and will be a very beautiful feature. It will be instinct with sentiment. Many of the states have promised and pledged themselves to erect them; seven, I think, are in a position to redeem that pledge now. Some have done so; some can do so, and others, we hope, will assume their proper part in that portico. However, when the columns are paid for, it will necessitate a larger sum—several thousand dollars, the architect tells me—fully to complete the portico. Therefore, you have three propositions: Shall you erect the pavilions? Shall you install your heating plant, and shall you put up your memorial portico? If so, then you are only to provide the means. [Laughter and applause.]

As we move on, I shall give you little points of information, but I desire you to hear immediately the report of the chairman of the ways and means committee, because it is fully in line with what I have been telling you. I will call upon Mrs. James Knox Taylor, the chairman.

I desire to state in this connection that last year, just a year ago, I asked Mrs. Sternberg, the chairman of the ways and means committee to retain that chairmanship. Afterward, when I had a verbal conversation with her she was good enough to accept the appointment. Later on she learned that she and the General were liable at any time to leave the country for a long trip, and she therefore wrote me that for that reason she would retire from the chairmanship but still remain a member of the committee. While regretting that, I felt we were fortunate in securing as the chairman of that committee one who has proven herself so able, the present chairman, Mrs. James Knox Taylor. [Applause.]

Mrs. TAYLOR. I am very sorry that I will not be able to read my own report. I have been talking Continental Hall all of the week and haven't enough voice left to read the report, and I want you to hear it, so I have asked Miss Richards to read it, in her own good way.

Madam President General and Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: It is with great pleasure as the chairman of your ways and means committee that I am able to give you such a very encouraging report of the splendid and enthusiastic work done by the individual members of our society during the past year, in continuance of the task of completing our glorious "Memorial" to those who have fought and gone before. The magnificent and untiring work, carried on by

our honored leader, Mrs. Donald McLean, a true patriot in every sense of the word, in her royal progress through the states, speaks for itself in the results obtained, and needs no encomiums.

The enthusiasm having been aroused, there is always needed one to direct it into the channels where it will do the most good, and this has been the part of the chairman of your ways and means committee. To keep you informed of the status, of the work in the building, to suggest methods and objects whereby the work would be farthered and to ask your aid in carrying them out has fallen to her as her share. "That they also serve who only stand and wait," will be seen by the following report of work accomplished. Over one hundred personal letters in answer to ninety-nine received, has your chairman written. On November first under her signature were sent out, one hundred and fifty circular letters, endorsed by your president general, containing the resolution passed by the former Continental Hall committee, asking the use of the money subscribed for special memorials, so that construction of the hall itself might be continued as rapidly as possible.

In answer to inquiries as to who would be responsible for moneys so loaned, it was decided to send out in circular form, portions of the minutes of the Continental Hall committee, meeting of November 18, 1905, and over one thousand of these circulars have been sent out.

To all state and chapter regents and members of the Continental Hall committee, was sent the George Washington birthday letter, from the ever enthusiastic and glowing pen of your president general and endorsed by the chairman of ways and means committee. In this the president general asked that the birthday of General Washington, be so observed as to bring substantial aid to the building fund. From all over the country came enthusiastic letters telling of willing coöperation. The splendid results of this you will hear during the congress, as our representatives from all parts of the country report the zeal and patriotism shown and the amounts of money made by "the women behind-the guns."

The demands for memorials come in daily. Since the last congress, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia and the District of Columbia have taken rooms to finish, in the name of their states. The New York City Chapter has taken the museum, the Daughters of Pennsylvania the vestibule, and the Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington, D. C., the library. Tennessee will let her light shine before you in a beautiful chandelier to hang in the auditorium. The John Marshall Chapter, of Kentucky, have one of the private boxes. Your chairman is also in communication with Connecticut and Massachusetts as to memorial rooms, and the State of Michigan as to coat of arms, in the glass ceiling of the auditorium.

Your chairman however has still rooms for other states, and be as-

sured if there are not rooms enough to go around, we will raise the roof so as to be sure to get you all in.

As each one feels a greater interest in a work of which she has a tangible evidence and also to assist her in her own work, it occurred to your chairman, to have struck off, small reproductions of the plans of the floors of the Memorial Hall, and 250 copies of these plans with 175 postal cards, having on them the photograph of the completed hall, have been sent out.

The chairman of your ways and means committee wishes to express her heartiest appreciation of the courtesy extended to her, by the president general and the members of the National Board, as well as the clerks in the office, with particular mention of Miss Marshall, who has always cheerfully and willingly helped her in some of the most perplexing duties of her office.

In conclusion, I your chairman would urge that you continue as you have begun, for while our walls are up, the corner pavilions nearing completion and the roof is on, there is still much to be done and we must not let our interest lapse, or even flag, until we are able to point to a building complete in all its parts, an enduring monument to our society and its patriotic members, and as a motto to carry home in your hearts I would give you the words of our much loved and gracious first president general, Mrs. Harrison: "Be diligent Daughters and do not falter in your work for the completion of Memorial Continental Hall."

Respectfully submitted,

ADELE C. TAYLOR,

Chairman Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. PERKINS, of Indiana. One of the first things asked for of the chapters was the furnishing of the president general's room, and the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter responded, but it is not of record in this report.

Mrs. TAYLOR. This is only the work which has been done by me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The committee's work you heard to-day has been done since the last congress; work done before that, of course, is not reported on.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I desire to state that Wisconsin reported to the chairman of the ways and means committee that they had pledged themselves to place in the roof their state coat of arms. The only mention made of a state coat of arms, so far as I recall, was that of Michigan; but Wisconsin has also reported to the ways and means committee, through Mrs. Quarles and the state regent of Wisconsin.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I had no notice of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As I understand it, it will be necessary to have

some action before this congress about this matter, as some new features have come up about that roof, which will be brought up.

Reports of what have been done are interesting; what we are to do is always enlivening, but what you can do at the moment are the facts. Of course, you all went, the other evening to that play, which was given for the benefit of this hall, and while its vernacular title might seem to you very ordinary, still I know of no better way in which to urge you on to your duty than to repeat "Money Talks." I am going to allow you to illustrate this by your contributions. I have found that the Daughters are giving from one dollar up. I wish every individual here present to feel that for herself, for her chapter, or for her state, she will deposit something here this afternoon. I do not want any one of you to look back with sorrow, with grief, at a lost opportunity that cannot come back. This is an unselfish exhortation on my part, for I know the "misery stricken nights of tears and days of vain regrets" which would follow such lost opportunity. When you come here again you may see this hall well nigh finished, and when you see it you will feel "I had an opportunity to place my individual memorial here," because each stone, whether named or not, and each clod of earth, whether denominated or not, is really and truly a memorial to you and your individual ancestor. Every Daughter here knows this home is a memorial to her ancestor, and is the home of her organization. I wish you to feel that. I am going to ask the pages to now distribute these envelopes; the ballot box will be here upon the platform. I have understood from the treasurer general that it is the only thing sacred enough to receive the offerings of the Daughters for Continental Hall. [Applause.] You know to the American mind nothing is so sacred as the ballot box. As soon as these envelopes are distributed I will expect a steady flow of ballots in the form of envelopes (and I would not like to say containing money connected with the ballot), because that is not always a very welcome connection, but in this particular instance it will be most welcome. Now, ladies, as soon as the pages distribute the envelopes, and I will give three minutes for that purpose, will you indicate by some enthusiastic outburst that you are ready to start the contributions? [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN. May I speak just two or three words for Tennessee? I was ill last night and could not make my report. Last November we agreed to take one of the chandeliers, \$750; we have sent only a portion of the contribution, and the balance will be given in this afternoon, so that the light will be paid for. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. New York has a little new chapter which has very little money to bring you, but some very valuable relics. Can they be presented?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is Mrs. Kendall of Maine here? Mrs. Kendall is the chairman of the relics committee, and I understand some valua-

ble relics are to be given and I wish her to receive them here on the platform from the donor.

(At this point announcements were made by the official reader.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are the envelopes distributed?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. MUSSEY. *I move that the call be by states, so that each regent can announce the contribution or pledge of the state, and then each chapter, the delegates rising.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regents to announce the amount and each chapter having the privilege of making its own contribution?

Mrs. MUSSEY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution. Is this your desire? That the states be called by name, all delegates rising and every individual chapter having the right to make her own contribution. Is it seconded?

(The motion was duly seconded.)

All in favor will please say "aye." (The "ayes" voted.) All opposed, "no." (There were no votes in opposition.) It is carried.

The house will now come to order. The official reader will call the names of the states. You will rise and come forward. Do not hesitate. Be as enthusiastic in your movements as you please. We wish you to come down the middle aisle, announce to the president general whether you are handing in note, cash or check, which is the same as cash, of course, or a pledge. Of course they come under two separate headings. The cash we can call upon to talk at any moment. A pledge may hold its confidence for a while.

Now, the president general asks you to allow her to make a statement first and to hand to this body, in the name of an organization of American women, not Daughters of the American Revolution, and therefore I consider this most remarkable, the offering of the Rubenstein Club, of New York, composed of a large number of intelligent, patriotic American women. Knowing the work the Daughters are doing for Americanism, it has handed to your president general \$1,000 as a gift to this Memorial Continental Hall. [Great applause.] Here is your nest egg, one thousand dollars, and may it burst out into as many shining dollars as the sparrows' twitter above our heads. [Applause.]

Mrs. HAMILTON WARD. *I move that we send our thanks to the Rubinstein Club for this grand gift of \$1,000.*

(The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, that we send our thanks to the Rubinstein Club. All in favor will please say "aye." It is unanimously carried.

The chair announces \$25 from Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania; Colorado Chapter, Mrs. James B. Grant, regent, \$100; Mas-

sachusetts, Warren and Prescott Chapter, \$50; state of Indiana, from the Washburn Chapter, \$5; state of Kansas, Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Wichita, sends \$30; Tennessee, from Cumberland Chapter, Mrs. M. L. Hicks, \$60.

(The official reader called the states as follows:)

Alabama, \$262. Arizona, \$50. California.

Mrs. GRUNSKY, of California. I would like to explain that owing to the distressing news that was received this morning our state regent was very much affected and we do not know where she is now. Our report will be made later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We fully understand that situation.

READER. Colorado: Denver Chapter, \$25; Pueblo Chapter, \$43. Connecticut: Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, \$10; Mrs. H. Prescott, \$10; Torrington Chapter, \$10; Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, \$25; Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, \$25; Fanny Ledyard Chapter, \$25; Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, \$25; Sarah Ludlow Chapter, \$25; Dorothy Ripley Chapter, \$30; Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, \$17; Emma Hart Willard Chapter, \$5.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With your permission, Mrs. Kinney, I have just received \$50 also from the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter; I would like to add that to that chapter.

Connecticut (continuing): Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, \$80; Faith Trumbull Chapter, \$50; Esther Stanley Chapter, \$75; Mary Wooster Chapter, \$25; Willimantic Chapter, \$30; Wadsworth Chapter, \$100; Freeloze Baldwin Stowe Chapter, \$125.75; Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, \$150; Mrs. Frank H. Benedict, a member of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, \$6,000.

Mrs. KINNEY. You will see by this that Connecticut never does things by halves. This contribution is for the board room, the Board of Management room, and it is given by Mrs. Benedict as a memorial to her Revolutionary ancestors, one of whom was George Washington's private secretary. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the largest single contribution that ever came to us. A year ago it was thought certain places would take so much money in order to finish them. The board room being the largest room of the building outside of the auditorium, museum and library, the architect has calculated it would take about \$6,000 to finish that room. Owing to the personal influence of our state regent from Connecticut upon the pure and patriotic soul of the donor of such a memorial, for such a purpose, we are able, this afternoon, to receive this \$6,000 in reverent memory of the ancestors of the woman whose soul has been so fired with generosity. [Applause.]

Mrs. PRESCOTT. *I move that we take a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Benedict.*

Mrs. TAYLOR. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. All in favor of the motion will please rise. (A rising vote was had.) I need not put a negative to that. It is unanimously carried.

(The call of the states was then continued.)

Delaware: Mrs. Eugene DuPont, \$135.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to interrupt here to say that Delaware has paid in its \$2,000 for the column, the first state that paid it in. [Applause.]

District of Columbia:

Mrs. MUSSEY. I am pleased to announce for the District in cash and pledges \$1,814. [Applause.] Of which one chapter is to give \$900 towards the library in cash, and an additional pledge to redeem her pledge of \$1,000 for our room. [Applause.] I will let the chapters report.

Martha Washington Chapter, \$100.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is \$25 in gold, given by this same chapter to the president general for such use as she saw fit. I hereby hand this gold to the treasurer general and ask her to drop it there (indicating ballot box) and may it, like Fortunatus' purse, never be empty. [Applause.]

District of Columbia (continuing): Continental Chapter, \$150.50; Columbia Chapter, \$100; Dolly Madison Chapter, \$100; Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, in memory of three deceased members, Mrs. Helen M. Somers, Mrs. Phebe McLure Pride and Mrs. Mary Donelson Wilcox, \$100; Potomac Chapter, \$20.30; Lucy Holcombe Chapter, \$60; Continental Dames Chapter pledges \$10; Constitution Chapter pledges \$50.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President General I have the honor to report to this congress for the Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington city, the thanks of that chapter to the congress for contributing so materially towards this amount by their attendance at the theatre the other night, this \$900. [Applause.] Besides that, we had deposited \$24 to secure the library, so it is really \$924. Besides that, I have the pleasure to report a gift to the Continental Hall which cannot really be measured by dollars and cents. It is the portrait of one of our founders and member of the Mary Washington Chapter, executed by a member of the same chapter. This portrait has been favorably passed upon by the art committee. I refer to the portrait of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, painted by Miss Aline Solomons. [Applause.]

READER. I have gotten from various sources, \$4.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do not ask the source at all.

District of Columbia (continuing): Mary Bartlett Chapter, \$60; Sara Franklin Chapter, \$25, pledged; Our Flag Chapter, pledged, \$100.

Mrs. MUSSEY. It is the baby chapter. [Applause.]

(A member from the District of Columbia, Mary R. Wilcox, \$10.)

Florida: Jacksonville Chapter, \$28.

Georgia:

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Georgia is seeking a little more money and would like to wait a while.

Illinois:

Mrs. HICKOX. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, Illinois has already paid to the treasurer general for Illinois room \$478, as follows: Springfield Chapter, \$25; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, of the Springfield Chapter, \$100; Peoria, \$70; Dorothy Quincy, \$15; George Rogers Clark, \$33; Fort Dearborn, \$25; Rochelle Chapter, \$35; Alliance Chapter, \$5; Mrs. Loudon, of the Chicago Chapter, \$50; Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, \$25; state conference, \$75; Dixon Chapter, \$20. And to-day we bring \$1,672.05 as follows: Springfield Chapter, \$75; Decatur Chapter, pledge, \$50; Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, \$350; Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, \$25; Moline Chapter, \$103.40; North Shore Chapter, \$30; Rebecca Parke Chapter, \$50; Rockford Chapter, pledge, \$100; Amor Patriae Chapter, \$5; Mrs. George A. Lawrence, regent of Rebecca Parke Chapter, \$100; Chicago Chapter, \$600; Mrs. LaVerne Noyes, of the Chicago Chapter, \$100; a member of the Rockford Chapter, \$365; Illini Chapter, \$50; Freeport Chapter, \$5; Galesburg Chapter, \$15; Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, \$10. We pledge you to-day as follows: Shadrach Bond Chapter, \$10; Princeton Chapter, \$10; Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, \$25; Rebecca Parke Chapter, \$15; Evanston Chapter, \$50, making a total for Illinois of \$2,284.05. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We feel that Illinois has done splendid work. It was one of the first states to ask for one of the most splendid rooms of the building. You have heard the report. See how nobly they have lived up to it. We have received for the Continental Hall from the Rebecca Parke Chapter, Illinois, \$5, and another from Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of the Rebecca Parke Chapter, \$25.

Indian Territory:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have the pleasure to report a check of \$25 sent me by the state regent of Indian Territory. Though detained by illness in her family, as you have heard, she has taken the time to revert to us from her sick child and to send us this generous donation.

Indiana:

Mrs. FOWLER. I think that nearly all of the Indiana chapters have sent in their contributions to the congress. However, I have a few: From the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, \$73.50; John Paul Chapter, \$10; Richmond, Indiana Chapter, only two months old, \$15; Jeffersonville Chapter, \$15; we also have \$30.25, which will be explained later.

Iowa:

Mrs. STEVENS. Madam President General, Iowa sent her contribu-

tions largely after the 22d of February. I brought \$60 with me from the Penelope Van Princess Chapter; the Dubuque Chapter, \$20; Council Bluffs Chapter, \$25; Priscilla Alden Chapter, \$10; pledge for \$10; in all \$125.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers that \$125, from as far away as Iowa, one of the interesting contributions of this day. It has been so hard to make our western Daughters believe it is as much their duty to help rear this beautiful home as they who live right here. We are doubly thankful for the interest shown by these far-off states.

Mrs. BUSHNELL, of Iowa. Madam President General, Council Bluffs Chapter gives \$35 instead of \$25.

Kentucky:

Mrs. TODD. Bryan Station Chapter, \$6; Lexington Chapter, pledge, \$105.50, in the bank; General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, \$20; Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, \$10; Paducah Chapter, \$10; Isaac Shelby Chapter, with only eleven members, sends \$15; General Evan Shelby Chapter, \$50; St. Asaph Chapter, \$50.

Mrs. HARDY. John Marshall Chapter, of Kentucky, sends \$500, five times as much as it has ever given before, and my chapter desires me to say it is sent as a loving tribute to the president general.

Maine:

\$606, almost five times as much as ever given before. Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, \$16; Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, \$300; Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, \$100; General Knox Chapter, \$50; Hannah Weston Chapter, \$10; Mary Dillingham Chapter, \$40; Kousinoc Chapter, \$50.

Maryland:

Mrs. THOM. Baltimore Chapter, \$25; Frederick Chapter, \$15; Maryland Line Chapter, \$500 [applause]; Thomas Johnson Chapter, a young chapter only a few months old, contributes \$100; Cresap Chapter, in the mountains of Maryland and a very small chapter, sends \$10; Miss Willie M. Ritchie, of Frederick Chapter, contributes \$2; Baltimore Chapter pledges the sum of \$318 for the Maryland column, to be paid when the column is put up, which completes the \$2,000 necessary for the column. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That makes the \$2,000 for the column, and Maryland, though it may not be so large in territory, is one of the most important states in this country in every aspect, and has been one of the very first of the states to redeem the pledge of \$2,000, and in addition raises other sums.

Massachusetts:

Mrs. MASURY. As Maryland and Massachusetts came into the nation together, so Massachusetts comes to pledge her \$2,000 for her column. Massachusetts has contributed this last year \$989.99, to which are added the following: Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter, \$15; Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, pledge, \$550; Mary Draper Chapter, pledge,

\$50; Mercy Warren Chapter, \$50; Old South Chapter, \$50; Pauline Wright Chapter, \$10; Old Bay State Chapter, \$30; Sea Coast Defence Chapter, \$50; Watertown Chapter, pledge, \$25; Hannah Winthrop Chapter, \$50; Polly Daggett Chapter, \$25; \$1,000 from Massachusetts, contributed to-day. [Applause.] There is also a personal pledge here from Mrs. Bates of \$50 for the Memorial Book.

Michigan:

Mrs. BRAYTON. The first sum that I wish to tell you about is the Paul Jones Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Detroit, Michigan, which sends \$50. [Applause.] General Richardson Chapter, \$21.50; Saginaw Chapter, \$20; Marquette Chapter, \$5; Muskegon Chapter, \$5; St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Chapter, \$30; Albion Chapter, \$5; Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, \$32; Mary Marshall Chapter, \$5; Alexander Macomb Chapter, \$15; Menominee Chapter, \$5; Ann Frisbie Fitzhugh Chapter, \$35; Mrs. E. H. Courtwright, regent, \$10; Big Rapids Chapter, \$5; Lansing Chapter, \$25; Ypsilanti Chapter, \$2; Mrs. J. T. Brayton, \$50; Genesee Chapter, \$10; Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, \$150; this chapter is just two years old and sends this \$150, having 30 members, \$5 per capita; Otsiketa Chapter, \$5; the state conference of Michigan sends \$25; Mrs. Parker, regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, conceived the idea of appointing Mrs. Henry P. Joy, of Detroit, as chairman of a committee to raise money for Memorial Continental Hall; as the result of this able chairman's work the Louisa St. Clair Chapter sends \$650. [Applause.] Michigan's total amount this year is more than twice as much as last year and is \$1,171.50. The Sophie DeMarsac Campau Chapter sends \$10.

Minnesota:

Mrs. BELL. The Elizabeth Dyer Chapter sends \$15; the Nathan Hale Chapter has sent a small amount, I do not know how much. Daughters of Liberty Chapter, \$5; Distaff Chapter, \$15; Duluth Chapter, \$25; Josiah Edson Chapter, \$30; St. Paul Chapter, \$11; Minneapolis Chapter, \$65; Monument Chapter, \$48; Wenonah Chapter, \$52. A total of \$251 in cash to-day from Minnesota. The moral of this small contribution, Madam President General, is that we need you in Minnesota.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. After such a flattering act as that, I will go to Minnesota. I am so glad you did not make it larger, if it gives you the opportunity to say that lovely thing to me.

Mississippi:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would report that I have a check for \$10, sent to me, which I will hand to the treasurer general.

Missouri:

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Joplin Chapter, \$3; Elizabeth Benton Chapter, \$30; Nancy Hunter Chapter, \$50; Jefferson Chapter, \$90; Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, \$100; St. Joseph Chapter, \$155; St. Louis Chapter, \$300; total, \$728 in cash to-day. Sent through the year, \$443.40; total of \$1,171.40 for the Missouri room. [Applause.]

Montana:

Mrs. WEED. In the name of the Oro Fino Chapter, of Helena, the Ravalli Chapter, of Hamilton and Yellowstone Park, the three unorganized chapters, I am very happy to hand in a pledge of \$500. I will say that this money has all been pledged since Saturday night, and will be paid in very shortly. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Another gratifying evidence of interest in the states in the west.

Nebraska:

Mrs. LANGWORTHY. I have from the state regent \$10 and from the Margaret Holmes Chapter, the youngest chapter of our state, chartered last October, \$25, a portion of the proceeds from the entertainment which our president general requested.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are more gratified than I can tell you.

New Hampshire:

Mrs. McLANE. Matthew Thornton Chapter, \$50; Milford Chapter, \$35; Ashuelot Chapter, \$45. And New Hampshire has already sent \$150 besides. The Mollie Reid Chapter sends a check for \$50.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Tell of your column.

Mrs. McLANE. We have already forwarded \$2,000 for our memorial column, being the second state to do that. [Applause.]

New Jersey:

Miss MECUM. New Jersey has \$506 in a check; we have already sent in \$100; by Mrs. Putnam, \$25; Eagle Rock Chapter, \$125, making in all \$746.

New Mexico:

Dr. McGEE. I am sorry to state that the state regent is unavoidably detained and will have to make her report later.

New York:

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, as so many of the chapters gave entertainments on Washington's birthday and sent their money in here, I would like to state, as I did last night, what New York had given in the last year. It was sixty-seven hundred dollars and something; I don't remember exactly, and one thousand dollars for the column, which is not presented here because it must remain in the state until the column is completed. [Applause.] The chapters will now report: Jamestown Chapter, \$50; Skenandoah Chapter, \$25; Benjamin Prescott Chapter, a pledge, \$105; Battle Pass Chapter, \$25; Catharine Schuyler Chapter, \$25, and just recently, \$50; Wiltwyck Chapter, \$20; Fort Green Chapter, \$310; Ontwentsia Chapter, \$30; Chemung Chapter, \$50; Cherry Valley Chapter, \$10; Johnstown Chapter, \$100; Baron Steuben Chapter, \$50; General Richard Montgomery Chapter, pledge, \$25; General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, \$100; Philip Schuyler Chapter, \$25; Swekatsi Chapter, \$100; Willard's Mountain Chapter, \$100; Bronx Chapter, \$15; Sagoyewatha Chapter,

\$20; Irondequoit Chapter, pledge, \$100; Camden Chapter, \$50; Minisink Chapter has already given \$50, here gives \$50; Tuscarora Chapter, pledge, \$50; West Point Chapter, \$60; Olean Chapter, \$100; Mrs. Brooks, of the Olean Chapter, \$5; James Madison Chapter, \$75, with a membership of less than fifty; Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, \$10; Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, \$10; Gansevoort Chapter, \$200; Mohegan Chapter, \$75, three times more than ever sent before; Otsego Chapter, \$5; Col. Marinus Willett Chapter, \$10; Oneida Chapter, \$200, result of Continental tea given on the 22d of February; White Plains Chapter, \$25; \$10 from the Amsterdam Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. TERRY. I would like to announce that the White Plains Chapter is a young chapter, only a year old, and they sent \$25.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I have some further contributions. I have received a letter from Saratoga enclosing \$50. I also have a check from Mrs. Gaving, of Buffalo, New York, for \$100.

Miss LATHROP. The New York City Chapter wishes to report to the president general and to this congress that the chapter of the president general has pledged itself for \$5,000 for the museum. [Applause.] Since the last election we have paid in \$1,300 on account. We now present a pledge of \$100 from the chapter and the following checks: Mrs. Stevens, \$50; from Mrs. ———, \$50; \$80 from several members of the chapter; another member of the chapter has \$100 to present, and the \$1,000 from the Rubinstein Club is also credited to the museum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As it came through the New York City Chapter. North Carolina:

Mrs. ERWIN. I think it is my misfortune to follow New York. There are only 220 members in the state, yet I think our contribution will speak very well for our chapters. The first is \$100 from the Salem-Centennial Chapter; \$20 from the Mary Slocum Chapter; \$100 from the Mecklenburg Chapter, for the column; \$100 from the Edward Buncombe Chapter, for the column; \$100 from the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, for the column; 25 of these raised \$100; \$500 paid in from North Carolina.

North Dakota: Promises \$5.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Every penny that comes here is gratefully received and we are delighted to receive them.

Ohio:

Mrs. BOTSFORD. Ohio has \$1,050 for the Ohio room, in cash.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are stuffing the ballot box. The treasurer general says she can hardly get any more envelopes in the box. I advise you, with entire disregard of propriety, to continue stuffing it.

Oregon:

Pennsylvania :

Mrs. PATTON. The legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill appropriating the money necessary for the Pennsylvania column. Fort McClure Chapter, \$5; Germantown Chapter, \$15; Bellefonte Chapter, \$50; Mrs. George E. Huff, of Phoebe Bayard Chapter, \$100 pledge; Elizabeth C. Hendry, of Quaker City Chapter, pledge of \$5; Phoebe Bayard Chapter, \$10; Mrs. James Kerr, of Susquehanna Chapter, \$50; Philadelphia Chapter, \$891.25; Philadelphia Chapter, from sale of chapter badges, \$9; Delaware County Chapter, for the vestibule fund, \$20; Harrisburg Chapter, \$100; Witness Tree Chapter, \$50.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to speak of the Harrisburg Chapter, simply because I know it is doing so much local work at home of such a valuable character; therefore this contribution of \$100 is peculiarly appreciated.

Mrs. PATTON. Lycoming Chapter, pledge of \$100; Shikelimo Chapter, \$25; Valley Forge Chapter, \$45; Berks County Chapter, for the the vestibule fund, \$324.75; that is the amount now in hand; it will be increased to \$500 at an early date, and is drawing interest. Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, \$100; Miss Anna F. Hendry Knight, through Quaker City Chapter, pledge of \$5; Mrs. David W. Bruce, of Quaker City Chapter, \$25; Liberty Bell Chapter, pledge of \$50, making \$100 in all from this chapter for the vestibule fund. Madam President General, I am very happy, as state regent of Pennsylvania, to say that since we undertook the work of finishing the vestibule, since last October, including the bill from our state, the money for the column, Pennsylvania has raised \$6,672.92. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And that since October. The Chair is very proud of the Berks County Chapter, because in addition to these splendid pledges they had entertained the state conference of Pennsylvania in October last, and had sent her beautifully illuminated insignia.

Mrs. PATTON. Fort McIntosh chapter, pledge of \$10; Dial Rock Chapter, pledge of \$10; Independence Hall Chapter, \$725, and a personal check of \$125, eighty-three members.

Rhode Island :

Mrs. BARKER. Madam President General, may I say that Rhode Island brings to you-\$456.75? I would like to say that Rhode Island has tried to be generous this year and that we have contributed over \$1,800, since April. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Think of that, ladies, from Rhode Island over \$1,800 since April.

South Carolina :

Mrs. BRATTON. Madam President General, I would like to make a word of explanation. Our efforts have all been concentrated this year towards the South Carolina column. For that purpose we have

raised and deposited with your treasurer \$1,090.05. In addition to this the Cowpens Chapter deposits \$50 for this Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, isn't that a wonderful record for South Carolina, over \$1,090 for the column and \$60 from the battlefield of Cowpens? I believe that was given as a direct revelation from heaven, for that is where my ancestor was injured.

Tennessee:

Mrs. BRYAN. During the year we have sent \$1,805. We have five hundred Daughters, and I would like to state that most of our contributions are in moneys that have been sent in in recognition of the request made by your president general, that on the 22d of February we should give an entertainment. The Commodore Perry Chapter gave such an entertainment and sent to our treasurer general \$80, and sends now \$20, the Commodore Perry Chapter; the Bonny Kate Chapter, \$200; the Cumberland Chapter will send \$60 to the treasurer general; the Campbell Chapter, \$90; the Jackson-Madison Chapter, \$29; the Chickamauga Chapter, \$100, and from other chapters various sums, making altogether, \$1,805 for Tennessee since last November. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Georgia, Madam President General, has been ready to report for some time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will be called as soon as we hear from Mrs. Sydnor, of Texas.

Texas:

Mrs. SYDNOR. Madam President General and ladies, Texas sends \$1,002.30,—in cash to-day \$327.30, and a total during the year of \$1,002.30.

Georgia:

Miss BENNING. Madam President and ladies of the congress, Georgia has already contributed some money to the treasurer general. She is handing in to-day \$668.76, given as follows by the different chapters: Atlanta Chapter, \$50; the five Atlanta chapters had a tea in response to the president general's request, realizing \$163.40; George Walton Chapter, \$25; Jonathan Bryan Chapter, \$15; Joseph Habersham Chapter, \$100; Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, \$50; Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, \$43; Nancy Hart Chapter, \$21; Nathaniel Macon Chapter, \$20; Oglethorpe Chapter, \$50; Pulaski Chapter, \$11; Sergeant Newton Chapter, \$20; Covington Chapter, \$20; Shadrach Inman Chapter, \$10; Stephen Heard Chapter, \$15; Xavier Chapter, \$35; Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Atlanta Chapter, \$10; Mrs. Samuel Spencer, of Oglethorpe Chapter, \$5; making a total in checks and cash handed in now of \$668.76, and \$135 which has already been paid in, \$803.76. There are a number of pledges that have not been redeemed, but they will be, which will send Georgia's contribution this year considerably over a thousand dollars. [Applause.]

Utah:

Mrs. WEIR, of Salt Lake City. Madam President General, I come from the small chapter, Spirit of Liberty, Utah. They have sent \$30 in spot cash. We could have sent more money but we are engaged in fighting for our independence, as much so as though we were living in the time of the Revolutionary war; and we are using all the money we can to help be free, which is of great importance to us. The Daughters have raised \$650 for a public fountain, which, of course, speaks for us in that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Three gold eagles! They will do good. A small chapter, but it has a big spirit of liberty and a big spirit of generosity from far-off Utah.

New Mexico:

Mrs. PRINCE. Thirty-two dollars as follows, contributed towards Continental Hall: Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter, \$10; Lew Wallace Chapter, \$10; Jacob Bennett Chapter, \$10; Samuel G. Cartwright, \$2; sum total, \$32, in cash and checks.

Vermont:

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Madam President general, in addition to the contributions already made, we have to-day, from the Ann Story Chapter \$10; Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, \$12.25; Hand's Cove Chapter, \$25; William McKinley Chapter, \$30; Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter, \$25; Brattleboro Chapter, \$50; Bellevue Chapter, \$22.25; Bennington Chapter, \$51; we hope next year to have a great deal more. [Applause.]

Virginia:

Mrs. HOWARD. Virginia wishes to report from the Mount Vernon Chapter, for Ann McCartney Ramsay Society, Children of the American Revolution, account Children of the American Revolution room, pledge of \$50; state regent of Virginia, \$25; Mrs. Miriam Boosock, of Albemarle Chapter, \$2; Mount Vernon Chapter, proceeds of the souvenir postal cards up until to-day, \$50. Madam President General, I also want to report that Virginia has sent to the treasurer general the \$2,000 for the Virginia column. [Applause.] Madam President General, may I report by chapters the contributions for 1905 and 1906? Dorothea Henry Chapter, \$300; Old Dominion Chapter, \$275; Commonwealth Chapter, \$200; Mount Vernon Chapter, \$196; Mrs. E. W. Howard, state regent, \$25; Fort Nelson Chapter, \$137.65; Beverly Manor Chapter, \$125; Albemarle Chapter, \$117.60; Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, \$100; Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, \$100; Montpelier Chapter, \$85; Massanutton Chapter, \$75; Blue Ridge Chapter, \$50; Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, \$50; Great Bridge Chapter, \$50; Hampton Chapter, \$20; Patrick Henry Chapter, \$20; Peaks of Otter Chapter, \$20; Fairfax County Chapter, \$16.35; Sycamore Shoals Chapter, \$15; Stuart Chapter, \$10; a little chapter that has been

aroused from three years of inactivity; Mrs. Frederica Getchell, \$10; from interest on certificates of deposit, \$2.40, making \$2,000 for the column. We hope to do more during the year.

Washington:

Mrs. PHELPS. The state of Washington reports \$130 and a pledge of \$500 for a portrait bust of Washington. Esther Reed Chapter, \$25; Rainier Chapter, \$50; Virginia Dare Chapter, \$5; Lady Stirling Chapter, a pledge of \$50, and \$10 from the Kitty Livingston Society, Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With all this coming from the western states, why speak of those states as not having an interest in this hall?

West Virginia:

A MEMBER. The state regent has written me and asks me to present for her for West Virginia: Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, a pledge of \$42; James Wood Chapter, \$50; Mrs. J. N. Camden, of James Wood Chapter, \$50; Mrs. Anna C. Spillman, of James Wood Chapter, \$50; a sum total of \$192 from West Virginia.

Wisconsin:

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President General, Wisconsin is last on the list. She will report that in addition to the contributions already sent, she takes great pleasure in presenting the following: Janesville Chapter, \$50; \$35 additional from the Oshkosh Chapter; she had previously contributed \$50. This sum was raised in a rather unique manner, by a member of that chapter, through an enterprise known as the "Silk Stocking Fund." She sent out to her friends small silk stockings, asking that they return to her at least twice as many pennies as the sized stockings they wore; through that means she raised \$35, which we take pleasure in presenting. One hundred dollars from the Milwaukee Chapter. Of this sum \$37.65 comes from a vote upon a silk quilt made by one of the "Real Daughters," who recently passed her 94th birthday, and it is especially pleasurable to present it from this "Real Daughter." That is all. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of the Kenosha Chapter sent, only ten days ago, a check for \$125, redeeming a pledge made five years ago for that small chapter there, of \$25 a year; and also sends a special contribution of \$50 from the chapter, as the result of the tea or ball on the 22nd of February. I knew that Mrs. Brown would like this report to be made, because it shows the interest of her chapters in Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROWN. May I say, Madam President General, that these contributions are not all the contributions from Wisconsin? The most of them have been sent prior to the congress.

Mrs. MARIAN LONGFELLOW O'DONOGHUE. I desire to contribute \$10 towards this Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank you very much for this.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. Wouldn't you like to hear from Mexico City, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We would indeed. Has Mexico something to say?

Mrs. SMITH. Let me say, the contributions of last year, of course, have already been reported, but we have some money held in trust and I want to say in this connection that the Alabama members resolved to say to the president general that she could use it whenever Continental Hall needs it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very grateful, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. SERVOS. Madam President General, I want to say that this chapter is not a year old, but the first duty of the chapter was to have a memorial for the Continental Hall fund and that memorial we made \$138 in Mexican money, which is about \$68 gold, and it was held as a nucleus for the Continental Hall fund. I do now pledge the money and it will be forwarded as soon as I make my report. I thought I couldn't go away without leaving the pledge. I want you to know that the Mexico City Chapter is working for it. As we grow in numbers we will probably grow in dollars, and next year we hope to do more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And we hope you will bring it.

Mrs. PATTON. *I would move that this congress elect our president general chairman of the Continental Hall committee.*

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask Mrs. Bedle to put that motion.

Mrs. BEDLE (in the Chair). Ladies, you have heard the motion. It has been seconded. All in favor will please say "aye;" and those opposed, "no."

The question was then taken and the motion unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first thing your newly elected chairman (for after handing in her report it became necessary to reelect her) hopes to do is to receive more money.

Mrs. BEDLE, of New Jersey. Madam President General, I would like very much to supplement the statements of our state regent, Miss Mecum. Seven hundred dollars have been contributed toward the \$1,000 for our room, which she has stated, but she forgot a very important item, and that is, that for over a year the \$2,000 have been at the service of the treasurer general for our column.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. Madam President General, I desire to add a postscript to my report, to this extent, that the LaCrosse Chapter has pledged \$35 to apply to the placing of the Wisconsin coat-of-arms in the roof, when the estimates shall have been given. That has been made during the past year and I desire to take proper recognition of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We hope to have a glass roof, an ornamental

roof, and we also hope to arrange it in sections bearing the coats-of-arms of the states. We have had to give preference to the non-Colonial states, because the Colonial states have the opportunity of erecting the columns and the non-colonial states should have the opportunity of placing their coats-of-arms there. But as the architect has said it will cost a little more than we anticipated, we have postponed taking any full action; we will do so at the next meeting of the Continental Hall committee and will communicate with Wisconsin on the subject. We are going to hear two or three most interesting things.

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. *Is it in order, Madam President General, to offer a resolution of thanks to the young people of the Children's Societies for their contributions to this Hall? If so, I make that motion.*

Mrs. GILLET. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to.

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. Madam President General and dear members, it is late, and I have listened and counted my words to make them tell without overtiring you. Being absent from my country for several months in Egypt, Greece, the Holy Land and Italy, I cast about to know what I could do to increase the fund. I procured a book, whose decorations were copied from medieval designs in the Bargello, Florence, Italy, made of the best Venetian leather and made by the best Venetian leather workers, whose fame, of course, we know so well, and it can be examined at leisure. It is made a gift to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. I then said to myself that it should be made pliable, that is, to be taken out, to be used year after year, and slipped out. I had the paper made and in such form to slip in, and to use this year by year. It reads on the first page of this book to this effect: "By the payment of \$50 any Daughter of the American Revolution or any chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, any Child of the American Revolution or society of the Children of the American Revolution, any person or persons not necessarily belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution or Children of the American Revolution may be included in this roll of honor Memorial Continental Hall contributors. This plan has a two-fold purpose: To give a wider scope to the list of contributors and to guard in the archives of Memorial Continental Hall every name enrolled on the roll of honor. It already contains the following contributions:

Margaret Mulford Lothrop, first member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, by the gift, April 16, 1906, of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, \$50.

Mrs. Austen Hall McGregor, state director of New Jersey, Children of the American Revolution, by the gift, April 18, 1906, of Dorothy Mc-

Gregor, of Molly Pitcher Society, Children of the American Revolution, \$50.

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, honorary regent Abigail Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Boston, by the gift, April 18, 1906, from Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, regent, Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, \$50.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Tennessee, second chapter organized in the state, by the gift, April 18, 1906, from Mary B. Temple, regent and organizer of Bonny Kate Chapter, ex-vice-president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, state regent-elect of Tennessee, and first contributor to Memorial Continental Hall fund from Tennessee, \$50.

General Sterling Society, Children of the American Revolution, by the gift, April 18, 1906, from Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, vice-president general National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, vice-president of Washington Statue Association, organizer of the General Sterling Society, Children of the American Revolution, ex-president of the Society of Colonial Dames of New Jersey; vice-president of the New Jersey Revolutionary Society, charter member of the George Washington Memorial Society, charter member of the Mary Washington Memorial Society, honorary state director of New Jersey Children of the American Revolution, \$50.

Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Edgartown, Massachusetts, by the gift, April 18, 1906, from Mrs. Frederick Warren, regent and founder of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, ex-president of the Chapter of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, member of the Massachusetts Society of the Mayflower Descendants, member of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, \$50.

I have just returned within a few days, and yet within a few hours, after putting this plan before our chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall fund, I have received the six checks, which are made out—I requested that they should be made out to the chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall committee; and this \$300 is the beginning, the result of a few hours' talk with the friends. It is hoped that this book will result in a great many contributions, and that before very long, after being placed in the hands of the committee, that it will need a new book put in this cover. I now present it, Madam Chairman, to you with the checks. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I consider this one of the most beautiful gifts, one fraught with more pleasures and possibilities, that this hall has ever received. In the name of the Continental Hall committee I accept it with the utmost appreciation and gratitude, appreciation for the thought and gratitude for putting it into effect. The material

benefits from it are already evidenced. I should like a formal resolution of acceptance.

Mrs. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR. Madam President General, I would like to make the motion. *I move that this be accepted with thanks for the kindness of Mrs. Lothrop.*

(This motion was seconded by Mrs. Chittenden and Miss Lathrop.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will please say "aye;" and those opposed, "no." [After the vote.] There could be no negatives. I extend the thanks of this congress to Mrs. Lothrop and congratulate ourselves, Mrs. Lothrop, on your thoughtfulness and what you have done for us.

There are one or two things. We have several more things to act upon. There was a resolution offered earlier to accept the report of the chairman of the ways and means committee. I have waited until now to put that resolution. I did not put it at the time; when she made the report, she went out of office, but I shall reappoint her. I therefore put the motion offered earlier in the session, that the most excellent report of the chairman of the ways and means committee be accepted.

The question was taken, and the motion agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I congratulate myself and beg of her to receive her reappointment as chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Iredell, of Pennsylvania, has a statement to make and we have a new regent from New York to give us something, so let nobody go.

Mrs. IREDELL. Madam President General and ladies, just one word. I wish to call your attention to the fact that there has been nothing done as yet to provide for the laying out and filling in of the grounds of this beautiful Memorial Hall. In order that that should be done, and done well, and it must be done well, we must begin now. The planting of trees, shrubbery and sodding all take time, and it takes money. We cannot begin until we have a fund in hand. You all know how long it took to accumulate even a small sum for this hall, how many years we were in getting money together in order to begin. Now, many of you have said, "Wait until the hall is finished." I feel that is too late, that the beginning should be made now and that we should work earnestly and continually, from now on. Last year I put the question to several ladies: What about the grounds? They told me they had never heard the subject broached. I said, "If I start a fund, will you support me in it? Will you help me?" I then had no heart to do so. I took subscriptions of twenty-five cents on up to one dollar, and one lady very generously handed me \$5; I left the hall with \$25 in my possession last year. That little sum has grown to \$100. [Applause.] I was appointed chairman of the committee at the state conference of Pennsylvania for Pennsylvania. Now, I have been very

loath to bring this before the congress or to make it public, feeling that you were all doing your part, your very best for the hall, but I decided to say something. I trust that every Daughter will take this to her heart, and I say plant it there and let it grow, and bring her contribution next year for the grounds. I have \$100; I hope to make it \$1,000 by 1907.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a splendid idea, and may it grow. We thank you for originating such a fine plan.

We have some relics to be presented. Our treasurer general has such a fine filling of money this afternoon that she is voracious. She comes and asks, "Is there any more money?" She has not been well and needs to leave. Does any one else wish to give any more in this connection? I really feel you have done your duty fully. The Chair is now going to announce to you that she has the proud privilege of stating in a rough estimate—you will be given a detailed statement to-morrow—you have stood here and taken in \$32,000. [Great applause.]

MISS MARIAN WILMARTH MORTON, regent of Battle Pass Chapter, of Brooklyn, New York. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I hoped to escape this, and only leave you these few relics and vanish out of sight. I am the last of my family, and I have quite a number of relics, that I am the sixth generation and I feel that I could not place them in safer hands than in Continental Hall. This engraved goblet has been in the family for over 200 years, Madam President General; it has a motto which I cannot read; it is an unlearned language to me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not know anything of the Dutch of New York. I will call it off to you and then hand it over to the Nicholas Herkimer Chapter. I think it means "Long life to Continental Hall."

MISS MORTON. I have a list of the articles that I would like to read. Of some I am the sixth, some the fifth, and some the fourth generation. They all came from Rhode Island. I do not know whether there are any Rhode Island delegates here or not. Quilted silk petticoat made and worn by Dinah (Kelton) Comstock (Mrs. Williams) in 1725. One pair of invalid slippers; one pair of overshoes; one pair of shoe buckles, worn by William Comstock, husband of Dinah Kelton; one pair of gossip shoes or sandals; apron made from a piece of a dress and a ball covered with a piece of a dress worn by Dinah Comstock; tortoise shell comb worn by Penelope (Comstock) Peck (Mrs. John); silver watch owned by Captain John Peck, husband of Penelope Comstock; bead bag owned by Penelope (Peck) Keene (Mrs. Benjamin). These articles represent three generations, mother, daughter and granddaughter, all of Providence, Rhode Island. These articles are presented to Memorial Continental Hall by the present owner of the sixth generation from Dinah Comstock. [Applause.]

Mrs. KENDALL (chairman of relic committee). Madam President General, it is a pleasure to accept these relics. They will bring us the memory of the past to the future and bind us with links and teach us lessons we can never forget. Madam Regent, certainly, in behalf of the committee I thank you most gratefully for these beautiful relics. I feel so glad that the spirit of patriotism has prompted you to leave them to the museum, where they will be a sacred trust.

Mrs. BROWN. *I move that a most cordial vote of thanks be extended to the generous donor for these beautiful contributions to Continental Hall.*

Mrs. PRINCE. I second that motion.

The question was taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to ask the privilege of this house to ask Mrs. George Washington Holland to come here upon the platform with me. Mrs. George Washington Holland has presented us with \$300 for Continental Hall. [Applause.] I am going to ask for a rising resolution of thanks to one who likes us so well.

Mrs. HOLLAND. This is not necessary; I owe it to you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She only does it because of her patriotic heart.

It was thereupon moved and duly seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. George Washington Holland for her generous contribution. The question was taken and agreed to, by rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To Mrs. Holland) I beg you to accept this resolution of thanks.

Mrs. HOLLAND. I thank you.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, may I ask if the president general's report as chairman of the Continental Hall committee was formally acted upon or accepted by this house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the president general was simply presented and received. You remember there were a number of recommendations or suggestions I made in there which I did not wish action on this afternoon. I consider them too important to be acted on suddenly. I therefore, before this house adjourns, profoundly wish it to act, or if it does not, it remains with the Continental Hall committee to proceed with this work. I am indebted, however, for the suggestion.

Mrs. PARK. *A resolution of thanks is in order on this occasion to our president general as the able chairman of our committee on Continental Hall.* [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I accept the motion. I will not put it, but I am so grateful to you.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I move that the report, with the recommendations—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would rather give some instructions to the house regarding that later; if you will withdraw that now I will thank you very much.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I withdraw it.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. *I move that the treasurer general be empowered to pay out the funds of Memorial Continental Hall upon the command of the chairman of Memorial Continental Hall committee.*

Motion duly seconded, and the question was taken and agreed to.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, one of the first members of our organization in New York city and one of the most faithful members and who bears that splendid Clinton blood, is here and will tell you what she has sent to us to-day. You have seen it.

Mrs. LE DUC. Madam President General, I would like to add to that which has already been given,—this chair, which bears the coat-of-arms of the state of New York. I present it as memorial to my mother, who was a niece of DeWitt Clinton, and trust it may also make our President General comfortable while she is our president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I thank you, and must say that it has proven to be most comfortable.

Miss BENNING. *I move that we offer our grateful thanks for this.*

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

The question was taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, before we finally take a recess until to-morrow morning, let me, as chairman of the Continental Hall committee, thank you for what I consider a wonderful afternoon. We have taken in a great amount of money; we have shown what is still more valuable, our great interest in this hall. Before we all separate from this meeting let us bind ourselves anew, with enthusiastic energy, to progress with this work until it is finished. The Daughters of the American Revolution cannot stand for any half finished monument. Our forefathers left behind their finished work when they laid down their lives to perfect this republic. I say to you, continue until you finish this magnificent monument, and let me feel, when the years creep upon me, that the work I have given this year has not been in vain. [Long and continued applause.] I hope to see you to-night, every one, when I will give you the welcome which my heart really extends to each member of this society. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. *I move we take a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.*

This motion was duly seconded and agreed to.

(Recess taken at 6.05 p. m.)

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

The congress was called to order at 10.30 a. m. by the president general, who said:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Allow me to congratulate this house this morning on having the signal honor, on this day particularly, the 19th of April, the opening of the Revolution, the battlefield day of Concord and Lexington, of having with us a patriot born, and from Massachusetts soil, but beloved, honored and revered this country and this wide world over. He, who has made us all weep with his story of the man without a country, blesses us by being within our country, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. [Applause.]

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D., chaplain of the United States Senate, read Psalm xlv, and offered the following prayer:

Father of life, Father of love, Thou wilt make good to us to-day the words of the old prophets, and which have come down to us in all time. Thou art, *I am*, the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The nations change, the earthquakes shock, but God is here. Thou art with us, and we are with Thee. Our Father, in this moment of our calamity, we acknowledge Thine infinite love in the past and in the present, and ask aid for those days that are to come, as Thou has been with the fathers, that Thou wilt be with us to-day and with our children and our children's children—strength in our weakness, light in our darkness, wisdom for our direction. Father help this great society in what it does to reach all the memories of the old times, in what it does to repeat Thy lessons of the past, to-day and the days that are before us. Be with us, Father, as we try to help those who are left to us of those ancient days, that the aged may be refreshed and restored by the young, and that each may help each other, that each brother may know how to bear a brother's burdens.

Be with this society in its councils to-day and to-morrow. Be with Thy servants when they shall return to their homes with a Father's blessing, that in all times of our weakness we may have Thy strength, and in all times of our darkness we may have Thy light.

We thank Thee that in Thy well beloved Son Thou hast revealed Thyself unto us, that we know what is the righteousness of God; but that is not enough, but that north and south, and east and west, we go out unto all the nations and proclaim this gospel of the righteousness of God to every creature, that the sword may be changed into a plowshare, that the pruning hook may be made from the spear, that all men may know Thee, from the least to the greatest, that at the name of Jesus every knee may bow and every tongue confess Him to be the Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

Bless Thy servants, the Daughters of the American Revolution, as they seek to bring in this kingdom of heaven here, that wars may cease among men, that men may not study war any more.

Father, we ask it in the name of Him who taught us to pray, Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, for ever and ever, Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know that this house desires to join with me in a rising vote of appreciation of the presence of this distinguished man this morning.

The congress rose to join in a unanimous vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I feel it one of the greatest privileges this organization has ever experienced to have the blessing of Dr. Hale's presence, and if his daughter is here, I wish to say to her that there is not a woman present who does not envy her her father. [Applause.]

Mr. FOSTER. The song this morning will be "Beloved Columbia," rendered by Mrs. A. G. Eldridge, of this city, accompanied by her husband.

The singing of this song by Mrs. Eldridge was heartily applauded.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, yesterday was especially given to the receipt of pecuniary gifts for Memorial Continental Hall. Among the offerings from Georgia were included contributions from the various Atlanta chapters, aggregating more than \$300. To-day I bring you another gift from Atlanta Chapter, a gift of song, "The Song of the Revolution," written by a distinguished Son of the Revolution, Dr. Orme, of Atlanta, Georgia, and set to music by another distinguished gentleman, Dr. Brown, and dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. It has been adopted as a state song in Georgia, and is now tendered to this organization as one of our national songs. Furthermore, Dr. Orme, through patriotic interest and love, having tendered to Atlanta Chapter all his royalties from this song, for them to use in the erection of their new chapter house, the Atlanta Chapter with its usual liberality, and through love for this Continental Memorial Hall, desires to divide those royalties between the home of its chapter and this home of the national organization. [Applause.] The medium through which this song will be presented to this congress is that gifted daughter of song from Iowa, Mrs. Heustis, who will now present to you "The Song of the American Revolution."

The song was sung by Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, and was heartily applauded.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General, and delegates of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, let him who will make the laws of the

nation, but happy is the man who writes its songs and happy, too, are the Daughters of the American Revolution who sing them. We have just listened to "The Song of the Revolution," which has fired our blood as though it were a draught from the vintage of 1776. We need such songs to keep alive the spirit of patriotism for which this society was organized, and we are grateful to Georgia for having brought us this gracious and inspiring gift. *Madam President General, I move that this Fifteenth Continental Congress adopt this "Song of the Revolution" as its own—the first of a hoped for series of patriotic songs of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the resolution is to the effect that this beautiful song, so inspiringly rendered, be adopted as one of the songs of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as we hope to have a compilation of songs so full of patriotism as to inspire every heart in listening. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, made the motion, and Georgia has seconded it, that this song be adopted as one of the songs of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Todd, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Brown, and a delegate from Iowa, seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read.

A MEMBER from Mississippi. I have not heard a word of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to state that in the report as Chairman of the Continental Hall committee, she requested that no action be taken yesterday afternoon on her suggestions, because she desired full consideration of them. It was for that reason that it appears in the minutes that no action was taken on the recommendations or suggestions. It was at her own request that this was delayed. Are there any other corrections? The Chair hears none. Therefore, the minutes stand adopted as read and corrected.

Mrs. FESSENDEN, of Illinois. No one has heard a word this morning. Excepting the words of the president general, not one word has been heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that everyone present cease talking.

Notices and announcements read by the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you are aware that the statement was made that the secretary of the navy said that all those who accepted the invitation to be present at the Paul Jones ceremonies at Annapolis next Tuesday could, by registration here before Wednesday night, receive special tickets giving them seats at those ceremonies. That registration book closed last night. Two hundred and thirty-six names have been registered. I will send my secretary to the secretary of the navy and have the tickets here for distribution before this congress adjourns. I have been in communication with the White House

again, and I am asked to say that the Daughters will be most welcome at the east entrance of the White House at 2.30 this afternoon. The insignia of the society or the badges of the Continental Congress admit to the White House. Those without badges, I am sorry to say, cannot be admitted. You are being received by the president of the United States in an official capacity, and you must appear in your official capacity as Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

You will now proceed to the business indicated on the program, that of nominating ten vice-presidents general. You also have the opportunity of nominating two honorary vice-presidents general. This opportunity, agreeable as it is, to honor any one of our members, is brought to us at the expense of great loss from our official membership. I cannot permit the nominations to fill these two vacancies in the office of honorary vice-presidents general to pass without at least a word in tribute to the memory of the two honorary vice-presidents general who have departed from our circle during the past year, and whose places are to be filled this morning. They are Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, and Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Doremus was one of the earliest members of the organization. I could not trust myself, had I the time, to expatiate upon her qualities. For nobility of soul, clearness of mind, courage of nature, admirable characteristics of every variety and for pure and unsullied patriotism, she has been unsurpassed in the annals of this country.

Mrs. Samuel Eliot represented to the fullest extreme that lovely, refined, highly cultured class from Massachusetts whom we all admire. [Applause.] This congress should not pass by without at least one moment of silent reflection and grief at the losses which have been entailed upon us. We may go to them; they may not return to us. I ask this congress to rise in recognition of the loss of these two officials.

The members present all rose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have before you the nomination of ten active vice-presidents. I will recognize nominators from the states, as the roll of states is called; not because in my judgment vice-presidents are state officers, for they are not. They are national officers; but owing to an amendment to our constitution adopted a year or two since, no vice-president can be nominated on this floor who is not the choice of the majority of the delegates present at the congress from her state. Therefore we will call the roll by states, and each state, as it is called, will have the privilege of presenting the name of its nominee, and the Chair will then, in each case, entertain the seconds. Of course, you understand that while you only elect ten vice-presidents generals, you may of course nominate as many as you see fit. The official reader will call the roll. As it is the wish of Alabama to give way to the end of the alphabet, we will commence at the end in calling the states.

Mrs. BARNES. In response to the call of the state of Wyoming, I wish to place in nomination Mrs. F. W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

The nomination was seconded.

Mrs. PHELPS. In response to the call of the state of Washington, Madam President General, I wish to nominate Mrs. John Leary, of Seattle.

The nomination was seconded.

Mrs. BAER. In response to the call of the state of Virginia, Madam President General, I present the name of Mrs. Lucy Baily Heneberger, of Virginia, for reelection to the office of vice-president general. She has filled the office gracefully, efficiently and faithfully, and I trust you will again honor her with a reelection.

The nomination was seconded.

Mrs. SYDNOR. In response to the call of the state of Texas, Madam President General, our candidate is endorsed by the Texas state conference, and also by the delegates here assembled, unanimously. We should like very much to have a vice-president general as we are so far from the center that the state regent is unable to attend the meeting of the board very often. I present the name of Mrs. Ira H. Evans, of Texas. Mrs. Evans will remain in Washington for several months during the winter, and will pledge herself to be here at six meetings. We therefore put in nomination Mrs. Ida H. Evans, of Austin, Texas.

The nomination of Mrs. Evans was seconded by Alabama, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Virginia, and also by Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Miss SWINEBURNE. In response to the call of the state of Rhode Island,

Madam President General and Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: As state regent of Rhode Island I rise to nominate for the office of vice-president general one of whom the state is justly proud.

She comes of a distinguished line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and a *Mayflower* descendant in the line of the celebrated Elder William Brewster, of Massachusetts.

But it is of her personal qualifications and peculiar fitness for the high office that I wish particularly to speak.

She has had long experience in chapter and state work, having become an officer in the Gaspee Chapter of Providence (one of the largest in our organization) in the second year of its existence and after serving continuously as its historian for twelve years, was made its regent, and has now entered upon her second term in that office.

During four years of her service as historian of her chapter, she also served as state historian.

She has been returned to Washington many times as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and has thus become thoroughly familiar with the work of the National Society and is moreover at the present

time serving upon three important national committees, the Continental Hall committee, Jamestown committee and the committee on Patriotic education, of which she is secretary.

Her ability as an executive officer has been recognized by other organizations as well as our own. It is twenty years since she became a member of the school board of the town in which she resides, and during twelve years she has been its chairman. Since the formation of a woman's college at Brown University she has been a member of its board. She is vice-president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction and a member of its special committee on legislation, and she served as a commissioner for Rhode Island at the Atlanta Exposition.

She is a woman of sterling character and represents the best elements in our great national society, while her intellectual attainments and executive ability combined with an ardent patriotism and enthusiasm for this work, to which she has already given years of faithful service, have exceptionally prepared her for the duties and responsibilities which would devolve upon her as a national officer.

It is with the feeling that I am acting for the best interests of this society that I place in nomination Rhode Island's candidate, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

The nomination of Mrs. Barker was seconded by Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Rounsaville, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Clark, Miss Desha, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Orman, and Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. MASURY Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, once upon a time a great many years ago, Massachusetts was very unkind to Rhode Island, and one of my ancestors was so unkind that he sent back from Massachusetts to Rhode Island some of its very best subjects. Now, I ask to be allowed to bring Rhode Island to Massachusetts, and to second the nomination of Mrs. Barker. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General, Connecticut unanimously endorses Mrs. Barker, and I ask that this congress unanimously endorse her and let it go at that, with a unanimous vote.

Miss MECUM. New Jersey takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General, Virginia has the pleasure of endorsing Mrs. Barker unanimously.

Mrs. DAVOL. Madam President General, it is with great pleasure that I second the nomination of Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker for vice-president general of Rhode Island. I do it in the name of my chapter, Quequechan, of Fall River, Massachusetts, of which she is our first honorary member. We feel sure she will represent little Rhode Island very well, and we also feel she will reflect glory on old Massachusetts.

Mrs. TERRY. It is with very great pleasure that I second the nomina-

tion of Mrs. Barker, and endorse everything that has been said by those present.

Mrs. BRYAN. Ladies, it is not only with pleasure that Tennessee endorses Mrs. Barker, but it is the greatest privilege that our state is allowed to come to the front and vote for her. Every member of our state endorsed her at our state conference, and we know she will be a fine representative on our board. The south is glad to clasp hands with the New England states and welcome Mrs. Barker to the national board.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland comes to the front, and the whole Maryland delegation endorses Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, most heartily.

Mrs. BOTSFORD. Ohio takes great pleasure in endorsing Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Georgia takes great pleasure in reporting that at her state conference Mrs. Barker was unanimously endorsed for vice-president general.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Michigan takes great pride in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Barker of Rhode Island for vice-president general.

Mrs. BRATTON. On behalf of South Carolina, I am very happy to second the nomination of Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General, Indiana is never behind in anything, so we also second Mrs. Barker for vice-president general.

Miss SOLOMONS. It gives me the greatest pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Barker of Rhode Island.

Mrs. ORMAN. It gives Colorado the greatest delight to welcome Mrs. Barker as a vice-president general from Rhode Island.

Mrs. BROWN. Wisconsin is usually last. She takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Barker of Rhode Island.

Mrs. ESTEY. Vermont seconds Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. TODD. Kentucky seconds Mrs. Barker.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no further seconds, we will proceed with the rest of the nominations.

Mrs. HENRY. *Madam President General, I move that seconding speeches be limited to three. They take too much time.*

Seconded by Miss Huey.

Mrs. BALLINGER. *I move to amend that there be but one seconding speech.*

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before you, seconded, that the seconding speeches be limited to three and there is an amendment to that, that the speeches be limited to one. The question will first be taken on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In accordance with the resolution just adopted there will be one nominating speech and one seconding speech. Of course, there may be as many *announcements* of seconds as you please.

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move that if a state wishes to second a nomination, that a delegate from that state rise in her seat and do it without coming to the platform, and that the name of the state seconding the nomination be recorded.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Nominations were then resumed:

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. I second the nomination of Mrs. Leary and Mrs. Mondell.

Miss MECUM. (In response of the call of the state of New Jersey.) Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure to present the name of Mrs. William Dunham Kearfott as the unanimous choice of New Jersey for the office of vice-president general. Mrs. Kearfott is a young woman of marked ability, and as regent of Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, carried forward that enterprise of which New Jersey is so justly proud, the vacation school and the public playground of Montclair. [Applause.] I will also remind you that New Jersey is so near at hand that Mrs. Kearfott can be in constant attendance upon the board meetings. We earnestly ask for your support of Mrs. William Dunham Kearfott.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, I ask the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Kearfott for vice-president general. It is not often that an outsider has this privilege of seconding some one from another state, but I know Mrs. Kearfott so well, and think she will be such an addition to our board, that I beg you all to vote for her.

The nomination of Mrs. Kearfott was seconded by New York, Delaware, Connecticut, Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, New Mexico, Ohio, New Jersey, Texas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Maine, and Philadelphia Chapter, and by Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General and Daughters of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, the retiring vice-president general from New Jersey, endorses heartily the candidate unanimously chosen from her state, Mrs. William Dunham Kearfott for the coming vice-president general of our state. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General, I only wish to say that we cannot bear to think of giving up our present vice-president, no matter how happy we shall be to welcome the next one.

Mrs. WHITNEY. (In response to the call of the state of Michigan.) Madam President General and members of the Congress, after one of our smallest states in the Union has had its candidate properly nominated, seconded and almost elected, it was very certain to have the motion passed that has been passed, regarding seconding speeches, but I have heard no motion passed in this Congress regarding the length of time of a nominating speech. Therefore, I take this opportunity to place in nomination for a vice-president general, the name

of Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan. [Applause.] Mrs. Newberry is the wife of our assistant secretary of the navy, but like all our great American women, Mrs. Newberry does not shine in the reflected glory of her husband's official position. [Applause.] She has a position of her own, which she has made through loyal, indefatigable work in this organization. She is a woman of great tact and executive ability, which is not always found in our dear women. She has been president of the Colonial Dames of Michigan. She is affiliated with all the organizations that we too are, and she is unusually fitted by her sweet, womanly nature, to be a great help to the women on our National Board.

In closing, let me say this: Those of you who have had the privilege of hearing Barrie's beautiful play of "Peter Pan," that Maude Adams so exquisitely renders, will recall one sentence, "Do you believe in fairies?" The one sentence that the Michigan delegation offers in unanimously endorsing Mrs. Newberry, is "Have you seen Mrs. Newberry, of Michigan?" [Applause.]

Mrs. PARKER, of Michigan. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I can only say that you have but to see Mrs. Newberry to love her, and I have the great honor and privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE. Having known her all her life, and her father and mother and grandfather and grandmother, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Newberry.

The nomination of Mrs. Newberry was further seconded by Texas, Massachusetts, Georgia, Wisconsin, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, Maine, Ohio, Iowa, New Mexico, Connecticut, West Virginia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Alabama, and by Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MASURY. (In response to the call of the state of Massachusetts.) Madam President General, Massachusetts has ever been modest, as you all know. We never ask for very much. We have had our vice-president general for the last four years, and some one has said that we ought not to have one again; but Massachusetts does not agree to that. You have all heard of Boston, and you all know it is the hub of the universe. But possibly there may be some of you who do not know that we have a heart of the commonwealth, and that heart is the city of Worcester; and in the city of Worcester, there is one of the finest chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution that there is in this entire country, a chapter ever faithful and devoted to the objects of the society. They have at present a chapter regent whom they are willing to give to the National Board. We give her to you freely, because we know her worth. I am not going to sing her praises here. Enough for you to know that Massachusetts tells you she is the woman you want. [Applause.] I could go on and enumer-

ate all her fine qualities. I could tell you of her ancestry, I could tell you of what she has done, and what she has stood for. If her ancestry was not of the very best, Massachusetts would not ask you to accept her. If she was not all that stands for what is grand and noble and good and womanly and true, Massachusetts would not ask you to accept her. Massachusetts has not asked all the states of the union to second her candidate, but she expects every state to cast every vote solid for her candidate. [Laughter and applause.] From the pine woods of Maine, from the orange groves of Florida, from the stricken coast of California, back again to our own rough and rugged seacoast, from the empire state of the south to the empire state of the north, I know I shall have every vote of this congress. Therefore, Madam President, I present the name of Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, the empire state of the south, youngest of the thirteen original states, true to the traditions of its lineage, the faith of its fathers, the teachings of its mothers, seeks ever to obey that commandment which says, "Honor thy father and thy mother;" and remembering how many of those brave, resolute and devoted men who first came to Georgia and assisted in laying the foundations of our state and building it up to its present prominence, would render the honor that is due to our mother state of Massachusetts, which presents to you so worthy a representative to-day in the person of Mrs. Bates, Georgia takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Ohio and Texas seconded the nomination of Mrs. Bates.

Mrs. SIMPSON. Madam President General, as the retiring vice-president general of Massachusetts, it gives me great pleasure to endorse Mrs. Bates, of Worcester, for vice-president general.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General and members of the Congress, as a Massachusetts woman, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, of Worcester.

Mrs. TERRY. As a native of Massachusetts and of the same city, I wish to endorse Mrs. Bates.

The nomination of Mrs. Bates was further seconded by New Hampshire, Vermont, Alabama, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Colorado, Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Connecticut, and Philadelphia Chapter, of Pennsylvania, and by Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. TODD. (In response to the call of the State of Kentucky.) Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, as state regent of Kentucky, it gives me very great pleasure to put in nomination the name of Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, who is a descendant of Chief Justice Marshall; and as he was in the past at the head of patriotic movements, so I can say she has been during this

entire organization one of its most faithful workers, and that she is a charter member. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I second the nomination of Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy for vice-president general from Kentucky. [Applause.] Mrs. Hardy as the regent of the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, has served two terms consecutively, and as an evidence of the energy and patriotism of that chapter you will perhaps recall that they deposited five hundred dollars here yesterday for Continental Hall. [Applause.] Mrs. Hardy's mother, Mrs. Pope, of Louisville, is spoken of and known as the mother of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kentucky. She was the first state regent, and served on the Continental Hall committee. When the infirmities of age retired her from active service, her mantle fell upon her daughter. Mrs. Hardy is the great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall, the man to whom we owe more than any other except Washington. His work was creative. In the infancy of our nation he reared the lasting structure of constitutional law. Distinguished ancestry alone entitles none of us to honor and distinction at your hands, but when the elements of leadership are transmitted, as in this case, they should be recognized and rewarded. Mrs. Hardy is a worthy descendant of a distinguished ancestor.

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Hardy, first for herself, because she is worthy of her ancestry, and second, because she is a Kentucky woman, from my old Kentucky home; and third, because she is her mother's daughter.

Mrs. PATTERSON. Our Lady Chrysostom, and Daughters, I do not ask you to honor the great State of Kentucky, worthy as she is of all honor; I ask that we honor ourselves by electing a descendant of the great Chief Justice Marshall, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, as one of our vice-presidents general.

The nomination of Mrs. Hardy was seconded by Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Florida, New Mexico, Indiana, Colorado, Ohio, Texas, Alabama, Iowa, Rhode Island, Tennessee, New York, Missouri, Maine, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, West Virginia, Pittsburgh Chapter, and Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. STEVENS. (In response to the call of the State of Iowa.) Ladies of the Continental Congress, I rise to place in nomination Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. She is possessed of all the qualifications to fill the office, and the ability to execute the duties that will be laid upon her. She is good to look upon, pleasant to be with, and lovable. She is progressive and wise; but more than all, she is from Iowa; and if you need any further endorsement, I refer you to the chief executive of the nation, who considers the stamp of Iowa a double guaranty for goodness and ability. [Applause.]

Mrs. BELL. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, when I said that Minnesota had no candidate, I said so with a

mental reservation. Minnesota has a candidate, and that candidate is Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa. We want to be represented on the National Board. We feel that our great Mississippi Valley is worthy of recognition, and those of you who know our beautiful prairies that furnish you with bread, those of you who know our mines that furnish you with iron for your great buildings, I believe will endorse me in what I say, that we are worthy of recognition. Therefore, I ask you to vote for Mrs. Bushnell, not only as the representative of the great state of Iowa, but also as the representative of the Mississippi Valley and the middle west. [Applause.]

The nomination of Mrs. Bushnell was seconded by New Mexico, Kansas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maine, Ohio, Missouri, New York, Texas, Kentucky, Michigan, Rhode Island, Alabama, Indiana, Georgia, Illinois, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, South Carolina, and Hanover Chapter, of Connecticut.

Mrs. FOWLER. (In response to the call of the State of Indiana.) Madam President General and members of the Continental Congress, Indiana takes great pleasure in nominating Mrs. John N. Carey, for vice-president general. Mrs. Carey has served for two years on the National Board, and is entitled to another term of two years. Indiana is only asking what she justly deserves, and she hopes you will all vote for her candidate.

The nomination of Mrs. Carey was seconded by Connecticut, Vermont, Delaware, Wisconsin, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Indian Territory, Illinois, Georgia, Florida; Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Crosman, of New York, and Miss Miller, of the District.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. (In response to the call of the state of Georgia.) Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, Georgia offers you the services of that daughter of our state who has done most to advance the interests of this organization in the state, and not only in Georgia, but one who is the peer of any Daughter in the service she has rendered to this National Society. More than that I would say, she is the Daughter of Georgia who has done most for this National Society. When I have said so much, you can recognize the Daughter without my mentioning her name; but the Georgia delegation unanimously desires to honor itself by nominating Georgia's best loved Daughter, Mrs. Robert Emory Park. [Great Applause.]

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President General and Daughters, a seconding speech seems hardly necessary after such a reception of a nominating speech, but for the pleasure of seconding, on behalf of the state of Maine, the nomination of Mrs. Park, I want to say just a word. You all know she is of splendid ancestry or she would not be in this organization at all; and of course we know what she has done. Those of you who have come to the congresses know of her work, and after

all it is the result to which we look. Those of us who have been with Mrs. Park know what she can do, and we know what you are going to do, that you are going to vote for her. [Applause.]

The nomination of Mrs. Park was seconded by Rhode Island, Colorado, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, California, Iowa, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Maine, Connecticut, South Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Massachusetts, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Maryland, Arizona, Arkansas, New Jersey and West Virginia, Michigan, Delaware and Vermont.

Mrs. KINNEY (In response to the call of the state of Connecticut.) Madam President General, if good wine needs no bush, then it is by the same token unnecessary for me to extol the executive ability, the patriotic achievements, and the admirable personality of the candidate whose name I am about to present to this congress. She has been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. Her own state unanimously endorses her, and it is with personal pride and satisfaction, as well as by the wish of the entire Connecticut delegation, that I nominate for the office of vice-president general Miss Clara Lee Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Mrs. FULLER. Madam President General and members of the congress, I am sure we all feel that after the splendid work done by Connecticut this year she is entitled to receive anything that she may ask for at the hands of this congress. [Applause.] Therefore, as a member of Continental Hall Committee, and as a member of the delegation from the sister state of Massachusetts, and as a past state regent of that state, I consider it an honor and a pleasure that I have been invited to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

The nomination of Miss Bowman was seconded by Minnesota, Georgia, New York, Wisconsin, Colorado, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Rhode Island, California, Alabama, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, Virginia, Vermont, Maryland, also by Mrs. Hardy of Kentucky, Miss Mecum of New Jersey, Mrs. Hazen of New York and Mrs. Lockwood of the District.

The call of the states was concluded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations and seconds for vice-presidents general are concluded. Is it your pleasure to proceed to nominate the honorary vice presidents, in order that when the roll is called for the depositing of ballots it may be called for all—one call being sufficient? Is that your pleasure?

On motion duly seconded, it was resolved to proceed to the nomination of honorary vice-presidents general.

Mrs. HARRIS. *I move that the speeches nominating honorary vice-presidents general be limited to one minute, and that there be but one seconding speech in favor of each candidate.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General and ladies, if I had known that the motion was to be made and carried that only one nominating speech and one seconding speech be made for each candidate for honorary vice-presidents general, I would not have begged the privilege of nominating Mrs. Boynton, knowing full well how little justice I can do to the character of my nominee. But, Madam President General, I realize that every one in this house feels as I do, that Mrs. Boynton needs no nominating or seconding speech. [Applause.] Mrs. Boynton's national number is 28. She was the first vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. She has since done loyal work as vice-president general, and as a member of various committees, and has always served the society faithfully. Now, that she is not able to do any more active work, I have begged her to allow her name to be used for the office of honorary vice-president general. [Applause.]

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Ellen M. Boynton for honorary vice-president general. As Mrs. Draper has stated, she was the first member who held this office. She did the pioneer work of vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, and we all know what the pioneer work is. Now that we have the opportunity of honoring this noble woman, I hope that we shall do so without hesitation. [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN. I should like to claim the privilege of first seconding the nomination of Mrs. Boynton. She belongs to us. She is a member of Chickamauga Chapter, and has done most effective work for the organization, and has always been true and loyal to Tennessee. We hope every member of this body will vote for Mrs. Boynton for honorary vice-president general.

The nomination of Mrs. Boynton was further seconded by Georgia, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, New Mexico, Kansas, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, New Hampshire, Iowa, Ohio, Rhode Island, Michigan, Arizona, North Carolina, Pittsburgh Chapter, Missouri, Maryland, Texas, Maine, New Jersey and North Dakota.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Now, ladies, I am going to speak for a woman who started in this career with us. I am going to give the name first so you will know who I am talking about. It is Mrs. de Benneville Randolph Keim. I want to tell you what she did for us when we started. [Applause.] She was the first state regent, through Mrs. Harrison's work, to go to Connecticut and organize that State. What her work was, itself will show. For all those years Connecticut was the banner state. She did that work and she did it beautifully, and that wasn't all; she has never stopped working for this society, in all these fifteen years. And I want to say that in justice to an election that took place here years ago, and through our ignorance, blank votes were counted

against two members, she did not carry the vote. We have never made that right. Now, ladies, you can have a chance to make a wrong right. I do not say but what it was done through ignorance, but we did it just the same, and all these years I have carried it on my heart that injustice was done to one of the best workers we have ever had in this society. I therefore ask, ladies, that you vote for Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim as one of our honorary vice-presidents general.

Miss DESHA. I wish to second the motion; I know that every word is true, from personal knowledge.

Seconded by Maryland.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. Madam President General and ladies, I know that no one has ever appealed to the honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution in vain. I am sure of that. Mrs. Keim organized twenty-eight of those splendid chapters in Connecticut, which have been the foundation of a work which is a part of this society, east, west, north and south. She has lived in Pennsylvania and carried on the work there. For twelve years she has been on this Continental Hall committee, and on special committees, doing the work. I could go on indefinitely and tell you what she has done, but I know that you have heard too much already. I am going to leave it to your judgment.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say a word for Mrs. Keim, though she does not need it. I would like for these twenty-eight chapters to stand up and vote as one man for her; they certainly owe it to her. [Laughter and applause.] I have served with her on the board and in committees; she has had a hard time of it; but a more patriotic and better woman never existed.

Miss Mickley, state vice-regent of Pennsylvania, seconded the nomination, as well as the states of Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Maine, Delaware and the Tidioute Chapter of Pennsylvania.

Miss MILLER. I served on the board with her and know her worth.

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, it is fitting that the number of those who hold the high office of honorary vice-president general should be very limited, that we may have the privilege of electing to that high and honorable position in our society (a position which they shall hold as long as they live), women whose works for this society shall live, not only during their lives, but as long as the society shall live. It is, therefore, my privilege to place in nomination for this high and honorable office the name of one whom I think every Daughter of every state will gladly claim as her own. Through all the years of our society's existence she has given time, money, her heart, her soul, her strength, to every high and noble purpose of our order. I could not tell you of the innumerable deeds of faithful and loving service she has done for you. Her name is indelibly written on all your hearts and will forever be associated with this pride of our hearts, Memorial

Continental Hall! I am sure her name is now upon all your lips. I nominate Eleanor Holmes Lindsay. [Great applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Ladies, all you have to do, when you call Mrs. Lindsay's name before you, is to see it written on the architecture of Continental Hall. [Applause.] For years she was the head of that committee, and, I am sorry to say, she forgot her health in the hard work, but she did for you all the best she could do. Now, put her in that honorary position that she may appreciate it.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires the great honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Lindsay. Mrs. Wm. Cummings Story, of New York; Miss Mickley; Miss Lathrop, of New York City Chapter seconded this nomination. Also seconded by Georgia, Ohio, Arizona, Fin-castle Chapter, Delaware and Missouri.

Mrs. TODD. I just wish to say that as the state regent of Kentucky I speak for Kentucky when I say we are very proud of our national woman, Mrs. Lindsay, whom you all know and of whom I could say nothing which would add to the tributes already paid to her.

Seconded by Wisconsin, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland.

Mrs. MASURY. Massachusetts has given you this year her honorary vice-president general; Massachusetts has lost this year. All of you who knew her and knew what she was to Massachusetts will agree with me that we can have just this one word on this 19th of April to pay our tribute to our vice-president general who has gone before, and we know of no more worthy substitute for her place than Mrs. Lindsay. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General, knowing well of Mrs. Lindsay's splendid work for Continental Hall, Connecticut unanimously endorses her candidacy.

Mrs. TERRY. I wish to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Lindsay.

Seconded by Virginia, Vermont, Tennessee, Texas.

DOCTOR MCGEE. I second the nomination.

Colorado; Alabama; North Carolina; Miss Williams; Mrs. Jamieson; Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Virginia; Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Brooks; Mrs. Main; Mrs. Simpson; Mrs. Henry; Mrs. Swift; Miss Solomons; Mrs. Draper; Mrs. Lothrop; Mrs. S. V. White, of New York; Mrs. Angus Cameron; Mrs. Masury; Mrs. King; Mrs. John Miller Horton.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It calls for the utmost love of this society that the former state regent of California and vice-president general now, should come from the mourning of her state to second one of our nominations. We welcome Mrs. Swift and love her with all our hearts. [Applause.]

Mrs. Park, vice-president general from Georgia; Mrs. Terry, of New York; Kentucky; Mrs. Roome, of the District; Indiana; West Virginia, and Mrs. Seymour.

A MEMBER. If I were not afraid of being ruled out of order by the Chair I would like to make a seconding speech for Mrs. Lindsay.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (smiling). I appreciate your fears.

Mrs. Hasbrouck, of New York; Mrs. Roberts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Another nomination for honorary vice-president general is to be presented to you.

Mrs. CROSMAN, of New York. Madam President General, members of this house, I desire to put in nomination for this great distinction a woman who has done rare and enduring work. I nominate her at once in order that you may identify the work with the woman, Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, New York. [Applause.] Eleven years ago Mrs. White joined our organization and five days afterward she began to work, and she has been working ever since. She sits among us now, an active working chapter regent, although she is a great-grandmother in Israel and four generations rise to call her blessed. She has done national work, and therefore we think this national honor is due her. For over one hundred years the bones and dust of those martyrs of the prison ships lay forgotten; it remained for a Daughter of the American Revolution to inaugurate the movement for a monument to their honor. She has worked for it unceasingly all these years and has carried it to completion with an accumulated sum of over two hundred thousand dollars. All this she has done for your ancestors and for mine, for the ancestors of all who were represented in that terrible time. Therefore, we hope that this recognition will be given to her, when the crown of silver hairs adorn her and when she is still with us working for us. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Benedict of Massachusetts, and the state of Connecticut.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General and Daughters, Mrs. S. V. White is known to me for thirty years; we have worked in charitable ways for twenty-five years together. I was once the regent of her chapter, she is now the regent of mine. I need not tell you what she has done; her work speaks for itself. I second her nomination.

Also seconded by Minnesota.

Mrs. HAZEN, of New York. Madam President General, I regret that the resolutions carried will deny me the right to make a seconding speech endorsing Mrs. White with all my heart.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Madam President General, New York's state vice-regent desires to second the nomination of the banner regent of the banner state. [Applause.]

Also seconded by Mrs. Bell, of Minnesota; Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut; and by the state of Massachusetts.

Mrs. KING, of Georgia. *Madam President General, I would like to move that the nominations be closed.*

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

The question was taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let the Chair state two facts. You have many nominations for vice-presidents general and four nominations for honorary vice-presidents general. You can only elect ten of the active and but two of the honorary. Recall that in voting.

Now, what is the wish of the house? It is now ten minutes of one o'clock. A presidential engagement at the White House admits of no tardiness. What is your desire? Do you think it wiser to continue in session or to take a recess and return for the balloting? The Chair desires to state that it would be irregular to commence to call the roll and then stop in the middle of it. Perhaps under certain circumstances such a thing could be done; it *could* be done under the present circumstances, but it is not best. When the roll is started, it should be concluded. Undoubtedly, it would not be possible to distribute the ballots, commence the voting and finish, before the proper hour to call at the White House.

I would appoint as chairman of the tellers Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, if she will be good enough to serve; and Miss Solomons, of Washington, and Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, each of whom will take a seat on either side of the box, as it were, inspectors of the ballot box. I will then ask every state which has a nominee, to send the names of two tellers to the desk; two tellers in each state will be appointed, so there can be no possibility of partiality. The Chair, of course could not entertain such a thought, but some misunderstanding might arise. Now, every state which has a nominee send up two names for tellers.

Mrs. MASURY. Shall the state regent send them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent can consult with the chapter regents and delegates.

Miss BOWMAN. I desire to have information, whether it is necessary to have served as an active officer to be an honorary officer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not actually necessary; it is usual, but not necessary.

Mrs. CAMERON. *Madam President General, I move we adjourn until eight o'clock this evening.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have business on our program for later this afternoon.

Mrs. CAMERON. *Then I move we take a recess until we return from the White House.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a resolution to take a recess until we return from the White House. Is it seconded?

Mrs. MAIN. I do not quite understand. When we return from the White House do we proceed with the elections or go on with the program as set down?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Seriatim, was the understanding. Ladies, the question has been asked, when we return from the White House, will we proceed with the election or proceed with the business on the program? When the program was adopted it was with the understanding

that we proceed ad seriatim—that is to say, if there is business of this kind and of such an important nature, as an election, when we return we will proceed immediately with this business in hand. If that is the consensus of opinion of the house, and I hear no objection, I will so order. I hear no objection.

A MEMBER. Do I understand we do return here from the White House?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do return here from the White House. I am requested to name the hour. Believing it will be the better way to accomplish business, I suggest you name quarter of four as approximately as may be possible, after leaving the White House.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. Which end of the alphabet do we begin to vote?

A MEMBER. Last year we commenced at W.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Commence with A or the other end?

A MEMBER. Commence with A.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now wait a minute, ladies. I would like to know your real opinion. A resolution will have to be taken on that. Do you wish to commence with A?

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President General, *I move we begin at the bottom of the alphabet.*

Seconded.

Mrs. BRATTON, of South Carolina. *I move we begin in the middle.*

(Cries of "No!" No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a resolution before you to commence at the end of the alphabet. Does any one wish to amend that?

Mrs. STEVENS. *I move to amend, Madam President General, by beginning at A.* I know my alphabet forward, but not backward.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to commence at the end of the alphabet and it is amended to commence at the beginning.

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move that we begin with the first letter, and then proceed to the last letter, and take them alternately, back and forth.*

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment to the amendment. Is it seconded?

Mrs. ORTON. I second the amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the ladies will wait, I will describe the situation. You run the risk of losing your ballot if you do not know where to commence to vote. The resolution before you is to begin at the end of the alphabet. It has been amended to begin at the beginning of the alphabet; an amendment to the amendment has been offered to begin at the beginning, go to the end and alternate the letters. Is that withdrawn.

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is withdrawn. There has been an amendment to the motion to the effect that we commence at A. Is it seconded?

(Seconded by several members.)

The question was then taken on the amendment and the amendment was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The original resolution now is before you. All in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote was had the Chair said:] The original motion is lost. The resolution as amended is carried. We will begin at A in the alphabet, and return here at as near quarter of four as possible.

(Recess taken 1.05 o'clock p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

Congress called to order at 4.30 o'clock p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will be in order. You remember when we took a recess this morning it was to begin with the business of elections this afternoon. The chairman of the tellers, Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, has, for good and sufficient reasons, been unable to serve and I have asked Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, vice-president general of North Carolina, to serve in her place, and Mrs. Patterson has accepted. Have you ladies sent up the names of the tellers from the various states to the recording secretary? Those who have done so, very well; if not, please do so immediately, because we must proceed at once.

Mrs. ORTON. I want to know, Madam President General, if it is necessary, in voting for a candidate, to write the whole name out, or the initials, or simply write "Mrs." and then the last name?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is advisable to write the full name, but it is only *necessary* to write the last name, if there are not two persons of the same name.

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President General and members of the congress, I thank you for putting my name up there. If you consider it an honor, I do, and I thank you, but I wish to withdraw it; I want the name marked off, because I am very active and I am going to do a lot of work for Continental Hall and other things. Do not retire me now. Give every vote you would give to me to Mrs. Lindsay. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam President General and members of the congress, the name of Mrs. John N. Carey, of Indiana, is withdrawn from the nominations for vice-president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the two announcements. Mrs. S. V. White withdraws her name for honorary vice-president general and Mrs. Fowler, who was the nominator, withdraws the name of Mrs. Carey, of Indiana. Those two names are withdrawn and I

would request that they be erased from the board so that no mistakes may occur.

Mrs. BENEDICT, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, I notice on the ballot no vacancy for the honorary vice-presidents general. Must we have another ballot for that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There will be ballots distributed for the ten vice-presidents general and a certain number of ballots in the house for honorary vice-presidents general, which will be distributed. If there are not enough, let the tellers know and they will provide you with more. Have the tellers' names been sent up to the platform? All that are not sent within five minutes will be ruled out, as the record for tellers will be closed; and during that five minutes the official reader will make some announcements.

(Announcements made by official reader.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The five minutes are up. Have all the tellers reported? The chairman of the tellers will please come forward and Mrs. Estey and Miss Solomons, who are to inspect the ballot box, will please be here.

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed by the president general to ask if every voter is provided with a ballot for the honorary vice-presidents general?

(Cries of "No! No!")

OFFICIAL READER. The recording secretary has been requested to provide them to the pages to be distributed in the house. The president general wishes you to see that all non-voters leave this floor; none but accredited voters can remain on the floor during this voting; all non-voters will please leave the floor. The president general also requests that every state regent shall look over her delegation and see that there are no non-voters in it.

I have been instructed by the president general to read the names of the ladies who have been appointed tellers:

Wyoming: Mrs. F. Bond. Georgia: Miss Benning, Miss Shuler. Massachusetts: Miss Eva E. Laurens, Miss Marion Brazier. New York: Miss Skeel, Mrs. John F. Crosby. Kentucky: Miss B. A. Poindexter, Miss Ama Yerkes Van Meter. New Jersey: Mrs. Herbert Turrell, Mrs. Joseph Thompson. Michigan: Mrs. L. F. Andrews, Mrs. Oswald. Texas: Mrs. Huling P. Robertson, Mrs. Ed. F. Harris. Connecticut: Mrs. S. A. Willis, Mrs. John O. Enders. Rhode Island: Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Pinniger. Virginia: Mrs. C. E. Brown, Miss Friedley. Washington state: Mrs. Adna Anderson, Miss Mary Phelps. Indiana: Miss Landers, Miss Bragdon. Iowa: Mrs. Huestis, Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. MUNN, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, will you please state whether we have to put the whole ten names on the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You need not vote for any one; you may vote

for ten, or for one, or none at all. The only thing which will invalidate your ballot will be to put more than ten names upon it.

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed by the president general to state that in filling out your ballots you may put one name or ten names on, but no more than ten. If you put on eleven names you invalidate your ballot. The same is true of the honorary vice-presidents general. Put one name on if you choose; two if you choose, but no more than two; no more than ten for vice-presidents general; no more than two for honorary vice-presidents general, or as few as you see fit.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President General, there seems to be some doubt in this part of the house as to whether if opposite the names you put the initials of the state, as written on that paper, that invalidates your ballot.

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would not consider that it invalidated the ballot, but I do not consider it at all necessary.

OFFICIAL READER. The president general says that while it may be well to put the initials of the candidate it is not necessary; the last name alone of the candidate would be all that is necessary.

Mrs. THOM. Is there any particular way, Madam President General, in which the ballot should be folded, once, twice, or three times?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is nothing necessarily technically illegal in the folding of the ballot, but it is more convenient to fold it but once in order that it may more easily enter the aperture in the ballot box. Do not fold your ballot for honorary vice-presidents general within the ballot for active vice-presidents general; fold your two ballots separately, come to the box, they will be stamped and deposited separately, though at the same time. Do you understand? You come with your ballots, but not folded together; each will be stamped and each will be dropped in the box. Any further requests for information?

Mrs. ORTON. Is it lawful to place the names of persons on the ballot if not on the nominating board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, there is, so far as the Chair knows, nothing illegal in such a procedure, but very unusual, and in this instance she will consider it highly improper. Every one had a right to nominate whom they pleased here this morning under the constitutional requirements and when the nominations ceased, they should cease.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the president general to state that in voting you will advance by your states, as called, pass up this side of the platform and on around and back into the house either way, as you find most convenient, but not to return by the center aisle.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks unanimous consent of the house that the tellers may deposit their ballots first, for the reason that they may then dine when they see fit and return refreshed for the

evening session of counting the votes, which they will have to do privately while we are indulging in a great big patriotic celebration. If I hear no disapproval or no objection, the tellers will come forward and deposit their ballots first, next to that the members of the National Board will be called, then the vice-presidents general (who are also, of course, members of the National Board), and then the states.

There is a request that these names be read.

(The official reader thereupon read the list of the members on the board.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair now declares that the voting will commence. The inspectors are present at the ballot box; you will now begin to deposit the ballots. Let there be no delay; the tellers will come forward, deposit their ballots and retire as rapidly as possible.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, I am instructed to state that there is a regent in the house who is obliged to leave, who wishes to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, this lady has requested consent to deposit her ballot. The Chair asks the unanimous consent of the house, or rather, asks if it will give it. If there is no objection the Chair will so permit; if there is objection, of course, it will not be permitted. If there is no objection, the regent who is now obliged to leave may now deposit her ballot. I hear no objection; she may come forward and deposit her ballot, if she will come immediately.

(Voting then proceeded by states, commencing at 5.03 p. m.)

The official reader announced that the report of the Jamestown committee will be presented to-morrow (Friday) morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One of our inspectors is obliged to leave. Mrs. Servoss, of Mexico, is invited to take the place of Miss Solomons. After this roll call is finished there will be no business transacted. To-night we are to have a patriotic celebration. I hope as many of you as possible will return this evening. I now ask consent to deposit my vote.

(At 6.05 p. m. the president general voted and then departed, Mrs. Bedle being asked to take the chair.)

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed by the president general to read a document here submitted by the treasurer general, as follows:

As the management of its treasury involves the success or failure of any society's work, it has seemed to me that some points not touched upon in my report should be brought at this time to your consideration.

Article V, section 3, of the constitution states that "only members who have paid *their* dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation" in the congress. Also, Article XI, section 5, of the by-laws states that the delegates to the congress must be elected "on or *before* February 1" preceding the congress. Is it your judgment that a member whose dues are not received by the treasurer general until after February 1st can be legally elected representative of her chapter?

Article V, section 1, of the constitution vests "all legislative and judicial power" in the Continental Congress. Yet the credential committee voted to admit as delegates to this congress some members whose dues were not received until after February 1. Was not this an exercise of "legislative and judicial power?"

Article VIII of the constitution states that the payment of \$25 at one time shall exempt the member from further dues. The local chapters may retain one-half of this membership. Also, the chapters may provide in their by-laws for additional chapter dues for their own use. These provisions have for years been a source of difficulty and the question frequently arises, "Can a chapter collect chapter dues from a life member?" It is my *opinion* that the constitution did not contemplate such payment, but the clause about the additional chapter dues leaves the exact intention uncertain. I would therefore like to have the congress explain its interpretation of this matter.

Another point for consideration. Article VI of the by-laws gives to the treasurer general the charge of all your funds under bond. She alone is then directed to deposit these funds and to draw upon them by check when so directed by the congress or by the Board of Management, and all bills except such as the board shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned by the chairman of the finance committee. Is it, in your judgment, a good business principle to have any of your funds placed under the control of officers or committees not bonded? Is any such disposition of any fund a legal one? A decision of the congress on this matter would be of great value.

Last year in your enthusiasm for the building of your Continental Hall, you resolved that the Continental Hall committee should have charge of the work and should "pay bills." But you forgot that a resolution is not an amendment to the by-laws and that only the treasurer general can draw a check on your deposits which will be honored by the banks. I think that you *meant* to resolve that the Continental Hall committee should have power to decide what expenditure should be made for your hall, and that it should report its decisions to the National Board of Management which might then, if it approved, direct the treasurer general to pay the bills. But you did not do this. I hope you will this year pass a resolution which will remedy this omission, and thus make it possible to have a public record of all transactions which concern your funds. At present, all your money is in the hands of a bonded officer who makes a monthly and annual report and whose minutest expenditures are carefully scrutinized by an expert accountant. I would like to have the opinion of the congress on this matter recorded.

Article VI of the by-laws requires the treasurer general to submit all proposed expenditures to the finance committee, and all actual expenditures to the auditing committee. It would seem, therefore, that these committees which safeguard your funds should be composed of

ladies who are members of the National Board of Management and most of them resident in this city. Otherwise they have no means of knowing whether the expenditures are proper or not proper for they have no monthly minutes on the state of the funds, and any examination of the treasurer's work, made without such knowledge must be merely perfunctory. Also, if the finance committee be not easily accessible, the work of your officers must often stop because the bills are not paid, for no debt may be incurred, under Article VIII, section 6, of the constitution. Is it, in your judgment a good business proposition that committees intended to safeguard your interest and to watch for errors of the treasurer general, should be composed of persons necessarily outside the knowledge which would enable them to serve you efficiently? You ought to be more concerned about this than I am.

M. E. S. DAVIS,

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Miss DESHA. *I move that they be referred to the committee on recommendations of national officers.*

The motion not seconded, and the question not taken.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. *I move that upon the conclusion of the roll call for voting, this house take a recess for business until ten o'clock to-morrow, Friday, morning.*

Seconded by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Cameron.

At 7.45 p. m. the ballot box was sealed, the voting having been completed.

EVENING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 8.30 o'clock p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This meeting will come to order, not for business to-night, but for a patriotic celebration. The 19th of April is the anniversary of the day upon which the first battle was fought for American freedom. We could not permit this night to pass without hoping that our friends of the public would join with us, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in celebrating the inspiring spirit of patriotism; and as is always right, we will first ask the blessing of heaven upon our efforts.

The Rev. Dr. Steele, vicar of Old Trinity, New York city, and the chaplain of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will offer prayer.

Rev. Dr. Steele, of New York city, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; lead us not into temptation, but deliver

us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever, Amen.

Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings, with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy name, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, Who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon the earth; most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant the president of the United States and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will, and walk in Thy way. Endue them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors for the best and surest foundation, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

O merciful God, and heavenly Father, Who hast taught us in Thy Holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men; look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of Thy servants, our brethren in California, for whom our prayers are offered. In Thy wisdom Thou hast seen fit to visit them with trouble and to bring distress upon them. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy; endue their souls with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to Thy blessed will; comfort them with a sense of Thy goodness; lift up Thy countenance upon them and give them peace; through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

O Almighty Lord, King of kings, and God of all nations, bless, we beseech Thee, this National society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Pour out of Thy spirit upon this organization. May its members be inspired in all their work by the Holy Ghost, and may their hearts be filled with love for Thee and all mankind. Let all their work be done in love and charity; keep them ever faithful and loyal to the principles of true patriotism which were established by our forefathers. Let them and their work be a blessing to our country. All this we ask in the name of Thy Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, Amen.

The grace of our Lord, Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore, Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general desires to make the following statement: You may be somewhat surprised at the empty chairs in the main auditorium, but the women of the society have been exercising that sacred privilege which only comes to them in such environment, and which they so often envy men! They have been casting the ballot—and casting it with assiduity, energy and constancy, so that they were detained here until a quarter of eight o'clock this evening. We were at the White House during the afternoon, and were there longer than we anticipated, not only because we so thoroughly enjoyed the charming reception given us by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, but because thirteen hundred and odd Daughters were there to be shaken by the hand. I am delighted that we have such an enormous attendance at this congress, so far as I know, the largest number of visiting Daughters in addition to the delegates ever registered in the city of Washington. [Applause.] That detained members of the congress. When we returned from the White House it was necessary, as I said, for us to exercise the prerogative of the ballot, which continued the session of congress until such an hour that some of the delegates have been unable to return up to the present time. They will come in during the evening. I desire now to give this notice, according to a resolution passed this afternoon when the roll was called and finished, for the casting of the ballots, that no business will be transacted this evening, as this is a "Patriotic Celebration." I should feel derelict to my duty as a Daughter of the American Revolution and as your president general if I allowed the terrible calamity which is growing greater and greater as the newspapers bring to us the record of the California desolation, if I permitted this night to pass without the following notice: I shall bring before this congress to-morrow morning, when fully assembled for business, a suggestion that a resolution come from the floor not only of sympathy, which was passed yesterday, but of tangible and real aid. [Applause.] We have received generously. Yesterday afternoon over \$32,000 in money and pledges was handed to us for this Hall. [Applause.] Freely we have received, freely do I feel we should give, and I shall ask this congress assembled to-morrow morning to vote such a sum as in its munificence it may think proper, to hand to the vice president general and state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for California, to aid in alleviating the misery of that stricken community. [Applause.] And as the greatest bond, next to that which religion could give to us under such circumstances is our flag, I now call upon the youthful citizens of this place to salute the flag. State of California, while the flag waves over you, our tender love and compassion will be yours! [Applause.] The Children of the American Revolution will give the salute to the American flag.

The ceremony of saluting the flag was then performed by the Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I cannot allow this sturdy little American citizen [tenderly clasping both his hands in her own] to leave this platform without telling him that we confide all our future interests to him and those like him, knowing they will protect our real interests with justice and in liberty, realizing that in the hands of American boys and American girls the flag of the country is safe. [Applause.]

I cannot permit this moment to pass without presenting to you the founder of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General and dear friends, I thank you in behalf of my dear Society of the Children of the American Revolution for the welcome and the eloquent words, the patriotic, ringing words they can never forget, that you have uttered to them to-night. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am now going to have one of the greatest pleasures of my existence. Although you know me as from New York, and I hope claim me as from the whole country, I am a native of a little town up in Maryland. [Applause.] Though a small town, it is famed for many things, and perhaps most famous because in its county was born, and in its borders lies buried, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." We have with us to-night, at my request, Mr. George Edward Smith, mayor of Frederick, Maryland, who will sing for you the immortal anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." [Applause.]

Mayor Smith, of Frederick, Maryland, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" (great applause), the congress joining in the chorus.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Having had our chaplain from New York, and our mayor from Maryland, and this morning the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Massachusetts, the real apostle of liberty this day, I now have the great pleasure of presenting to you the concentrated patriotism of the country. For when we come to the nation's capital, we expect to find there all our virtues—spread, perhaps, a little thin over all the nation, grown thick and tangible here at the nation's head; and while patriotism may be sparkling, undefined, iridescent crystals elsewhere, it glows in one great electric flag [pointing to the electric flag behind the platform] where the commissioner of Washington is. I have profound pleasure, and feel that the Daughters here are honored in welcoming, as I am honored in presenting to you, Commissioner Macfarland of the District of Columbia. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND.

Madam President General, may I be permitted first of all to say what pleasure it gives not only me but all the people of the national capital to have you sitting in that chair? [Applause.] We do not admit for a moment that you belong to New York or Maryland, even though

Maryland be a suburb of the District of Columbia. [Applause and laughter.] We claim you for the national capital, and we are proud that we can claim you, through your kinsfolk, through your interests here, so that we may claim that Washington has the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. And I offer you now, at the very first opportunity I have had, the congratulation of the people of the national capital, and I congratulate still more the society which has honored you by placing you at its head. [Applause.]

Your address brought vividly to my mind the prayer which I saw accredited last fall to the Chaplain of the Reform Legislature of Pennsylvania, just at the opening of its session, when it had met for the purpose of enacting reform legislation. As reported by the Associated Press, which is always correct, [Laughter] he said, "I thank Thee, O Lord, for the superb brotherly (I should say sisterly), manly, and magnanimous address, of the honored speaker of this house, which has kindled the fires of patriotism in our hearts."

That was all of it that I could apply to the present occasion. But I must go on and read the rest of what he said:

"And now, O Lord, help these men, for they are all reformers, to get down to work; for the man who refuses to endorse the acts of reform will be consigned to political oblivion next November. May these reformers be blessed, and may every man who stands by reform be returned to the legislature."

That, if not the most eloquent prayer that was ever addressed to a Boston audience, was certainly the most eloquent prayer that was ever addressed to the Pennsylvania legislature.

Madam President General, your introductory address has rekindled the fires of patriotism in my heart. On this, the anniversary of the beginning of the Revolution, before the Declaration of Independence, before the Confederation, before the Constitution, before this national capital was dreamed of, the anniversary of the beginning of that great conflict in the cause of constitutional freedom which is now acknowledged by our friends of Great Britain to have served their cause as greatly as it served ours, and to have been a blessing to the whole world, it is befitting that we here commemorate the deeds of those who made this day famous. Those few embattled farmers, who fired the shot heard round the world, with their narrow outlook, out of their limited lives, but with their great spirits and their far-seeing spiritual visions, have conferred upon this world a blessing beyond the estimation of any man.

I felt great trepidation in coming before this audience when I remembered that every member of the society is an orator. [Applause and laughter.] When I remembered that every one of them has been delighting the society at one time or another, with her oratory, I felt that timidity which I have felt on few occasions. One of the prior occa-

sions was when I had the honor of addressing the society several years ago. But ever since then I have felt that I had an affection for the society, which ought to be able to overcome any natural feeling of timidity. And yet I rise to-night with just the same need of your indulgence as on the former occasion. I nerve myself to it. You know the story of the girl who was asked what she would do if a man should offer to kiss her, and she said, "I should meet the emergency face to face." And it is just in that spirit that I come before you to-night. [Laughter.] Yet, as I said, I fell in love with the society, at first sight. I do not need to have any of its oratory, I do not need to have any of its revolution. To see it was enough to make me love it. We had here in the window of one of our ice cream shops, summer before last, four lines of verse which ran like this:

He bought ice cream for his darling,
And she ate and ate and ate,
Till at last her heart she gave him,
To make room for another plate.

[Laughter.]

But I needed no inducement to give my heart to this society, and it afforded me the very greatest pleasure to receive your invitation, and to come even with fear and trembling before you to-night.

I suppose that the thoughts of every one of us are far away even from this patriotic celebration to-night. I suppose that our thoughts are on the other side of this continent, for we are in the shadow of the greatest calamity that has ever come upon any portion of our people. It has shadowed even this perfect Washington day. Even the sunshine has been broken by the horror of that tragedy, and I am sure that every one of us feels, to the very depths of our soul, the sympathy which you have already expressed in resolution, and which you are going to express to-morrow, according to the admirable suggestion of your president general, in a tangible form. The people of the National Capital share this feeling, and are preparing to exhibit it in a similar manner. Yet, this adversity has its sweet uses, for it binds our hearts together as prosperity can never do. That sympathy which feels the dint of pity is the chief cause of that solidarity which we all desire for our country. To-night the whole country is united, and united by its best and highest feelings, as it was not united night before last. Sentiment does rule this practical world, and this is why your organization, national in character, and rooted in the memories common to all our people, has done its chief service by bringing the people into greater harmony. Critics who ask flippantly, "What is all this worth? Why this waste of time and of money for mere sentiment?" may well be answered that it is worth all it has cost, simply to bring together in these national congresses representatives of all the states in sisterly unity, and to know, is to understand, and to understand is to make and

keep peace and to promote common ends. But there are many specific things which your organization has nobly done, and there are other things that it might do. One of those other things I want to bring specially before your minds to-night. I have a right to speak as the representative of the National Capital, and to bespeak for it from you a special interest and a special care, that it, the child of the Revolution, may be taken to the heart of the Daughters of the American Revolution as never before, to make George Washington's last work on earth complete by carrying out fully his plans for this place, to make it all glorious without, in building and parks and memorials and boulevards, and to make it all glorious within with the highest spiritual life expressed in the best laws, customs and institutions. This is the task at which we Washingtonians have been laboring for years, and since our centennial celebration in 1900, we have had the new interest and support of intelligent Americans all over the country, in all projects for making this capital a model to the world. They have realized as never before that it is their capital, the capital not only of those who live here, not only of those who live near here, but of every American citizen under the American flag; your capital, for which the whole people are as responsible as the people who live here the year round, and in whose upbuilding and development all should share with equal interest. These intelligent Americans all over the country feel, as they testify in many ways, that the burden of the labor and expense of national capital-making should be borne not only by the 300,000 people here, but the ninety millions outside. [Applause.] Many of them innocently believe that the national government now bears the whole expense, and think that it ought to do so. Others who know of the half and half division of the expense between the United States and the District, believe that that arrangement, made in the act of 1878, called by the supreme court of the United States the Constitution of the District of Columbia, although it is far better than the previous arrangement under which the District taxpayers paid the whole cost, must necessarily give way in the future if Senator Hoar's proposition that after the District tax-payers have paid reasonable taxes, the national government should pay the rest of the expense of adequate maintenance and development, whether the proportion be one-half, two-thirds or three-fourths. [Applause.]

It may not be known to all of you, it is not known even to all of the citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, that the national government for 78 years did practically nothing to carry out George Washington's plans for the city which bears his name, or to contribute to the maintenance of the municipal services requisite not only for the tax-payers, but for the government itself. It is a strange history. George Washington, who was in a peculiar sense, the father of the nation, personally selected this place, personally procured from the nineteen original proprietors one half of the land of the city of

Washington, procured it of course for nothing, for the national government had nothing with which to pay. Just below us here was the cottage of old Davy Burns, the hard-headed, close-fisted, successful old Scotchman who owned all of the land that is now the fashionable north-west, and who was the last to surrender to George Washington, and whose daughter afterward married John T. Van Ness, then a representative in congress from New York, the builder of the Van Ness mansion just below us, and afterward mayor of the city of Washington. One day when George Washington was pleading with Davy Burns, as he had pleaded several times before, to come into the arrangement and give his land, Davy said to him, "Go way, go way, wha wad ye hae been if ye hadna married the widow Custis?" But finally he gave in, as they all gave in, and they gave in their land. You see it was the national government that was the beggar then, although men in the national government who did not know the history or the facts have sometimes spoken of the people of the District of Columbia as mendicants. But out of that land that was given to George Washington, together with the money loaned by Virginia and Maryland, loaned on the credit of the District of Columbia, the president's house, as it was called, the old capitol and the buildings that were required for the use of the national government were built. So the national government came here without a dollar, and procured from the original proprietors the very means of living. Then, when Washington, with his far-seeing genius and with the aid of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and the engineers L'Enfant and Ellicott, who simply carried out his ideas, had recorded this plan of the Federal city, as he called it, it was his prediction in that day, when many other statesmen doubted whether this poor, weak young nation would hold together and survive, it was his prediction that it would live, that it would grow, that it would become one of the mighty nations and great powers of the earth. Then, when he had done his work in planning, but before he could do anything toward carrying it out, he died untimely, as it seems to us, and with his death ended all effort to make this, at any early period, the great capital which he had desired, and it lay here for decade after decade, while wits, foreign and domestic, jested at his expense over his magnificent plans, and the city of magnificent distances. The few people who lived here were compelled to bear the whole burden of national capital-making and national capital maintenance. It was not only because at first the national government was too poor to do anything for the national capital, but because for many years it was not certain that the national capital would remain here. The agitation for its removal continued from decade to decade, and even when the national government was called to account, and it was insisted that it should take from the shoulders of the people living here the burden which they were not able to bear, it was put off and put off and put off, because many of them thought

that the capital was to go westward over the Alleghenies and beyond the Mississippi, to go to the heart of the nation. And if it had not been for the development of the telegraph and the railroad, bringing the whole country into close and quick communication, that change might have been made. But the civil war came, and Washington became the symbol of sovereignty. It was the home of the government, it was the home of the flag, it stood to both sides and to the whole world as the great prize of the war. And if it had ever been taken and kept for any length of time, the war might have been, yes, I believe would have been, decided by the fact. But after that great stream of precious blood, and after that great stream of golden treasure had been poured forth over the maintenance of this place as the capital of this country, it was impossible for anybody to remove it. [Applause.] And so it was cemented here by blood and treasure, and then began the serious thought on the part of the National Government under the leadership of President Grant, who like hundreds of thousands of others had discovered the national capital in the midst of the agony of that great conflict, to do something like justice on the part of the National Government toward the national capital; and while the steps were slow, and the progress was uncertain, and for years the people still had to stagger under that burden, at last, in 1878, the new and permanent government of the District was established, congress still as its legislature, the commissioners as its executive, the expense to be divided half and half between the National Government and the tax-payers, and the suffrage heretofore exercised to be abolished, except in conventions like this. [Laughter.] From that day to this, progress has marched with steady step, and as you walk through these streets, as you look out from this building across the parks and through the beautiful vista, practically all that you see around you has come into being in this short time. And within these recent years has come that new and lively interest on the part of the whole people which promises to carry out fully the will of Washington, the plan of Washington, for the physical and spiritual development of the national capital. It is to a share of that great undertaking, so congenial to the spirit of this organization, that I invite the Daughters of the American Revolution to-night. It is not that you have not already done much for the national capital. The building of this structure and many other things which you have contributed as a society or as individuals in the service of this capital, are gladly acknowledged. But it is that you may take a more conspicuous and influential part in this great task, for I am sure that if the power which is stored up in this mighty organization, with its wonderful life, its wonderful soul, its quick and present patriotism, should be turned more fully in this direction, that we should not have to wait for decades for all that we desire to see here, but that it would come quickly and within a few years. [Applause.]

The national capital is worthy of your thought and of your interest. It appeals to you greatly and naturally, or you would not have made it your headquarters. It appeals to you, as to every member of the company of the faithful hearts who carry forward the traditions of our patriotism, for it has been the home of our National Government for more than a hundred years. Every President except Washington has done his work in that White House. Every congress since the fifth has done its work at the capitol, and there the supreme court of the United States, since the days of Chief Justice Marshall, has made its august decisions in the greatest tribunal in the world. And all the course of our history is recorded here in great names, in great memories, in great traditions, so that as you walk these streets you are attended by the spirits of the mighty dead, and by the memories of their mighty deeds. And when you stand in the Washington Monument, looking out from its windows, north, south, east and west, and taking in all the significance of the view that you may have from there, you will get as nowhere else, I believe, in this country, the thought of George Washington, whose spirit is embodied and incarnated in this great Republic. Therefore, as the representative of the national capital, on this night of this patriotic celebration, which brings to us the beginning of the Revolution, I speak to you of that which was the real end of the Revolution, who carried the Revolution to success, who made the Constitution of the United States and the more perfect Union, and who set here, in the plan of the Federal city, his sign and signet to his promise and prediction of the future greatness of the Republic. I ask in the name of George Washington, as well as in the name of the city of Washington, your interest, your steady, intelligent and faithful interest in the upbuilding, in the beautification, in the development of your National Capital. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mr. Commissioner, I wish to thank you, first, for your personal and official welcome to me as president general. I am deeply touched by it. I desire then to thank you in the name of every Daughter of the American Revolution, representing every state in this country, and some of our sister republics, for your welcome here, and I would assure you that although you may think that various causes have led up to the permanency of this capital, in its establishment here, it is *really* the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution have decided upon it as their center and the building of their hall within its boundaries, which undoubtedly insures that this shall be forever the national capital! [Applause.] And inasmuch as we can no longer have here, in his corporeal presence, that presiding genius of all American liberty, George Washington, to you, his fitting follower, we bring full meed of our tribute of appreciation and gratification that Washington has such a commissioner. [Applause.]

It would ill-befit this society, no matter what our debt of gratitude to our commissioner were, to forget that more intimate debt to the

chairman of our advisory committee of this Continental Hall. I therefore take great pleasure in presenting Mr. Bernard R. Green to the Daughters here to-night. [Applause.]

Mr. GREEN. Madam President General, I tremble. [Laughter.] Perhaps you cannot see it, perhaps the earthquake produced thereby is not sufficiently powerful to be felt throughout the audience. I did not come here to be presented, nor did I suspect that this ceremony was to take place. I am merely the chairman of a committee of men. I have come to pay my respects to the society and the president general, for a few minutes, and am obliged to go away. I am sorry to say this. I did not come to meet you, face to face, as our honored commissioner did. I would not have dared to do so, especially as Mrs. Green is in town. [Laughter.] Last year the former president general, on this very platform, displayed and presented the advisory committee to the society, very kindly and very politely. It was last year that our work had been nearly completed; not because we may not be able to assist, as we hope we shall, the present administration in continuing the building to completion, but because in the erection of a building the principal work consists in planning it, so that you may decide what is to be done in every detail before you begin the laying of the foundation. We all understand that the life of any undertaking depends upon a good foundation and when that is done, when the plan is completed, and you know what you are going to build, the rest of it is easy. The work of completing this building is going to be nothing at all, except the raising of a little money for it, and as fast as you furnish the money, the building will go up. There is no planning to be done, nothing to be guessed at, and no risks whatever to be taken. The building will go on to completion just as fast as the little more money required is obtained for it. It is going on smoothly now, but only at the rate that the money comes in.

It has been a very pleasant duty, for the committee for whom I am speaking, to have been able to serve two masters. It is generally agreed that that cannot be done, or that it is, at least, difficult; but we have succeeded in serving two masters, because we have taken them in succession. There is no difficulty about that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not know whether I am "mammon" or not!—but I am very glad to be served by such a chairman of such a committee. I desire to say that while Mr. Green minimizes his service, I could not have supported the heavy responsibility of going on with this building, without his constant advice and most capable assistance, and without that of the entire advisory committee. And I also wish him to know that I deplore that light and flippant manner with which he speaks of "just raising a little more money;" it is not quite so easy as he seems to think it is!

Now, as is the due tribute to all victors (and all you gentlemen here to-night are surely victors over feminine hearts) we bring music to

lay at your shrine; and I am going to present to you Mr. Wrightson, the president of the college of music of Washington, who will tell you of the remarkable production to be given here to-night, though he could not tell you of our appreciation of it. [Applause.]

Mr. WRIGHTSON. The Washington concert choir, a new organization, will sing two numbers "A Red, Red Rose," and "Love Strings." Had we known, at the time we were asked to assist this concert, that it was to be an entirely patriotic affair, we should have prepared patriotic songs, but we give you the best we have. [Applause.]

The songs were then rendered by the Washington concert choir, each being heartily encored.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is very hard for a simple human voice to make itself heard after these mellifluous sounds; but we do thank each one of you collectively and individually, and Mr. Wrightson especially, for giving us all untold pleasure; and I know that the audience desires to thank the chairman of the music committee, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. [Applause.]

The chairman of our entertainment committee, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York, is here. She has brought with her one of the choicest jewels of this country, who will now radiate before you, and whose every facet will be a line of poesy. I bring before you Mr. Will Carleton. I need say no more. [Applause.]

Mr. CARLETON. Madam President General and ladies, I have been in a great many situations in this country and in this world, but this is the first time I ever was brought before so fine an audience and expected to radiate. [Laughter.] I do not know exactly what the exercise is, but whatever it is, I am willing to try. I have kind of grown up with Fort Greene Chapter over in Brooklyn, and have been, in a manner, almost adopted, perhaps, as a son of the regiment, and I have got in the habit of doing just about what that chapter tells me to do, whether I can do it or not. It is always a pleasure to do anything for these ladies, because I feel that in trying to serve and help them I am also helping the country, that I am helping this great Nation of ours.

When Mrs. Terry told me she wanted me to give a poem here, or an attempted poem, I said, "I will do the best I can." And when she said that it was to be about a battle, I said, "I have written battle poems so long that I am almost tired of it, and I don't know whether I can manage it or not, but I will try." She said that the Battle of Lexington had to be fought over again here this evening, and so I went at it. I was over at Boston the other day, and so I went out to Lexington, and I saw the old town again, and I saw the old road again, the one that leads up to Concord, and I paced over that same old path where the battle took place, and as a result of it I have written the following, which perhaps may be entitled "The Long Ambush."

THE LONG AMBUSH.

I.

A hundred and thirty years and one
 Have passed since the startling deeds were done
 That 'mid this cluster of splendors bright
 We celebrate to the world to-night.
 Perhaps it were not amiss to say
 How Lexington looked were we there to-day;
 A busy village, with streets that smile

The blessings of peace to passers-by,
 Which holds a welcoming hand the while
 To friends or strangers that linger nigh;
 Where'er the traveler's home may stand,

In the world's great east, in the world's great west,
 This famous shrine of a famous land

Will offer its best for its brother's best.
 Its chariots many a league environ,

Drawn swift by strands of electric flame,
 And caravans, with camels of iron,

Thread rich oases of glory and fame.
 Its treasure-house of the days of old,

Has relics that glitter as cannot gold;
 And off to the west there stretches a road

The world loves well for its star-lit gleam:
 Whence Emerson into the future strode—

Where Hawthorne dreamed, that the world might dream.
 Not far away are a city's spires,

That glitter the half of a million o'er:
 And clattering keyboard and whispering wires

Can speak to millions and millions more.
 'Tis thus from along a sun-lit way,

We walk through Lexington streets to-day.

II.

Let twentieth-century splendors fade,

Trim mansions shrink to a grass-clad field:
 By history's deft enlightening aid,

A Puritan village stands revealed,
 As busy as bees 'twixt flowers and hives,
 These men of hardy and simple lives,
 Who brought, o'er the ocean's tossing flood,
 Clean Poverty rich with honest blood;
 Who claimed the freedom to love and live,
 For the best God gave them and meant to give.

There were men that loved American earth,
Because 'twas the land that gave them birth,
There were men who had fought in forest and town,
To brighten the gems of England's crown;
Some women that graced the homes that day,
Wore dresses they wove in their own rude way;
Their hands had kneaded the home-wrought bread,
Their feet had trodden the forests through,
And eyes that could love and mercy shed,
Knew rifles by sight, and could aim them true.
They might not weave with the looms of thought,
Or through the forests of fancy stray,
Or hit the targets by fancy wrought,
As well as their daughters can do to-day,
But still they were women, we must aver,
That Spartan women rose not above:
We love them even because they were
The mothers of women we know and love.

III.

There is hurry and dread on the village street;
For a voice last night this truth made known,
"There are men from the shore we soon must meet,
And learn if our own is still our own!"
And such was the morning at Lexington,
Years past a hundred and thirty and one.

IV.

Come back to the night of this splendor-feast:
Two friends are bowing, with love confessed,
And one is the Empire of the East,
And one the Republic that rules the West.
Not only through ocean and ether fly
The words of friendship that bind our lands:
They spring with the flash of the friendly eye—
They spoke in thrills of the clinging hands.
'Mid all the doings of friends and foes,
It has ever been deemed, since days of yore,
There cannot be better friends than those
Who after they've fought, make friends once more
In every war, be it short or long—
Each side was right, and each side was wrong:
The question for gods and men to know,
Was which had the most of right to show.

V.

Now back once more to the creaking gate
 Of the eighteenth century's war-drenched lanes!—
 There coursed swift rivers of scorn and hate,
 In blood that had sprung from kindred veins.
 Two poisoned words, as the records run,
 Scowled at each other across the sea:
 And one was "rebel," and "tyrant" one,
 And both were as true as a word could be.
 There was venom gathering more and more
 'Twixt friends that were friends from times of yore;
 There were prayers uplifted—too late, alas!
 That the giant chalice of blood might pass;
 But all was gulfed in the flood of ire
 That rose like a flame of volcanic fire,
 As part of that blight to kings' repose,
 That marked the eighteenth century's close.

VI.

Again and again in prose and rhyme
 That battle is fought for you and me:
 Wherever the heart of man beats time
 To the forward march of the resolute free.
 Again and again by old and young,
 That all-day conflict is read and sung;
 Of the men—two less than a double-score—
 Who stood in front of the rude church-door,
 Waiting, with anxious hearts to see
 If peace had perished, and war must be;
 The resolute, red-clad men that come
 And dealt black death in their muskets' flame;
 The running pursuit o'er valley and ridge,
 The fateful shots at the Concord bridge,
 Heard, not round this small planet alone,
 But also on the eternal throne;
 The British bonfire on Concord green,
 Whose flames by all of the world were seen;
 The long retreat of the scarlet ranks,
 Pursued by the patriots' leaden thanks;
 The trees and the walls past which they came,
 Each one a fortress of deadly flame;
 The patriots lining the bloody way,
 Each his own general on that day;
 The "Yankee Doodle" played loud at noon,
 The Dead March following all too soon;

The corpses that clung to the blood-mired road,
O'er which their fugitive brothers strode;
The duel of two with bated breath,
By the well whence ripples of life they drew,
And prophesied each the other's death,
Each taking care that his words came true;—
March fast, O men with the coats of red!
In hands of pity you leave your dead;
March fast! not yet have you drunk your fill:
You are on your way to Bunker Hill;
To Monmouth's sweltering Sabbath-fight;
To Saratoga's drearier flight;
To many a glorious British field
Where Yankee prowess is forced to yield—
For 'gainst *itself* by field and by flood,
Is fighting the Anglo-Saxon blood:
But through it all you are on the way
To Yorktown's dreary and glorious day.
And ever your mournful journey tends
Toward making two mighty nations friends!
Still we pity you down those death-strown aisles—
This flaming ambush of twenty miles:
God grant you never again may taste
Such gruesome welcome and death-clad haste!

VII.

O women who grace this brilliant throng!
As ever the wheels of the century roll,
The echoes of strife must yet prolong,
In battles of heart and mind and soul.
Not yet can the olive-branch be wreathed
Though guns are canvassed, and swords are sheathed;
E'en Christ, in his humble love-crusade,
Came grasping the hilt of a glittering blade.
Wherever the shields of darkness fall,
Wherever the sun flings arrows of light,
A thousand evils for contest call,
A thousand foemen you yet must fight.
There are platoons of plunder and armies of vice
And forts of swindling and camps of greed;
And dens where murder is low of price,
And poison vipers are swift of breed.
When fierce disasters o'ertake our land,
There is sorrow to fight, with heart and hand;

You can send e'en now a cheering behest,
 Away to our earthquake-shaken west
 Can say to those who are crouching in fear,
 And weeping 'mid sorrows a moment has made,
 "Cheer, sisters and brothers, doubly dear ;
 We are sending our prayers, our love, our aid !"

VIII.

Live on, O sisters of noble birth :
 Make yet more glowing your sires' renown.
 Your pedigree is of queenlier worth,
 Than if it hung from sceptre and crown.
 There is many a future hero, whose vast
 Achievements shall spring from your noble line :
 The more you emblazon the glorious past,
 The more will the glorious future shine !
 Toil on, that may still in triumph live
 The mighty country that gave you birth :
 And honor to you will some time give
 The foremost nation of all the earth ;
 For man's endeavors, or right or wrong,
 In war and peace, in science and art,
 Nine times in ten, are mostly a song
 To capture and keep some woman's heart.

In response to an enthusiastic encore Mr. Carleton reappeared and said :

Ladies, it is very kind of you to call me before you again, after the arduous work that you have been doing this week, and I do not know how I can repay you for your kindness, except to praise our country again, and praise you for helping to take care of it. Every American who has studied this country, and who has been abroad, as many of you have been, will agree that other countries are good enough to travel in, they are good enough to tour in, they are good enough to study in, but the United States of America is the only country on the face of the earth that you want to live in. [Applause.] Yet there are some people who do not seem to think it is worth while to take care of this country, or to try to do anything that will help take care of this country. They say God will never let this country go down. I do not like to have such people as that fool themselves. God has given us the country, and now He says, "If you want to keep it, you must take care of it." When God made Adam and gave him the most magnificent enginery with which to breathe (if you do not believe that, study your physiology again), He said, "Now Adam, I have given you the lungs ; now, you must do the breathing." And Adam breathed all

right, but if Adam had stopped breathing for ten minutes, it would have been a cold day for him, no matter where the thermometer was. Yet there are some people whom you may surround with the very atmosphere of freedom, and they will not breathe it. Do you know what the guide said to a man who engaged him to take him up to the top of a mountain? They got started up toward the top, and after climbing for an hour or so, the man began to realize that the mountain meant it, and he said, "I guess I won't go any further." But the guide said, "I guess you will. You have hired me to take you to the top of this mountain, and you are going. I am not going to have my reputation as a mountain guide injured by you." So he pulled him and pushed him and rolled him and pried him and scrambled him up, and by-and-by he got him to the top, and then the man looked around and said, "Well, I am here, what had I better do now?" And the guide said, "Look, you confounded fool!" I am afraid he did not say "confounded fool" either. Once in a while there is a person whom you may hoist to the very topmost heights of national prosperity, and he will not even look around to see what a grand country we have. Then there is another kind of friend, who is patriotic enough, who really loves the country, but he goes to Europe. He sees a whole lot of things that perfectly delight him, and there are some very creditable things in Europe, and when people of that kind come home, they are so thoroughly saturated with Europe that they cannot talk about anything else. You have seen some such people as that, perhaps, mostly gentlemen. [Laughter.] And their conversation is all Europe, Europe, Europe, until it sounds like beating an egg for an omelet. Why, I remember a lady who was one of the most popular ladies in our town until after she went to Europe, and after she got back everything she saw here reminded her of something she had seen in Europe. Some one would say, "Isn't that a nice large church?" And she would say, "Yes, it is fairly large for this country, but it would take a great many like that to fill St. Peter's in Rome." And then some one would say, "What a foggy day this is, isn't it?" And she would say, "Yes, it is fairly foggy for this country, but it doesn't compare with fogs I have seen in London." Why, we could not have a decent fog in our town after she got back. [Laughter.] So after a while people got about all they wanted of that. They had heard of all the things from across the briny deep, and if she attended a party or reception, and began to talk about Europe, they would gradually steal across to the other end of the room. It was wonderful how many roads led to the other side of the room, leaving this lady alone holding a reception to her own faculties. [Laughter.] She would follow right over where they were. There was nothing mean about her, and go on talking about Europe, and then they would glide back. It was a perfect shuttle, backward and forward. She did not know what the matter was. She knew there was something wrong, but she didn't understand it, and she wanted to find out. So she asked

another lady and she said, "Do you know what is the matter with me?" And the lady said, "No, you look pretty well." She said, "I don't mean that. Why don't people like to talk to me? I try to be as interesting as I can. I tell them all about my different trips, and I am willing to tell it all over again to them, but they do not seem to care." This lady knew well enough what the trouble was, but she did not want to tell her. You know what Shakespeare says about the bearer of unwelcome news, that he "Hath yet a losing mission." She did not want any losing mission to this lady. You know the Bible says we have got to tell the truth, but I never saw the place in the Bible where it says we have got to tell the whole truth. I believe we would be in hot water oftener than we are, if we did. So she did not tell her, and this lady began to pine away, and I did not know but she would die of Europitis. [Laughter.] But do you know, it was my happy privilege to cure that lady. I blundered into it. It was a long distance cure, too, but it happened like this. I was in Europe myself, and there was an old college friend of mine wrote to me and said, "Do you remember that lady in our college town that was so popular until she went to Europe, or rather until she got back? Do you remember what was the matter with her? Our pastor has got it now a good deal worse than she ever had it." You know I told you a man is bothered that way. But my friend said, "Our pastor went to Europe, and since he got back we have had Europe on toast. We have had Europe for the morning service, Europe for evening service, Europe every prayer meeting, Europe at Sunday school. Can't you write a poem on it?" Now, I have written poems on about 6,304 different subjects in the course of my life, and I felt that I could not possibly do that, but on my way over, that being the first time I had ever been abroad, and I had been pretty homesick; when I reflected that every turn of the steamer's wheel brought me nearer to America, I was ready to do almost anything for almost anybody; and so, in the intervals of something that was no laughing matter at all [laughter], I put some lines together which upon landing in this country were published in *Harper's Magazine*. A copy of it was marked and sent to this clergyman in Chicago, and somebody, I don't know who it was, marked another copy and sent it to this lady. She immediately saw what the trouble was, and she stopped talking about Europe, and talked about local matters, about people's colds and coughs and influenza and rheumatism, and measles and mumps, and all sorts of things, and do you know, she almost immediately became one of the most popular ladies in town again? [Laughter.] She died just a few years ago and had a nice large funeral. [Laughter.] Now what is there laughable about a funeral? Well, this by way of introduction. It will take me only a few minutes to recite that poem. [Applause.]

Mr. Carleton then recited the poem referred to as follows:

OUR TRAVELED PARSON.

(By permission of Harper & Bro. Taken from "Farm Festival.")

For twenty years and over, our good parson had been toiling,
To chip the bad meat from our hearts, and keep the good from spoiling;
But suddenly he wilted down, and went to looking sickly,
And the doctor said that something must be put up for him quickly.
So we kind o' clubbed together, each according to his notion,
And bought a circular ticket, in the lands across the ocean;
Wrapped some pocket money in it—what we thought would easy do
him—

And appointed me committee-man, to go and take it to him.
I found him in his study, looking rather worse than ever;
And told him 'twas decided that his flock and he should sever.
Then his eyes grew big with wonder, and it seemed almost to blind
'em,

And some tears looked out o' window, with some others close behind
'em!

But I handed him the ticket, with a little bow of deference,
And he studied quite a little ere he got the proper reference;
And then the tears that waited—great unmanageable creatures—
Let themselves quite out o' window, and came climbing down his
features.

I wish you could ha' seen him, when he came back, fresh and glowing,
His clothes all worn and seedy, and his face all fat and knowing;
I wish you could ha' heard him, when he prayed for us who sent him,
Paying back with compound int'rst every dollar that we'd lent him!
'Twas a feast to true believers—'twas a blight on contradiction—
To hear one just from Calvary talk about the crucifixion;
'Twas a damper on those fellows who pretended they could doubt it,
To have a man who'd been there stand and tell 'em all about it!
Why every foot of Scripture, whose location used to stump us,
Was now regularly laid out with the different points o' compass;
When he undertook a subject, in what nat'ral lines he'd draw it!
He would paint it out so honest that it seemed as if you saw it.
And the way he went for Europe! oh, the way he scampered through
it!

Not a mountain but he clim' it—not a city but he knew it;
There wasn't any subject to explain, in all creation,
But he could go to Europe and bring back an illustration!
So we crowded out to hear him, quite instructed and delighted;
'Twas a picture-show, a lecture, and a sermon—all united;
And my wife would rub her glasses, and serenely pet her Test'ment,
And whisper, "That 'ere ticket was a splendid good investment."

Now, after six months' travel, we was most of us all ready
 To settle down a little, so's to live more staid and steady;
 To develop home resources, with no foreign cares to fret us,
 Using home-made faith more frequent; but our parson wouldn't
 let us!

To view the same old scenery, time and time again he'd call us—
 Over rivers, plains, and mountains he would any minute haul us;
 He slighted our soul-sorrows, and our spirits' aches and ailings,
 To get the cargo ready for his regular Sunday sailings!
 Why, he'd take us off a-touring, in all spiritual weather,
 Till we at last got home-sick and sea-sick all together!
 And "I wish to all that's peaceful," said one free-expressioned brother,
 "That the Lord had made one cont'nent, an' then never made another!"

Sometimes, indeed he'd take us into old, familiar places,
 And pull along quite nat'ral, in the good old Gospel traces:
 But soon my wife would shudder, just as if 'a chill had got her,
 Whispering, "Oh, my goodness gracious! he's a-takin' to the water!"
 And it wasn't the same old comfort, when he called around to see us;
 On some branch of foreign travel he was sure at last to tree us;
 All unconscious of his error, he would sweetly patronize us,
 And with oft-repeated stories still endeavor to surprise us.

And the sinners got to laughing; and that fin'ly galled and stung us,
 To ask him, Wouldn't he kindly once more settle down among us?
 Didn't he think that more home produce would improve our soul's
 digestions?

They appointed me committee-man to go and ask the questions.
 I found him in his garden, trim an' bouyant as a feather;
 He shook my hand, exclaiming, "This is quite Italian weather!
 How it 'minds me of the evenings when, your distant hearts caressing,
 Upon my dear, good brothers, I invoked God's choicest blessing!"

I went and told the brothers, "No; I can not bear to grieve him;
 He's so happy in his exile, it's the proper place to leave him.
 I took that journey to him, and right bitterly I rue it;
 But I can not take it from him; if *you* want to, go and do it."

Now a new restraint entirely seemed next Sunday to enfold him,
 And he looked so hurt and humbled, that I knew that they had told
 him.

Subdued-like was his manner, and some tones were hardly vocal;
 But every word and sentence was pre-eminently local!
 Still, the sermon sounded awkward, and we awkward felt who heard it;
 'Twas a grief to see him steer it—'twas a pain to hear him word it.
 "When I was abroad"—was maybe half a dozen times repeated,
 But that sentence seemed to choke him, and was always uncompleted.

As weeks went on, his old smile would occasionally brighten,
 But the voice was growing feeble, and the face began to whiten;
 He would look off to the eastward, with a wistful, weary sighing,
 And 'twas whispered that our pastor in a foreign land was dying.

The coffin lay 'mid garlands, smiling sad as if they knew us;
 The patient face within it preached a final sermon to us;
 Our parson *had* gone touring—on a trip he'd long been earning—
 In that wonderland, whence tickets are not issued for returning!
 O tender, good heart-shepherd! your sweet smiling lips, half-parted,
 Told of scenery that burst on you, just the minute that you *started*!
 Could you preach once more among us, you might wander, without
 fearing;
 You could give us tales of glory that we'd never tire of hearing!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mr. Carleton has said that all poems were written to woo and win some woman's heart. He has wooed and won the composite heart of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

MR. CARLETON. Here is my heart in return! [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will finish in regard to Mr. Carleton (though I will never finish in my real regard for him!) by saying that Will Shakespeare was all very well for Europe, but we have Will Carleton! [Applause.]

The chairman of our music committee says that Mr. Wrightson will be good enough to give us a solo.

Mr. Wrightson sang "My Love is a Flaming Sword," and for an encore sang "Dixie," which was enthusiastically applauded.

MRS. PERKINS. Madam President General and ladies of the American Revolution, we all know there is nothing so inspires patriotism as the sight of the flag of our country. It is the wish of us all that it may long wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave, but it is also the hope of many of us that it may wave within the homes of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Captain Foster, who is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and writer of a history of the flag, and one of the most patriotic men I know, devotes most of his time to patriotic affairs. Something more than a year ago he conceived the idea of planning a flag that should be distinctively that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In following out this idea he has made for the base the insignia of our society, placing in it a socket in which the flag may rest. To-morrow morning I shall ask for a few moments to explain to you how this may be of benefit to Continental Hall. To-night I simply wish to say that I take very great pleasure, in the name of Captain Foster, in presenting this flag to our president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Perkins, will you convey the tender thanks

of the president general of this organization to Captain Foster? Will you say to him that the Daughters of the American Revolution, both in *propria personae*, and with their insignia, will ever support the star spangled banner? I know of nothing which could fittingly follow the enthusiasm of "Dixie," except the "*Star Spangled Banner*." [Applause.]

Next to our own flag, perhaps there is none in the world so dear to this republic as the tri-color of our sister republic of France. [Applause.] Some years ago, at the time of the Paris Exposition, we formed in this organization a Franco-American committee, thinking then, in our short-sightedness, that that committee was merely to serve for that exposition; but once having touched hands across the sea with our sister republic, we never have been willing to disentangle ourselves from that embrace. We therefore have continued our Franco-American committee, believing it would aid in the affiliation of interest and the fostering of affection, and the real growth of liberty, of which France, who stood by us in the past, is the champion. Our chairman of the Franco-American committee, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, will now report for that committee. [Applause.]

Mrs. PRINCE:

REPORT OF THE FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

To the Fifteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

The Franco-American memorial committee respectfully reports: That this society, ever since its organization, has shown in various ways its appreciation of the inestimable value of the assistance rendered by France to our forefathers in the American Revolution, and of the patriotic and effective services of the Frenchmen who fought side by side with the American in that great struggle. The active efforts of the society toward the erection of the Lafayette monument and the Washington statue in Paris, the distinguished part taken by its president general in the impressive ceremonies of July 4th, 1900, during the Paris Exposition, and various other acts which have exemplified how close is the bond of the memories of fellow-ship in the Revolution both in hardship and in glory are to be found recorded in the annals of former congresses.

And this is as it should be; for, as the years pass, there is perhaps a clearer appreciation of the vast importance of the aid which was rendered to us by the French at that time. The limitations of a committee report do not permit more than the briefest allusion to the facts, but it cannot be forgotten that from the beginning of the Revolution, the French sympathized with our efforts for freedom. Franklin, the 200th anniversary of whose birth we celebrated this year, was honored above all other men in Paris. His arrival in France was wel-

came as that of "the great man who had snatched the lightning from the gods of Olympus and torn the sceptre from the hands of tyrants, the gods of the earth." Lafayette, though the foremost and most conspicuous, was only one of a score of enthusiastic young Frenchmen of high position, who unsheathed their swords in behalf of the colonists. Even before the treaty of alliance, the free gifts of the king amounted to three millions of francs. Louis XVI was a most generous friend, and, in the words of Paine, "it is both justice and gratitude to say that it was the queen of France who gave the cause of America a fashion at the French court."

And then came the treaty itself, at what seemed the darkest hour, and amid the horrors of Valley Forge. Never was there a greater cause for joy. It was the turning point in the Revolution. Washington returned thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe who had raised up a mighty friend "to establish our liberty and independence." There was no more touching scene in the entire struggle than when the half-starved and half-clothed troops at Valley Forge were paraded to receive the announcement, and three times shouted, "Long live the king of France!"

A leading historian says: "The French alliance determined the complete separation of America from England." On the 13th of February, 1778, Paul Jones entered the harbor of Brest, in the American man-of-war *Ranger*, carrying the flag of the United States, which was then for the first time in history saluted by the guns of a foreign power; and a year and a half later, from a French port, sallied forth the *Bonhomme Richard* upon the immortal cruise which ended with the great night battle with the *Serapis*, the echo of which sounded around the world. This is an appropriate reminiscence at this time, when the remains of our first naval hero are being deposited in their final resting place. In 1779, came the fleet and army of d'Estaing, and in the assault on Savannah, French and American blood was commingled, no less than 700 of our gallant allies being killed or wounded.

When new reverses came and despondency was general, when congress had lost its power and the currency its value, Washington wrote, almost in desperation, to Franklin, "We must have one of two things—peace, or money from France." The French king, though spending vast sums on the prosecution of the war, responded with four million francs in 1780, four million in 1781, and six million in each of the two succeeding years.

Lafayette, on his return to America in 1780, brought the welcome news that French fleets with 12,000 troops would soon depart for America. On his home visit he had been received with great favor by the king. Maurepas said to him: "It is fortunate for France that Lafayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, as his majesty would be unable to refuse it."

On July 10th, 1780, the French fleet under Admiral de Ternay arrived at Newport, bringing the first division of 6,000 men under the command of Count de Rochambeau;—as gallant an army as the world ever saw. Apart from their martial exploits, the history of their sojourn in this country is an interesting one. Probably no army ever made so fine a record for excellent behaviour in every respect. It is said that no property even of the most trivial kind was ever taken by the French soldiers in America. A well-known writer says, "The army of Rochambeau was so thoroughly well-conducted that there was not a single instance of one of the soldiers taking an apple or a peach from an orchard without leave." Even the peaceful Quakers of Philadelphia sent a deputation to the French general to express their appreciation, and we are told that their spokesman made the following address: "General, it is not for thy military qualities that we come to make thee this visit. We make no account of talents for war; but thou art the friend of man, and thy army lives in perfect order and discipline. It is this that leads us to pay thee our respects."

We need not enlarge on the combined operations against Yorktown, the surrender of Cornwallis, and the virtual ending of the war. Those events are engraved on the hearts of every American.

Many historians aver that but for the aid of France in men, in arms and in money, the Revolution would have failed. Your committee does not concur in this belief, for we have faith in the patriotism and endurance of the men of that day, which, against all odds, would finally have achieved success; but that the assistance was most timely and did much to hasten the result no thoughtful person can doubt.

So we may state in broad terms that the sons of France are as well entitled to be called soldiers of the Revolution, as our own forefathers, and their daughters to the name of Daughters of the American Revolution, as justly as our own.

That this was appreciated at the time is evident from the history of that oldest of patriotic societies, the Order of the Cincinnati. This distinguished society was formed at the headquarters of the army at Newburg, on the 10th of May, 1783, by the officers, both French and American, who had been associated on the battlefields throughout the Revolution, in order to perpetuate the memory of the great events in which they had been actors and the friendships that had been cemented by their blood.

From the beginning, the French were an integral part of the institution. The officers of the French forces, who were then with the fleet, were immediately notified of the organization, and among the original members were the Count d'Estaing, Count de Grasse, Count de Rochambeau, the admirals and commanders in the navy and the generals and commanders of the army. General Washington, as president gen-

eral of the society, wrote on October 29th, a personal letter to each of the higher French officers, informing them of the organization of the Cincinnati and of their membership therein, the qualifications in the regulations being exactly the same for French officers as for those of the continental troops. Lafayette made formal application for the royal consent for the French officers to accept their membership, and on December 18th, a royal decree was promulgated, granting this permission.

The cordiality of the fraternal feeling evinced, is shown in the most interesting manner in the voluminous correspondence between Washington, Lafayette, d'Estaing, Rochambeau and others, recently published in the volume, by Colonel Gardiner, on "The Cincinnati in France," but cannot further be enlarged on at this time.

The society in France was exactly on the same footing as the society in each of the original states. When amendments to the constitution were proposed in 1784, they were submitted to the several state societies in the United States "and in France" for ratification. In the letter of President General Washington to the Baron de Viomenil, dated May 15, 1784, he says: "The members of the society in France will, in future, hold meetings there, as we do in these States." About the same time he wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette, as follows: "The meetings of the society in France, being now distinctly considered in all respect of the same authority as the state meetings, no claims will in future be determined in the general meeting, and all claimants must apply to the meeting of the state or country where they reside."

At the first annual meeting of the French Cincinnati, held on the fourth of July, 1784, Count d'Estaing was elected president, Count de Rochambeau, vice-president, Count de Segur, secretary, and M. de Baulny, treasurer.

Counts d'Estaing and de Rochambeau and the Marquis de Lafayette were continued as a standing committee on admissions to examine into claims to membership.

No honor was more coveted among the gallant Frenchmen who had served in the cause of our independence than admission into this society, and it was very flourishing until the excesses of the French Revolution destroyed all existing institutions in France.

This page of history is referred to here as an illustration of the light in which the services of the French in the Revolution were regarded by those who fought side by side with them in that great struggle.

The good-will and fellowship which existed during the Revolution between France and America have continued to the present day. A practical evidence of this kindly feeling was shown at this congress a year ago, when M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, so gracefully and eloquently presented the handsome replica of the bas-relief of David d'Angers, "representing the most famous Americans from the time of Washington to the artist's own day."

I have the pleasure of calling your attention to this replica which is, for the first time, exhibited to-night.

Our grateful appreciation of this artistic and historic gift from Madame Leferme, a daughter of France, has been conveyed to her by both our former and our present president general.

For the distinguished French ambassador, we shall always entertain the kindest feeling entwined with the most profound respect, for his courtesy on all occasions to America and Americans.

Doubtless all members of this society are aware that the Daughters of the American Revolution (through private subscription) presented the flag which Admiral Sigsbee conveyed to France, to be placed on the coffin containing the remains of John Paul Jones. It was carried through the streets of Paris, and there greeted with cheers, *because it was* the American flag! When it had served its purpose, on Admiral Sigsbee's return to this country, with his mission accomplished, he most courteously returned it to this society. And on the completion of this building it will be guarded as one of its most cherished possessions.

The daughters of the French who fought for American independence are as much Daughters of the American Revolution as the descendants of those who resided on this side of the Atlantic.

Your committee, therefore, is deeply gratified to call attention to the fact that, during the past year, an efficient regent has been appointed of an international chapter in the city of Paris, whose special effort will be to enroll as members of this society the descendants of all of the brave soldiers of the king of France, who so nobly assisted us in our struggle for independence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARY C. PRINCE,
R. AGNES WILLIAMS,
MRS. ANGUS CAMERON.

Mrs. Charles M. Williams, of Lowell, Massachusetts, sang the "Marsellaise," being much applauded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL M. des Portes de la Fosse, councillor of the French embassy, is with us to-night, and through the hands of a young girl, as his chivalric French leads him to say, he will unveil this beautiful bronze, of which you have heard. It will first appear before you to-night in its perfection. Monsieur, in representing your great ambassador whom we all admire and love, I had intended to welcome you in French, but I thought afterward that I might be like that celebrated American girl who when asked if she understood French said, "I understand *my own* French perfectly, but I am never quite sure how well the *French* understand it."

M. DES PORTES DE LA FOSSE:

It is a great honor for me and a real pleasure indeed to represent

before your illustrious company, His Excellency the French Amabassador, and to present to you the bas-relief of David d'Angers.

Offered by a daughter of France, as a gift and a souvenir to the daughters of America assembled in this memorial hall for patriotic and historical purpose, this work of art can be added to the numerous proofs of the unbroken fraternity that, for more than a whole century, has united France to the United States: on it we see hand in hand Washington and Lafayette.

It is also a token of the great French artist's personal love for freedom and for America: having to model a monument to eternize Gutenberg's memory, the inventor of printing, the sculptor inspired by his own great liberal ideas, conceived the thought of evoking the noble principles that the art of printers had mission to scatter through the world. Amongst these ideas, were there ever any more fruitful and far reaching than those proclaimed more than a hundred years ago, in America, for the great glory of the American people and for the further welfare of the whole humanity. Franklin symbolizes those ideas in his bas-relief and, surrounding the Declaration of Independence, are grouped the citizens who fought for liberty and spread it unto the remotest confines of the globe.

May the masterpiece of David d'Angers (if I be allowed to paraphrase John Keats, this meteor fallen from the classic skies of Greece into our modern times), be for you the thing of beauty that will be a joy forever.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am authorized to state that the wife of our distinguished guest is eligible as a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.] Her great-grandfather fought to preserve our independence. [Applause.]

Before we separate to-night, I desire to show to this audience the flag in which were enwrapped the remains of John Paul Jones in his journey home to us (Admiral Sigsbee having granted my request to carry the flag to France on the *Brooklyn*). I had hoped that General Horace Porter would be here to speak to you to-night. He will be with us Saturday, but it was not possible for him to reach here this evening. I will not attempt an address on the subject of this flag. It will speak to you more loudly than any human tongue could express to you half the sentiments that must well up in the hearts of all American women when they realize that what went out from their own hands, as a shroud, returns as a glorified relic. The Daughters of the American Revolution, through your president general (who will never cease to be thankful that it was well nigh her first official act), suggested that this flag be carried across the sea to welcome and bring home our great naval hero, John Paul Jones. The first contributions made to this flag were made by the state regent of New Mexico, to whose eloquent words

you have just listened, and by the state regent of New York, who as the chairman of the entertainment committee to-night, has brought so much of value to you. [Applause.] It seemed to me peculiarly fitting that these two women, representing the great north and the great south, should clasp their hands in this message to France; and those other members who have contributed to the purchase of this flag bear in their own souls the knowledge of their unselfish love of country. I do not pretend to thank them. They are better thanked by their own hearts than any mere words could reward them; but I can not refrain from calling upon you to think, for one moment, what was the mission of that flag when it crossed the seas, as its hero had crossed them; when that flag went forth, as his little vessel did, bearing the first American flag that ever floated on the high seas—that little flag bearing but thirteen stars. How well could he assume, if he were looking down now through the vista of immortality, that those thirteen stars which he carried across the blue ocean, were, by his efforts, revived, multiplied, and brought back to us, forty-five shining stars. [Applause.] His battles, great and thrilling as they were, his victories phenomenal and as astonishing, the seven-times-conquered but never beaten,—all his experiences are combined in one sentiment, to-night, as we remember that woman's love—our concentrated love—is welcoming back to his own soil the remains of a hero so great, so immortal, that our thought of death is sublimated into immortality in our knowledge that he lives forever! Our appreciation is inexpressible of that which he has done for this nation, although himself a native of another country, going back to the lineage of heather-strewn Scotland, but bringing to this land, which he embraced and made his own, those sentiments of courage, of honor, of valor, so instinct in that race of the islands, and coming here, loving us better and more uncalculatingly in that he had been born on other soil, and served us for liberty's sake alone and so helped make our land a fitting repository for a hero's body. Remember, too, that in your outstretched and welcoming arms you may exemplify those stripes of the flag; that in your own luminous souls of truth and virtue you may exemplify those stars; and in the harmony of stars and stripes that womanhood extends its arms and says: "Let us bear home tenderly the remains of the man who helped create for us such a home as the women of the world had ne'er before dreamed of." [Applause.] Bring him back with what fanfare of trumpets you may, let battle peals strive to arouse that serene spirit, let all pomp and pageantry cluster around his bier, he deserves it. But let the souls of those sailors down deep, sleeping there in the sea, waiting for his call (that call that they never disregarded in life, and I sometimes believe they will rise to immortality only when summoned by their own commander) let the souls of his sailors under the sea, lying there unnamed,

unnoted, but to-night unforgotten, let their souls rise and join with ours in saying "All warfare is gone, oh hurtle of battle and roar of the cannon's mouth, cease your reverberations, while woman takes into her arms and enwraps in the flag of her country the mortal remains of one who is ineffably dear." [Applause.]

I should like to feel that the women of America clasp hands literally with the descendants of the heroes of France [extending her hand to Mons. de la Fosse] and that we rise and join in silent salute, which will be a benison to and from our own hearts.

After music the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Steele.

Adjournment at 11.15 p. m.

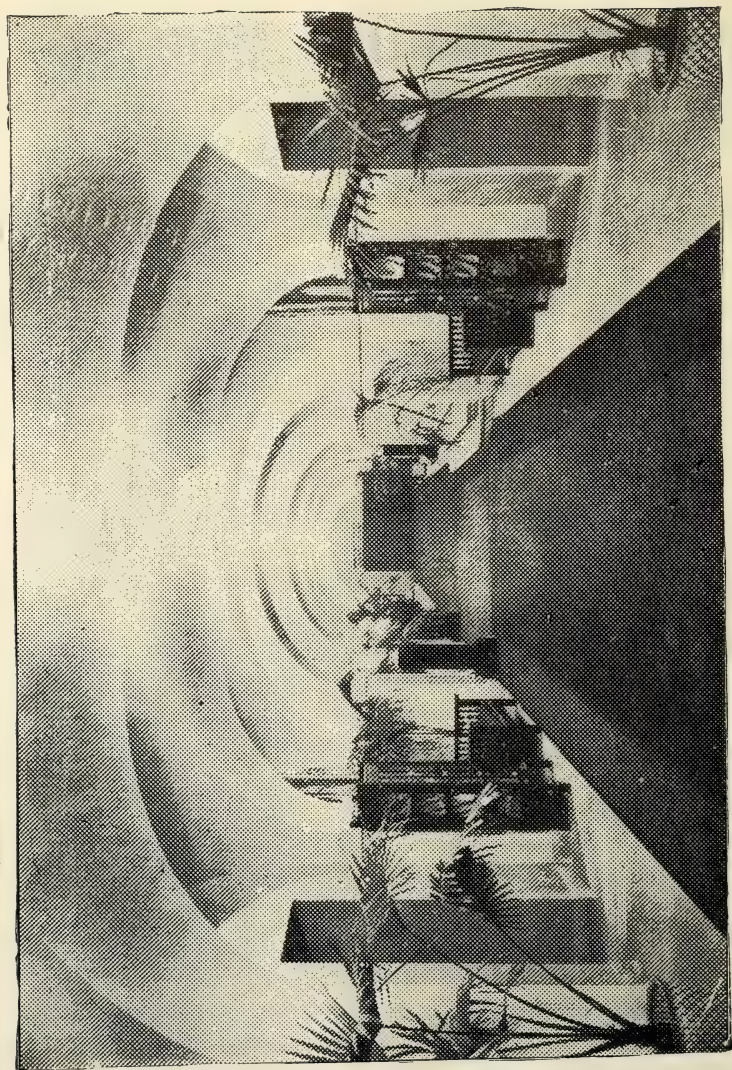
American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1906. No. 2.

WHITE HOUSE COLLECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL WARE.

It is only within the past few years—and undoubtedly then largely due to the interest aroused by the organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,—that the American people have awakened to the importance of the preservation of places and objects of historical associations. With comparatively few exceptions landmarks intimately associated with the most thrilling events of our history have been allowed to fall into decay, while the household articles and individual belongings of those who made the very history of the nation itself have been so carelessly cared for that many of them are irretrievably lost. Mount Vernon, the home of the immortal Washington, is an illustration of this unfortunate fact. For years and years the hallowed spot was left to go to rack and ruin and had not the women of the land risen in an effective protest the mansion, at least, would to-day have been but a memory.

The White House at the National Capital is without question the most historical building in the United States. Within its four walls have resided every chief executive, with the exception of The Father of His Country, who has filled the high office, while all the men who have made the country great have frequented it. Yet notwithstanding all this the White House and its furnishings have never been as sacredly guarded from the ravages of time and change as are the homes of the rich in historical associations. This is due to two things: First, ruling families of Europe; nor as is fitting for any building so our youth as a nation; and second, because the occupants of the mansion change so frequently. Of all our twenty-six



East Corridor, White House, Showing Cabinets Containing Speci-

presidents but six of them,—barring President McKinley, who died at the beginning of his second term, and President Roosevelt, who finished out that term,—have lived more than four years, at one time, in the White House. This has of course made changes inevitable and when it is recalled that it has often been the custom, upon the incoming of presidents, to discard the old and replace with new the furnishings of the house, it can readily be understood how things of priceless historic value have been swept into the second-hand shops of Washington and seized upon by any chance buyer.

Mrs. Harrison, the honored first president general of the Daughters, felt this unfortunate state of affairs keenly and while she was mistress of the presidents' house did all in her power to bring about a reformation. She was sadly pressed by her many duties but she managed to find time to search long and often for the furniture, bric-a-brac, and other articles in the house, of historical associations, and she succeeded in doing a great deal toward their preservation. One of her cherished ambitions was to save for posterity some specimens of the presidential china and plate then in the house. She made many selections and went so far as to design a cabinet which she hoped to have built in the walls of the state dining room where the ware was to be preserved and displayed. Unfortunately her health became so impaired that she was not able to put the plan into execution.

Just after his induction in office as superintendent of public buildings and grounds, at the completion of the renovations made in the White House a year or two ago, Colonel Thomas W. Symons learned of Mrs. Harrison's project to save specimens of the presidential ware and he brought it to Mrs. Roosevelt's attention. She was enthusiastically interested at once and began to consider how the project could be put into execution. Some time before this at Colonel Symon's invitation the writer of this article, Mrs. Baker, made an extended study of the china and plate in the White House and at his suggestion, Mrs. Roosevelt asked her to come to the White House and select specimen pieces of the presidential ware which it would be well to preserve in such a collection as Mrs. Harrison con-



Lincoln Punch Bowl.

templated. To receive this china Mrs. Roosevelt designed four cabinets and had them placed in the east corridor of the ground floor of the mansion. The specimens selected for the cabinets included pieces from the china used at the White House during the administrations of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Harri-



A Grant Plate.

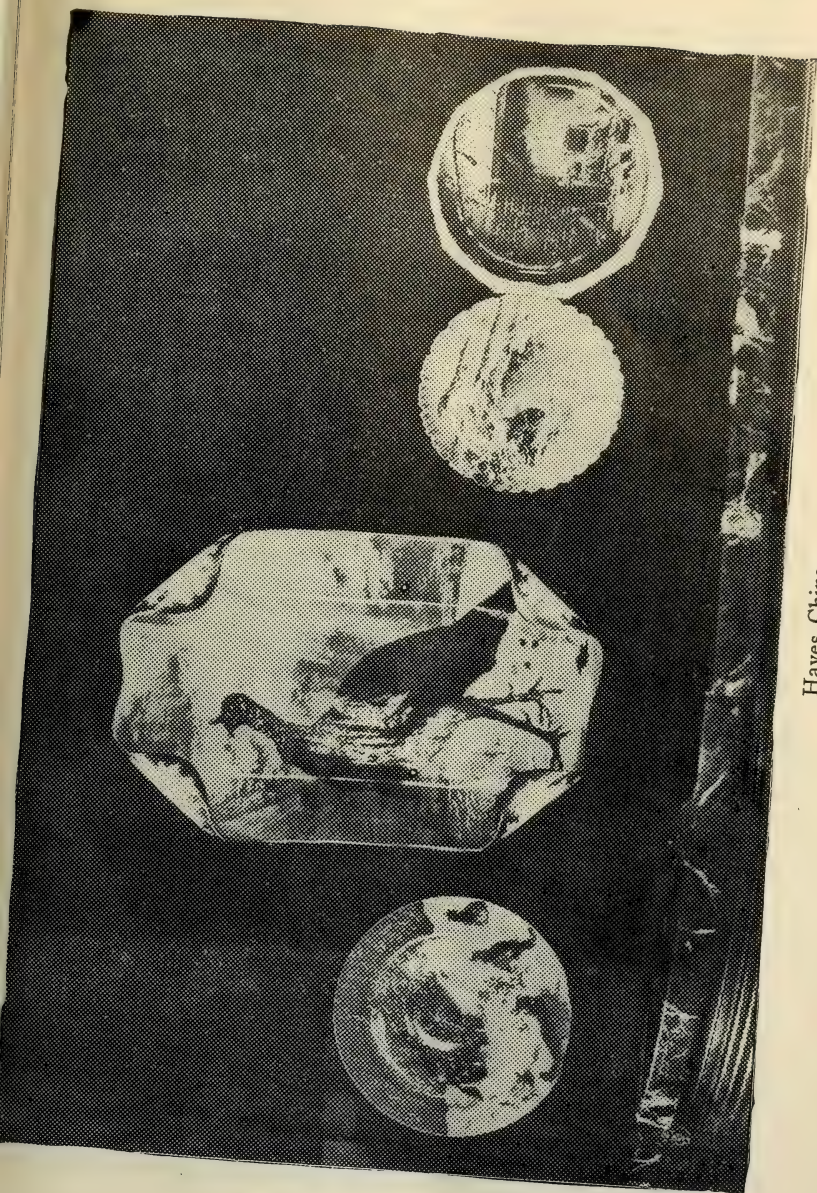
son, Cleveland, McKinley and from the latest addition, the set designed by Mrs. Roosevelt.

When the eight shelves—a shelf was allowed to each administration,—were filled in the cabinets, Mrs. Roosevelt felt if the collection could be made complete, with some article of china or plate at one time owned by each and every one of the presidents, that it would be an invaluable heritage for future generations and she determined that an effort should be made

with this end in view. She asked Mrs. Baker to find and collect the ware and then in order that no change of administration should ever disturb or remove the collection from the White House, she placed it in the custody of the bureau of public buildings and grounds, the superintendent of which always has a general charge of the executive mansion.

The work of collecting the presidential ware has been necessarily slow, as is all patriotic endeavor. To begin with there was no appropriation available with which the ware could be purchased and had there been, with few exceptions, the coveted articles were not owned by those who wished to part with them for a money consideration. While this was realized it was felt that there were those who owned it and who would feel it a patriotic privilege to donate from their private, priceless, collections some one or more pieces of the presidential ware to this most commendable public collection. It was further thought that others who would hesitate to make an outright donation would be willing to make a loan and that there would be still others who would be willing to sell such relics and would place them in the cabinets with the expectation that eventually there will be an appropriation from which they can be purchased.

Nor has this expectation been disappointed. Soon after the cabinets were placed in the corridor a loyal Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. James S. Bradley, of New York city, wrote Mrs. Roosevelt offering to loan three pieces of Washington china, a cut glass decanter and berry dish, and a silver fish knife; and also silver candelabra with two prongs and a gravy boat which originally were the property of President and Mrs. Madison. The offer was gladly accepted and the pieces were plainly labelled as a loan to the collection from Mrs. Bradley and placed in the cabinets, where, it is needless to add, they have been immensely admired. Within a little time after this, Mr. J. Henley Smith, of Washington, whose mother's mother was Miss Dandridge, a sister of Martha Washington, and whose father was at one time secretary of state under Madison, presented the collection with two plates belonging to a set of dinner plates which she used in the



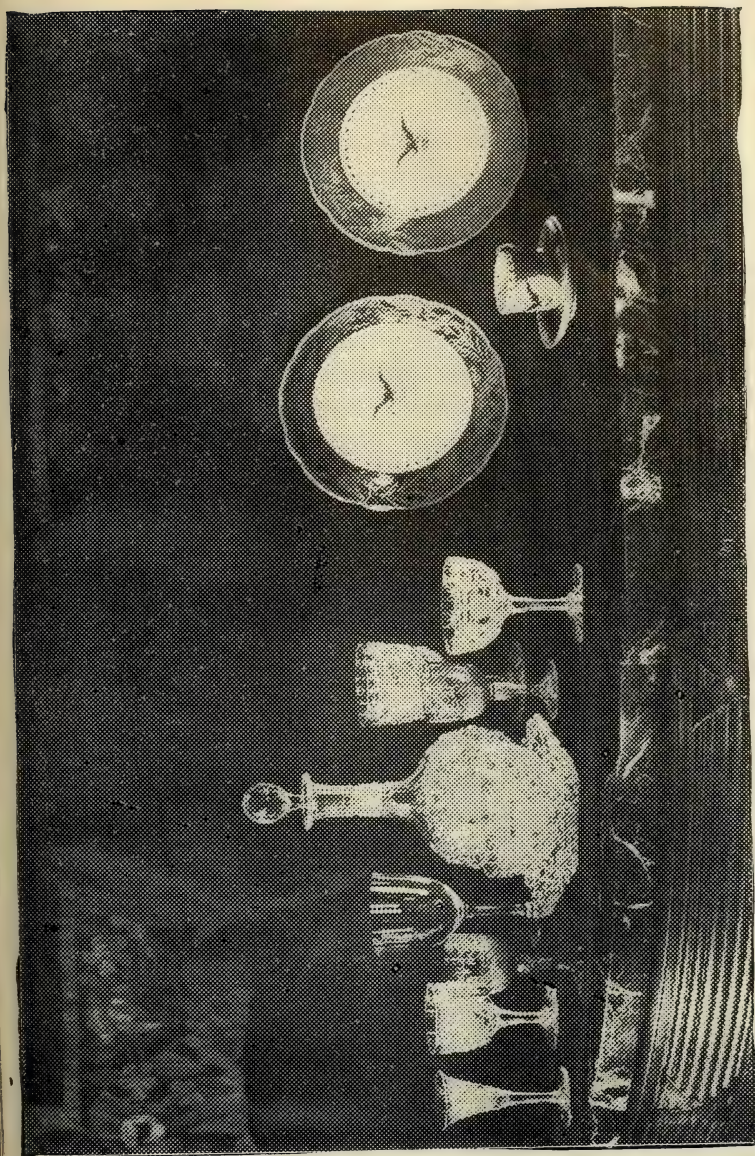
Hayes China.

White House and which "Dolly" Madison presented to the senior Mr. Smith herself. The next gift was from the wife of Brigadier-General George F. Elliott, commandant United States marine corps, and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, as well as of three other Colonial governors. This gift consisted of four pieces of Monroe china and belonged to a tea set presented to her father by a nephew of President Monroe.

The latest contributions to the collection are three pieces of the Adams's china. They are a plate from the state dinner set used by John Quincy Adams and two Staffordshire salt cellars also owned by him. They were contributed to the collection by Mrs. Erskine Clement, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who is of distinguished lineage. She is the great-great-granddaughter of John Adams, and the great-granddaughter of John Quincy Adams. Her mother was born in the White House during the administration of the latter.

In addition to these a platter accredited with having belonged to President Pierce is being held for a little further investigation (as nothing is admitted to the cabinets until its "line of descent" is as authentically traced as any Daughter's for admittance to the general society), and a number of other pieces of china are being considered. But as the collection is a patriotic one, it is felt that the Daughters throughout the United States can render a most acceptable service to the cause of patriotism, which lies so near to all their hearts, by helping to complete the collection. At this late day it is exceedingly difficult to learn where the presidential china or plate now is and it will be of the greatest assistance,—and a much appreciated courtesy,—if any of the Daughters who have this knowledge will kindly communicate with the writer at the following address, or with the present superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, Washington, District of Columbia.

(MRS.) ABBY G. BAKER,
913 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.



Harrison Glass Ware. Reproduction of Harrison Plate, Cup and Saucer for Mrs. McKinley. Harrison Plate.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

July 11th was Daughters of the American Revolution day at Chautauqua, and the Daughters of the American Revolution were pleasantly in evidence throughout the day. The members of the local circle were hostesses and the speaker of the day was Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the national organization. Mrs. McLean until the 10th was the guest of Mrs. Geo. W. Patterson, regent of the Westfield Chapter. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Patterson tendered an enjoyable reception at Westfield, in honor of Mrs. McLean.

At the Athenaeum hotel Mrs. Robert Alexander, of Philadelphia, president of the local circle, and Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, of Saratoga county, entertained Mrs. McLean and the visiting regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters.

In the amphitheater at 2 o'clock were held the platform exercises of the organization. A large and appreciative audience of about 3,000 listened to the program and frequently broke in with applause. Promptly at the hour, the organ prelude began which soon blended appropriately into the strains of "The Red, White and Blue." During the music, the members of the organization marched in and occupied the three hundred seats in the center of the amphitheater. To the platform came Bishop John H. Vincent and Professor George E. Vincent, followed by Mrs. Robert Alexander, of Philadelphia, president of the Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Henry Roberts, of Utica, state regent; Mrs. George W. Patterson, regent of the Westfield Chapter; Miss Martha Prescott, regent of the Fredonia Chapter; Miss Flora Broadhead, regent of the Jamestown Chapter; Mrs. Darling, regent of the Erie Chapter; Mrs. Lilian Hunter, of Tidioute, Pa., treasurer of the local circle, and Miss Alberta Rice, of Pittsburg, recording secretary of the local circle. Following these came the "Children's Choir," who occupied places at the

left. This choir represents twenty-nine states, and each child carried a flag. The regular choir, representing thirty states and five foreign countries, was already seated in the choir gallery.

For the occasion the platform was gracefully draped with flags, and Mrs. McLean carried a bunch of red, white and blue sweet peas, the gift of an admiring member. During her remarks Mrs. McLean spoke of the flowers and the Providence that made them in these colors we love.

The exercises were fittingly opened with the singing of "America" by the choir and the audience, after which Bishop Vincent gave the invocation. The choir then sang a double number, "America for Freedom," and "The Flag of the Free," the second being to the music of Wagner's "Bridal March," in "Lohengrin."

Professor George E. Vincent, in a felicitous vein, introduced the speaker of the occasion, Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLean was greeted with applause and began with witty replies to Professor Vincent's introduction, and an impressive tribute to Bishop Vincent.

We conceive that our organization is not a passing or ephemeral thing. We believe it to be a lasting growth that will benefit the American future. It leads on with an unerring sureness of spirit to high and unselfish motives. The only lessons to be learned by humanity are those learned by experience. Our organization teaches the history of the past, while it endeavors to inculcate patriotism for the future.

It may be interesting to you to learn something of the nature, birth and growth of the Daughters of the Revolution. The National Society is represented in every state of this country, as well as in Europe and Mexico. We are a circle that travels from state to state, and from ocean to ocean; and we are sending representatives to teach patriotism where it is most needed. The organization was born fifteen years ago, with a little handful of women. We now number over 57,000, and 5,000 new Daughters have been added to our numbers within the last year.

The Daughters have taken up various branches of work. Their first idea is to concentrate the national spirit of the country. We have learned through the stress and strain of civil war how necessary it is that the national spirit should be preserved. Our organization is

doing this; and unlike many of the patriotic organizations it is not limited by states. It is a national organization and spreads itself like the great flag for the whole country.

Next to our cultivation of national spirit, we have undertaken a tangible and material work. We believe in sentiment and that a body is dead if there is not a high and powerful sentiment behind it; we also believe that to be worthy, a sentiment must give birth to some definite work that justifies it. We, then, are rearing in the nation's capital a Memorial Continental Hall. This building will seat about as many as this amphitheater. We are placing in this building a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers who made this country what it is; which monument will stand as long as bronze and marble endure. In this building we expect to teach by public lecture and otherwise all citizens who can visit us, the knowledge that they ought to have of the heroic history of our country, of its diplomatic relations and of what this great country hopes to be in the years to come.

We of the Daughters of the American Revolution love to boast of the greatness of our country other than material. We believe with President Roosevelt that material prosperity is valuable only as it affords time and opportunity for men to do greater things. We believe that our main work is to keep alive the light of patriotism in the land. To keep it alive it must be attended. We all know what the vestal virgins were and how they kept the eternal flame burning in the temple. It is for the American women to keep bright the light of idealism, to illuminate the daily tasks, and to keep by our influence the standard of manhood at its highest.

Another branch of our work is to educate the ignorant classes who come to our shores to seek homes. Many people think that this educational work is the greatest avenue of usefulness of the organization. Thousands are coming every year and the influence of this on our national life is a grave question of politics. But we believe that this country is big enough to take in and make good citizens of these many thousands who come. We believe it can be done by teaching them to love the old flag with a personal love, and showing that this implies a spirit of law and order and peaceableness. When this is done we have started the growth of a new born American citizenship.

Women have a double service, a double privilege. It is theirs both to bear sons and to educate them for the nation.

Mrs. McLean then told of some of the local work that is being done by certain chapters, in addition to having part in the great national spirit and teaching; and instanced the recent unveiling of a monument near Oswego to the memory of twelve unknown but not forgotten soldiers of 1776-1783.

Continuing she said:

We are giving prizes for the writing of school essays on American history, and are thus encouraging the learning of these historic facts and the spread of patriotism; and from these things we ourselves are learning.

All these things in our daily life we believe to be of value to our nation. We do all that we do because we think there is something genuine in it. When over fifty thousand women believe in a great truth, that great truth lives. No lack of interest can cause it to lose its vital spirit, and in the coming years this influence will so penetrate the life of the country that it will rise up and call the Daughters of the American Revolution blessed.

Here Mrs. McLean expressed herself as feeling like Maud Adams when in the play of "Peter Pan" she rushes to the front of the stage and cries, "Do you believe in fairies?" and asked her audience, "Do you believe in patriotism?" This was greeted with loud applause, expressive of the great interest taken in the speaker and her words.

Mrs. McLean closed with a pleasing expression of appreciation to the Chautauqua Institution and the women of the organization for the courtesies extended and for the inspiration derived, saying that she will hereafter be better able to assist the American people "in holding up and unfurling and in keeping waving the unsullied folds of the Star Spangled Banner."

The exercises were closed with the hearty singing of the patriotic song indicated by the speaker's closing words.

From four to six in the afternoon, at the Hotel Athenaeum, the local officers and visiting regents gave a reception for Mrs. McLean, to all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the officers and trustees of the Chautauqua Institution, and the faculty of the summer schools.

The plates used to illustrate the article on "Presidential Ware at the White House" were obtained for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE through the courtesy of Mr. C. J. Mar, of New York City. The kindness was extended through Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The original of the document given below was discovered in a Massachusetts garret, sent to Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, and by her deposited in the state library at Hartford. Mrs. Kinney furnished a copy for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The names in *italics* are those who are, by the discovery of this paper, for the first time added to the list of Revolutionary patriots.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. ABIAL PEESE'S COMPANY AT NEW LONDON IN THE YEAR 1776.

Capt. Abial Peese,
Lieut. John Pomroy,
Lieut. Israel Converse,
Ens. Abner Wood,
Serj. Issacher Jones.
Serj. Samuel Hall,
Serj. Samuel Edson,
Serj. John Warner,
Corp. Stephen Jones,
Corp. Benajah Kent,
Corp. Saml. Warner,
Drum. Erastus Peese,
Fifer, Sylvanus Peese,
Uriah Austin,
Reuben Bradly,
Samuel Blogget,
Josiah Bradly,
David Brace,
John Coines,
Oliver Chapin,

Serel Chase,
Reuben Cooly,
Daniel Chapins,
John Carpenter,
Jonathan Cross,
Uriah Clough,
Philander Denslow,
John Dimmick,
Simeon Dimmick,
Samuel Davis,
Lemuel Davis,
Nathan Edson,
Josiah Edson,
Joseph Edson,
Benjamin Edson,
Samuel Eaton,
John Fevinan,
Natn. Fuller,
Elijah Fay,
John Goudy,

Samuel Goudy,
William Goudy,
Josiah Gibbs,
William Green,
Joshua Hudson,
John Hamlin,
Levi Hamlin,
Moses Horton,
Natl. Hide,
Israel How,
Abner Hathway,
Eleizer Jones,
Ephraim Jonson,
Abel Kent,
Philip Langdon,
Juston Lombard,
James McCluer,
Joel Noble,
Timothy Noble,
Shadrack Norton,
Joseph Pearman,
Nathaniel Pomroy,
Russel Prat,
Abner Pease,

Peter Peese,
Saml. Peese,
Joel Peese,
Augustus Peese,
Jonathan Pasko,
Sanford Richardson,
Jesse Richardson,
Abijah Remington,
Elijah Robins,
Ezra Saxton,
James Spenser,
Joseph Saxton,
Isaac Sheperd,
Jonathan Shead,
Eliphalet Spenser,
Ebenezer Threcher,
Amos Torry,
James Ward,
John Ward,
Simeon Webster,
Nathan Webster,
Ebenezer Walker,
Samuel Warne,
Levi Woolworth.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

From Gleason's Pictorial. Copied by Miss Janet Cowing.

HARWOOD.—Jan. 29, 1853, at Barre, Mass., Capt. Daniel Harwood, a soldier of the Revolution, 93 years.

SMITH.—Feb. 19, 1853, at Gilsum, N. H., Mr. Samuel Smith, a Revolutionary pensioner, 95 years.

MERRIAM.—Feb. 26, 1853, at Jackson, N. Y., Isaac Merriam, a Revolutionary soldier, 91 years.

WILLEY.—March 5, 1853, at Nottingham, N. H., Mr. Charles Willey, a soldier of the Revolution, 108 years.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. NARCISSA THOMAS GILLESPIE—MRS. MARY MATILDA BURCH.

The Fairfax County Chapter, Vienna, Virginia, now but six months old, is proud to have discovered and enrolled among its members two "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Joseph Berry, one of our charter members, while in Loudoun county last summer, was told that two old ladies, daughters of William McClanahan, a Revolutionary soldier, had formerly lived in that county. After the organization of the chapter in October, she inquired further and found that both were still living; one, Mrs. Narcissa Thomas Gillespie, was at Oatlands, a small town near Leesburg, and the other, Mrs. Mary Matilda Burch, lived with her daughter in Washington.

Mrs. Berry wrote Mrs. Burch at once, asking if she and her sister would not like to come into the Fairfax County Chapter as "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, and was much pleased to have a favorable reply. She then wrote the War Department for the official record of William McClanahan, and, February 3d, reported what she had done. The chapter thoroughly appreciated Mrs. Berry's prompt and efficient action. The matter was put into the hands of the registrar, who collected the necessary data quickly and satisfactorily, and at the March meeting of the National Society, Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Burch were admitted as "Real Daughters."

The patriot, William McClanahan, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1762. In 1778, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a private from Fauquier county, in Colonel Buford's Third Virginia regiment. In the battle of Buford's defeat, May 29, 1780, he received thirteen wounds and was taken prisoner at Hanging Rock, August 6th of the same year. In the former battle he was left on the field for dead, the soldiers passing over him in their flight. He retained to the day of his

death two scars—one of a horse's hoof which struck him on the back as he lay there, the other from the point of a hostile bayonet. At the same time he suffered a severe scalp wound which necessitated the removal of a small portion of the bone and the insertion of a piece of silver. Mrs. Burch says that when she was a child she used to run her fingers through his hair to feel the piece of silver. Nature and skill restored this young patriot to health and, loyal to his country, he enlisted a second time in February, 1781.

William McClanahan was twice married, his second wife, Sarah Franklin, to whom he was married in 1826, had seven children, five boys and two girls. Mrs. Gillespie was born in 1829 and Mrs. Burch in 1832. Both remember their father well and say that up to his death in 1842, he was erect and fine looking. He possessed ample means for that time and lived as all Virginia gentlemen were accustomed to living. Among cherished possessions of the family are his silver shoe buckles.

Mrs. Gillespie lives some distance from Vienna, the home of the chapter, and we have not had the pleasure of meeting her, but the regent and the other members have called on Mrs. Burch at her home in Washington and extended to her a hearty welcome in the chapter. She is somewhat of an invalid and unable to meet with us, but is greatly interested in all that concerns the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her soft voice and gentle manners, together with her crown of beautiful white hair are very attractive, and remind one of the much-lauded days in Virginia "before the war."

Mrs. Burch is but seventy-four years old and Mrs. Gillespie but seventy-seven. We trust their lives may still be full of days and they may be long spared to their families and the Fairfax County Chapter.—KATE STRONG SUMMY, *Historian*.

So may'st thou live, till like ripe fruit thou drop.—*Milton*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine) entertained the visiting Daughters of Washington and other points, at a luncheon, given August 1st, at Riverton Park, in the home of the regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey. The other Washington guests were Mrs. Hoffman Way, Mrs. Walter H. Acker and Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby. Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue and Mrs. Longfellow were also special guests from Boston. Mrs. Le-favor, vice-regent of the chapter, presided and welcomed the guests. Mrs. A. A. Kendall was toastmistress. Mrs. Mussey gave a finished address, which was received with interest and applause. The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, sent greetings, which were received with great applause. Mrs. O'Donoghue, Mrs. Gadsby and others responded to the call of the toastmistress.

The party visited Longfellow's home in Portland and fully enjoyed a red letter day.—MRS. E. M. GADSBY.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa).—With patriotic and impressive ceremonies, the monument erected by the state of Iowa in Aspen Grove cemetery to the memory of John Morgan, soldier of the Revolution, was unveiled, May 30. The exercises were in charge of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through whose efforts the grave was located and who were largely instrumental in securing the appropriation from the legislature. The weather was ideal. Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, regent of the chapter presided.

The program was carried out almost to the letter. First the ritual of the Stars and Stripes Chapter was impressively carried out. Then Dr. William Salter invoked the blessing of God upon the occasion. Following, "America" was sung, the school children leading in the singing.

In a very interesting address Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells extended a cordial welcome to the patriotic organizations which participated.

She then called attention to the grand work done by the patriotic societies, giving them fitting tribute for acts well performed. She quoted these ringing lines, closing with a few words to the children:

"The fathers sleep, but men remain
As true, as wise and brave as they.

* * * * *

And time shall give the power to all
To do the work that duty bids,
And make the people's council hall,
As lasting as the Pyramids."

We want our dear children who have shown their patriotism by their presence, always to remember that they assisted in honoring a soldier of the American Revolution. Tell it to your children and to your children's children; and when we, who tell you of the significance of this day, are no longer permitted to guard this grave, children, remember your responsibility, and your privilege to guard it still. We trust it to your keeping.

Following Mrs. Wells' address the monument was unveiled by Miss Edna Morgan, a great-great-granddaughter of John Morgan, and Miss Abbie MacFlynn, who read the inscription to the audience. This inscription is as follows:

JOHN MORGAN,

A Soldier of the American Revolution,
Born at Gloucester County,
Virginia, 1758.

Died, Burlington, Iowa, 1843.

Served two years in McClanahan's Seventh Regiment,
Virginia Troops.

Was in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and on Various
Tours with Peyton and Page's Virginia Militia.

Erected by the State of Iowa, Aided by Stars and Stripes Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution, and Matthies Post, G. A. R.

The ceremonial of dedication was then gone through by the ladies. This ceremony was a very beautiful one and was as follows:

Regent Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells:

Bring flowers, the brightest and fairest,
O, Daughters your tribute now yield;
Place flowers, richest and rarest
From hot-house, from garden and field.

Vice-Regent Mrs. Baughman:

Twine them with fair loving fingers,
And here place the chaplet you wreathed;
While memory lovingly lingers
And blesses the sleeper beneath.

Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson:

Sleep on brave heart, no troublous morn shall come;
No bugle, reveille, no beat of drum;
No fife's shrill note shall call your weary feet,
No wintry storm to face, no scorching heat.
Above your quiet head the grasses spring;
Mid rustling leaves the warblers sing;
By day upon thy couch the sunbeams rest,
By night, the gentle dews above your breast;
The land you fought to save, peace hovers o'er,
No sound of foe is heard from shore to shore.
The flag you loved so well, no star has lost,
We taste the good you bought at such a cost.
With grateful memories we come to-day,
Here at your lonely grave our tribute pay.
The beauteous flowers we strew your rest above,
Shall tell our gratitude and lasting love.

Vice-Regent Mrs. Baughman:

Thus through the long years that are coming
When spring brings her gift of the flowers,
When bees and blossoms are humming,
We'll remember this soldier of ours.
When nature in promise rejoices,
We'll beautify his sacred bed.
And children shall join their young voices
To honor our patriot dead.

Regent Mrs. Wells:

With reverent hands we dedicate,
This noble monument to our state,
We bid its influence reach afar,
And the lesson teach of the D. A. R.
O, granite rock stand fast.
Rehearse your story of the past.
Thro' cold and heat, thro' shock and storm repeat
To generations present, and unborn, the story
Of brave John Morgan and his life of glory.

During the dedication the Morgan family first decorated the grave, followed by every Daughter present placing flowers on the grave.

Mr. Henderson P. Morgan, grandson of John Morgan, gave a very interesting talk on "Recollections and Traditions of My Ancestor."

In contrasting the scene of to-day with that of a year ago, at which time the marker of the Stars and Stripes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was placed here, I congratulate the chapter in successfully marking the grave of my ancestor with this monument. My grandfather, a few years after the Revolutionary war, married Priscilla Parker, in Virginia. He caught the spirit of the early days to go west and moved to Kentucky, where he secured a home and reared a family of eight sons and two daughters. After the family had all grown up, he again moved, this time going to Ohio. All of his sons accompanied him, with the exception of John Morgan, who was the father of thee famous John Morgan, the Confederate, with whose history we are all familiar. After residing in Ohio for eighteen years, and being rendered almost helpless by paralysis on one side, he left Ohio, crossing the Mississippi river in 1839. He resided here until the end of his earthly journey and he passed away in February, 1843. His body was laid to rest in the old burial grounds, which is now College hill. In 1850 my father had the soldier's body disinterred and buried on the spot where we now stand.

In concluding, I wish to thank the state of Iowa and the Stars and Stripes Chapter, in securing this magnificent monument to my grandfather. While I rejoice in this monument being erected to the family name, my patriotic pride warrants me in saying "in honor, or in peril, my country first."

The principal address of the afternoon was delivered by W.

W. Baldwin, representing the state historical society. It was a very able effort and was much appreciated.

The school children sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and Company H gave the military salute, "Lights Out."

The services were the most impressive and the most important of their nature that have ever been held in Burlington. The fact that the state legislature has appropriated the monument to mark the grave of John Morgan makes it of interest throughout the state. Iowa has but few Revolutionary soldiers buried on her soil and Burlington has one. For that reason the residents of Burlington and the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are justly proud of the exercises.

After singing the "Star Spangled Banner," Miss Edna Morgan gave the signal to company H for the military salute by placing a silken flag on the grave. The salute which followed closed the exercises of this memorable occasion.

Ralph Humphreys Chapter (Jackson, Mississippi).—The June meeting with Mrs. Robinson, closed a most successful year for the Ralph Humphreys Chapter. Our chapter now numbers forty-three and there are several applications for membership.

Mrs. Mary Robinson Williamson has been the regent for two years, and it has been mainly through her efforts that the chapter has taken such a stand.

At the May meeting Mrs. Williamson resigned as regent to accept the more honored position of vice-regent of Mississippi. While the entire chapter grieved to lose Mrs. Williamson, we felt indeed proud that one of our number should have that high honor, and are very sure that no mistake was made in her selection.

We were unusually fortunate in having as our vice-regent, Mrs. Letitia Smith Enochs, and feel confident that as regent of the Ralph Humphreys Chapter, she will be a wonderful success. She is a woman of great personal magnetism, and is heart and soul in the work.

February 22d was celebrated with appropriate exercises at

the city school, at which time there was raised over the high school building a handsome flag, presented by this chapter.

An Easter bazar next claimed our attention, and brought in quite a goodly sum to our treasury, and furthermore put us in close touch with some of our sister chapters, as several, hearing of the proposed bazar, sent in contributions, which were greatly appreciated.

We have established a prize of \$5.00 in gold which is given yearly to the student in the eighth grade of the city school, who makes the highest grade on final examination in Revolutionary history.

This year we offered another prize, a medal, to the junior class of Millsaps College, at this place, for the best paper written on some subject pertaining to Revolutionary history. The subject this year was "The Boston Tea Party, and Its Place in History." This medal was won by the only young lady of the class, Miss Susie Boyd Ridgway, whose paper was well written, and showed a wonderful amount of that patriotism which we are trying to inculcate in the youth of the day. The subject for the next year was announced as being "The Interaction of French and American Influence from 1770 to 1800."

Our greatest work of the past year has been the erection of a monument to the memory of Ralph Humphreys, whose name we bear, at Port Gibson, Mississippi, his old home. This work was due in a large measure to the untiring interest and assistance of Mrs. Williamson, and it was mainly through her efforts that the shaft was placed and unveiled on May 1st.

The presentation and unveiling of this monument was a notable day in Port Gibson. Quite a large number of Ralph Humphreys' descendants make their home at that place. The program was as follows:

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," band.

Invocation, Rev. H. H. Brownlee.

Address, Presentation of the monument to the city and descendants of the Humphreys Family, by Mrs. C. M. Williamson, regent of the chapter.

Unveiling of the monument, Miss Elizabeth Belknap Humphreys, assisted by Master Ralph Humphreys, the fifth.

Military salute, Company E, Mississippi National Guard.

Address accepting the monument on behalf of the city and family,
Hon. John McC. Martin.

"Star Spangled Banner," band.

Benediction, Rev. H. H. Brownlee.

"Quick Step," band.

Mrs. Williamson presented the monument in the name of the Ralph Humphreys Chapter, in her usual attractive manner, and in his acceptance Judge Martin paid a beautiful tribute to the sentiments that actuated the Ralph Humphreys Chapter in erecting the monument, and gave a graphic description of the life and public services of the man in whose honor it had been erected, telling of his associations with Washington at the Virginia convention, which ratified the work of the Philadelphia convention, of his clash with Patrick Henry on this subject, of his return home, and his subsequent life in the Mississippi territory.

We were delighted to have with us at our May meeting Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, our newly appointed state regent. She gave us a delightful talk and words of encouragement. She is such a charming personality that we shall look forward with great pleasure to having her with us again in the near future.

Our year book is in press, and we expect to get great good from our historical study planned for the coming winter.—
MRS. MARGARET B. K. WALMSLEY, *Historian*.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Nebraska).—April was a gala month with the Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. On April 2d the regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Edward P. Peck. Then on April 19th, in the board of education rooms in the city hall, was awarded the annual medal given the Omaha high school senior writing the best essay on the subject, "Benjamin Franklin the Typical American." Mrs. E. P. Peck, vice-regent of Omaha Chapter, presided, and introduced Right Rev. A. L. Williams, bishop coadjutor of Nebraska, who opened the program with an invocation. Music by the Omaha high school followed, which was much enjoyed. Mrs. Peck then in a pleasing little speech introduced Mrs. Troup, who read a very cleverly written paper

on the "History of the American Navy." In substance she said we hear much more of the land forces and of their triumphs than of the accomplishments of the navy during the war of the American Revolution. She told of the first naval battle, of the unfurling of the first naval flag by John Paul Jones in Philadelphia harbor. Ships at that time were crude affairs at best compared with the ships of to-day. There was little improvement in them up to the time of the war of 1812. The Mexican war saw steam propelled vessels. The civil war found great improvement in the type of war vessels used, *e. g.*, the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. Thus a brief history of the navy was given up to the present time, when it includes many of the finest battleships and cruisers afloat, such as the battleship *Nebraska* is to be when completed. When it was found that a battleship was to be named after Nebraska the Daughters and Sons of this state decided to present it with the stand of colors which were on exhibition during the afternoon and referred to by the speaker. This interesting address was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Hazel Smith. Mrs. Peck in a pleasant presentation speech spoke briefly of the reasons for the Daughters awarding the yearly medal, and told of there being 140 contestants, six of whom received honorable mention. She then presented the medal to the successful contestant, Mr. William E. Wilbur, who thanked the Daughters and then read the prize essay.

Mrs. Peck then introduced Hon. John L. Webster, the speaker of the afternoon, who delivered an address on "The Revolutionary Period and Benjamin Franklin," closing as follows:

There is one quality in which America is distinguished above all other nations and that is the depth and purity of the patriotism of its citizens. It is that deep affection by which they are attached to the land of their nativity. It is that sympathetic spirit which compels them to rejoice with a generous pride at the prosperity of their country and which links national glory with individual honor. To this virtue, our Revolutionary ancestors gave the most honorable and indisputable evidence and their descendants have made sacred the memory of their patriotism upon the battlefields of every succeeding war.

That transition from the Rock of Plymouth and from the peninsula at Jamestown to the America of to-day, which spans a continent and

lays abreast the shores of two mighty oceans and reaches out its commercial arms to the foreign nationalities to the eastward and in the orient, furnishes unanswerable proof that the American people have such an abiding faith in their constitutional government and, with their love of freedom, a courage and a constancy which will bear their country onward to the achievement of its lofty destiny and bear onward the flag to liberty and glory.

"Your flag and my flag and how it flies to-day,
In your land and my land and half a world away;
Rose red and blood red, its stripes forever gleam,
Snow white and soul white, the good forefathers' dream;
Sky blue and true blue, with stars that gleam aright,
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter through the night.
Your flag and my flag, and oh, how much it holds!
Your land and my land secure within its folds;
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight,
Sun kissed and wind tossed, the red and blue and white;
The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you;
Glorified all else beside, the red the white and blue."

In the evening of the same day the Daughters were entertained at a complimentary banquet by the Sons of the American Revolution. One hundred and twenty-five persons were present. The stand of colors which the two organizations had presented to the battleship *Nebraska*, and the \$3,000 silver service presented to the battleship by the state were on exhibition. The address of welcome was made by Mr. John R. Webster and responded to by Mrs. R. Cleveland Hoyt, the regent of the Omaha Chapter. Mrs. C. K. Uruquhart sang and Mr. Ralph W. Breckenridge delivered an address on "The Message of the Minute Man." Mr. John F. Barton sang "The Song of the Flag," and the Rev. Hubert C. Herring responded to the toast, "The Patriot of To-day." The affair closed with the singing of "America."

Margaret Holmes Chapter (Seward, Nebraska), celebrated Flag day with a breakfast at the home of Mrs. Joel Tishne, to which each member invited one guest. As the guest arrived they were welcomed by Mrs. Tishne. The members visited with their guests until a bugle, sounded by Herbert Gillespie (who is a grandson of Nebraska's state regent), called the

ladies down to the dining room, where breakfast was served by Miss Atwater and Miss Marsh. Tiny flags were given for favors and the two long tables, seating twenty-four, were gay with patriotic napery and flags. While the ladies were yet seated at the tables Mrs. Atwater, the regent of the Margaret Holmes Chapter, read a beautiful poem to our flag. When she had finished reading, a flag that had just been purchased for the use of the chapter was formally presented by Miss Atwater. As the flag was slowly unfurled it was greeted with hearty applause. Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, state regent, then described the ceremonies at the final interment of the remains of John Paul Jones at Annapolis. At the close of Mrs. Langworthy's address she called upon each member to tell what they knew of the ancestor through whose service they became Daughters. These little sketches closed a very pleasant meeting and aroused the interest of the guests of the chapter.

Although organized so far from the scenes of the Revolution, the Margaret Holmes Chapter has a "Real Daughter" buried in the North cemetery, Susannah Loose Slonecker, daughter of George Loose, ensign, through whom three members of the chapter derive their eligibility to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our chapter regent, Mrs. Atwater, was transferred from the Caldwell Chapter, of Jacksonville, Illinois.—SUSANNAH McFEELY ANDERSON, *Historian*.

Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter (Santa Fe, New Mexico), draws near to the end of the most happy and prosperous year in its history.

A new and appropriate name; a local habitation, in itself pleasant and attractive, besides being unique in historical setting; an increased membership; interesting meetings; and a number of pleasant social occasions, make up the sum of good things that the year has brought to us as Daughters.

Especially dear to the heart of each of us is the room in the historic old Palace, which the zeal of Mrs. Prince, our territorial regent, has made our present home. We had the pleasure on the occasion of our second meeting there, of presenting

to our benefactress, as a slight token of our love and loyalty, a beautiful cut glass salad bowl. Mrs. Victory, our chapter regent, made the presentation speech. The secret had been well guarded, the surprise was complete. There were happy moments of tears and silence, and then—*words* in plenty.

A pleasant incident of the year was the visit, *en route* from the Pacific coast to their homes, of Mrs. Bowron and Miss Bowron, of the New York City Chapter. These ladies during their brief stay in the city were guests of Mrs. Prince, at whose hospitable home it was our good fortune to meet them, and to pass a delightful afternoon in Daughters of the American Revolution intercourse.

The high day of our year was the 22d of February.

Mrs. Prince, in elegant Colonial costume, assisted by the members of our chapter, also garbed suitably to the occasion, received a large company of invited guests. Many relics of Revolutionary times were effectively displayed, and real Revolutionary china and silver, rich and rare and beautiful, were abundant. An appropriate musical and literary program was rendered and the observance of the anniversary was in all respects fitting.—ELLA C. WELTMER, *Historian*.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York), held their June meeting at the Belmont home of Mrs. Hamilton Ward, on Flag day and the ninth anniversary of the organization. The annual reports were read by the officers. The registrar's report gave sixteen new members during the year.

"You who sometimes in your rambles
Through the green lanes of the country,
Pause by some neglected graveyard,
Read some mossy, rude inscription,"

would have enjoyed Mrs. Ward's account of her search for the unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers. One with a fallen headstone was found in the old Knight burying ground in Scio, with the following inscription:

"Ezra Luther, died July 15, 1847; aged 95 years. In early life my country called and I its call obeyed; my country's freedom we obtained and in its soil I'm laid."

A letter was read from John S. Minard, suggesting the marking, in some suitable manner, the site of the old council house in Caneadea, that being his opinion, the most interestingly historic spot in the county.

Two kindergarten songs were sung by Miss Gertrude Thornton, the accompaniments being played by Mrs. Babcock.

A fine paper was read by Mrs. Alfred Brown, of Wellsville, on woman's contributions to literature.

Miss Bertha Bradt played a selection on the violin, the piano accompaniment being played by Miss Ruth Gorton.

The prize essay which won the medal given by the chapter to the Belmont high school, was read by the writer, little Miss Colligan. Lunch was served by Mrs. Ward. The decorations were flags and flowers, and the birthday cake for the nine happy years of the chapter had an icing of red, white and blue. Small silk flags were souvenirs for each member and guest. The July meeting will be a picnic at Mrs. F. B. Keeney's home, the old historic home of the Church family, who are descendants of Catharine Schuyler.

The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, sent greetings for the day.—MRS. J. E. MIDDAGH, *Registrar*.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, New York), has just closed a successful year, during which many delightful social meetings have been held.

On October 6 Mrs. Topping, a member of the Amsterdam Chapter, residing in Saratoga, entertained members of her own chapter at a luncheon and in the evening gave a most delightful reception to which our chapter was invited.

Mrs. Henry Roberts, state vice-regent, whom we are glad to welcome as state regent, was present; also Mrs. James A. McKee, whose mother was the first president general of our National Society.

One room of Mrs. Topping's home was devoted entirely to needlework done by her grandmother, Mrs. Betsy Reynolds Vorhees. The needlework was most exquisite, including the daintiest embroidery on thinnest linen, heavy woven blankets, strongly knitted socks and fine lacework stockings. A dupli-

cate of a pair of socks knit and presented by Mrs. Voorhees to General Lafayette was displayed.

The next day, October 7, the anniversary of the battle of Saratoga, Mrs. Topping and her guests, with part of the Saratoga Chapter, journeyed to the battlefield at Bemis Heights, where dinner was served at the historic old Freeman's farmhouse.

Several Sons of the American Revolution were present, Captain McNair making the trip more enjoyable by pointing out the places of interest on the battleground where was fought one of the decisive battles of the world.

On Washington's birthday we were entertained at the home of Mrs. George F. Comstock, our former regent. Important business was transacted, an entertaining program was rendered and everyone was happy, as they always are in Mrs. Comstock's hospitable home.

On April 30, in observance of the anniversary of the inauguration of the first president of the United States, Mrs. Menges entertained the chapter most charmingly. At this meeting a report was given of the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

The Flag day meeting of the chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Adelbert C. Hayden and was one of the most largely attended of the year—several visiting Daughters being present. The Rev. E. A. McMaster gave a most interesting address on patriotism and genealogy.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, regent of our chapter, entertained the Daughters at her home on Franklin Square on the morning of July 4th. The Rev. Dr. Theodore F. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delighted the chapter with a very interesting talk on patriotism and some of the men of Revolutionary times—George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. In his student days, the venerable doctor had conversed with men who had known Washington personally, and the recalling of those conversations and the little reminiscences which he related, made Washington seem very real and less like a myth to us of the present generation.

During the year several new members have been added to

our chapter roll and only one death has occurred—that of Mrs. Louis G. Colson, of New York Mills, formerly Miss Rena Merchant and our efficient historian.

The Saratoga Chapter has been greatly blessed this year by having present at all of the meetings but one our well beloved and highly esteemed Mrs. Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society and one whose presence is always helpful and inspiring.

I trust that our chapter, and all chapters, may be able to fulfill her ideals, for the work before us is one of the noblest that woman ever undertook and means much for the betterment of our nation, which is the grandest of all nations.—
HARRIETTE A. INGALLS, *Historian*.

Witness Tree Chapter (Columbia, Pennsylvania).—For some years the chapter has made a special observance of Flag day, and this June 14 we gladly accepted the kind invitation of the vice-regent, Mrs. S. B. McCorkle, to celebrate it on the spacious lawn surrounding the old mansion that has been in possession of Mr. McCorkle's family more than 200 years, and it seemed most fitting that the class just graduated from our high school should assist in that celebration.

Never did the Daughters of the American Revolution hold patriotic exercises under more auspicious conditions and beautiful surroundings than did the Witness Tree Chapter when honoring the birthday of the American flag on the historic grounds of Mt. Bethel, the home of the renowned Susannah Wright, the Blunstons and Bethels. No more appropriate place could have been selected for the gathering of the Daughters and their guests. "The sweet girl graduate" in her blossoming beauty, with her promising class brother, were charming additions. The chapter and its friends grouped around the ancient trees from whose branches floated the stars and stripes made an inspiring picture.

The speaker of the evening was Hugh M. North, Jr., Esq., son of a former regent of the chapter. Mr. North, in his admirable address, paid a beautiful tribute to Columbia's bard and America's most gifted sonnet writer, Lloyd Mifflin.

The chapter historian, Mrs. C. H. Rohrer, who is chairman of the program committee, had charge of the exercises, and to her efforts, as well as those of Miss Mary Welsh, principal of the high school and of Revolutionary ancestry, and who so kindly trained the class, the credit is largely due for the evening's success. Both "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" were sung with enthusiasm. Rev. C. H. Rohrer, D. D., of a Revolutionary family, offered a beautiful opening prayer.

Although we number thirty-seven members, many of whom are non-residents, and several resident members absent from town, explains the fact that but fourteen appear in the group. The chapter has contributed \$235 to Continental Memorial Hall.—LILIAN SLAYMAKER EVANS, *Regent*.

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island).—On Gaspee day, June 11th (the exact date of the burning of the *Gaspee* being the 10th and falling this year on Sunday), the Gaspee Chapter of Providence gave a brilliant reception to the newly elected vice-president general, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, who for fourteen years has held office in the chapter, having just retired from the regency in consequence of her election to the higher office.

The building of the Rhode Island historical society, where the chapter has been privileged to hold its meetings, proved an ideal place for such a function, the receiving party, consisting of Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, with Miss Mary Anne Greene, regent of Gaspee Chapter; Mrs. William R. Talbot, founder of the Gaspee Chapter and its honorary regent, and Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, vice-president general from Massachusetts, standing in the picture gallery, whose dome-lighted walls are covered with portraits of famous Rhode Island men and women of Colonial, Revolutionary and later periods. A tall, artistic pyramid of dark blue lupines and ferns stood upon the carved oaken chest which contains the archives of the chapter, while near it a slender vase of Jacqueminot roses and an immense bouquet of white peonies resting on a Colonial light-stand belonging to the family of Governor Nicholas

Cooke, of Revolutionary times, gave the red and white, which with the blue, made up the patriotic color scheme. The library, with gallery running around all four sides, contained priceless relics. Two large flags, one of them the gift of Mrs. Barker to the chapter, an exact duplicate of the one she presented a year ago to the National Society, were draped over the doorway leading to the picture gallery. The refreshments were served by the chapter officers, assisted by some of the members of the standing committees of the chapter, while the ways and means and program committees acted as a reception committee.



Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

The invited guests included the officers and board of managers of the National Society, and the officers of all the other chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island and the state advisory board, beside the officers of the Rhode Island societies of the Colonial Dames (most of whom are also members of the Gaspee Chapter), the Mayflower Descendants, the Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the other patriotic societies, including the members of the Cincinnati resident in Rhode Island, and the officers of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association, and the Rhode Island Branch of the National Red Cross. It happened that among these and connected in other ways with the chapter and its work, were numbered the governor of Rhode Island, His Excellency George H. Utter; the mayor of Providence,

Hon. Elisha Dyer; Chief Justice William W. Douglas, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court; President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, and other civic officials and prominent persons.

Just before the reception a business meeting was held, at which the formal resignation of Mrs. Barker as chapter regent was read and accepted, upon which Miss Greene, who succeeds to that office, presented her, in behalf of the chapter, with a bouquet of fourteen bridesmaid roses, one for each year of her service in and for the chapter. She then presented to her a silver mounted gavel of oak wood from the historic "Gaspee House," where the conspirators met to embark on their expedition to blow up his majesty's ship *Gaspee*. Mrs. Baker eloquently responded.

Over two hundred and fifty persons came to greet Rhode Island's most respected and popular vice-president general, Mrs. Barker.

Star Fort Chapter (Greenwood, South Carolina), has passed its first birthday. We celebrated the 22d of February by giving a reception to the friends of the chapter. Made thirty-three dollars and fifty cents by a play. This amount was given for the South Carolina column, Memorial Continental Hall. We united with the other chapters in the state in petitioning the legislature for a statue of John C. Calhoun to be placed in the capitol at Washington. The legislature generously appropriated (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars for the statue. Much historical lore clusters around the old Star Fort in Ninety-six District. Many descendants of those brave men who fought there still live in the vicinity and state. We hope to get the legislature to assist in purchasing the old fort.

The work before our chapter now is to raise funds for the monument to our own Sumter, Marion and Pickens. At the last meeting of this season the chapter was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Clara Tarrant Bailey. All of the officers were re-elected. One member has married and moved to another town. As Miss Allie Webb she was a faithful and efficient secretary—she is now Mrs. Marvin Dibble, of Marion. Our

loss is Swamp Fox Chapter's gain. Our roll book shows seventeen members accepted and two sets of papers in Washington, so we hope that by the time this is in print we can claim nineteen members. All of our dues are paid for the year. We subscribe as a chapter for our magazine. Our chapter was represented at the state conference by Mrs. W. P. Dean.

The officers for the Star Fort Chapter are: Mrs. Louise C. Fleming, regent; Mrs. Jeannie Harrison Coltman, vice-regent; Mrs. Sara Wills Dean, treasurer; Miss Etta Calhoun, secretary; Miss Evelyn Rogers, registrar; Mrs. R. B. Fleming, historian.

The meetings for the year were well attended and interesting papers on South Carolina's part in the Revolution were read. The chapter will not hold meetings during the summer months.

Considering our youthfulness, we are not ashamed of our year's record, but hope to grow in works and usefulness as we grow in years and numbers. Faithfully yours,—MRS. R. F. FLEMING, *Historian*.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been much interested in the establishment of juvenile courts. One has just been organized in the District of Columbia with Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, vice-president of organization of the Children of the American Revolution, as assistant probation officer. The purpose of the court may be briefly summarized as follows:

The purpose is to help those young persons who may have been guilty of infractions of the law to do better in future. The children who are brought before the court are not criminals dyed in the wool. They have characters to form and they are subject to many and slight influences. The court has for its object to save these children to themselves. The motto shall be "Correct, not punish."

The court is founded upon the fundamental principle of our government—"all for each and each for all," and for the children, the most minute atom in the mass of the community, and therefore for the community. One of the most beneficial features of this court is that it saves the children who are brought before it from associating with those adult criminals who are confirmed violators of the law.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell
Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determines the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

602. FARNHAM.—Josiah Farnham, b. Feb. 6, 1726, Saybrook, Conn., (see April No., 1906, Am. M. Mag.) was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Atchison) Farnham. He married April 1, 1753, at West Springfield, Mass., Eleanor, da. John and Mary (Taylor) Carew. Their first child, b. at Northampton, Mass., was Josiah, b. March 25, 1754, married Jan. 26, 1774, Prudence Graves, 2nd, Sept. 8, 1785, Rebecca Cook. Two brothers of Josiah, Jr., Elisha and Jared, were Rev. soldiers according to Hist. of Salisbury, Vt.—Mrs. C. H. S.

666. (2) BASCOM—CUTTS—ALLEN.—Lucy Bascom, b. Aug. 17, 1778, mar. Thomas Cutts of Orwell, Vt. She was daughter of Elias Bascom and Eunice Allen, married at Deerfield, Mass., March 13, 1761. The Rev. record of Elias Bascom is as follows (Hist. Northfield, Mass.): "Elias Bascom took part in the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne Oct. 17, 1777. He was in the

regiment of Col. Phineas Wright, enlisting from Northfield, Mass." (See Charter Members Nat. Soc. D. A. R., Nos. 168, 169.) Eunice Allen was daughter of John⁴ Allen b. May 2, 1719, and Jerusha Hastings, married May 8, 1744. John⁴ Allen was the son of John³ (John², Edward¹). Ethan Allen is descended from Samuel¹ Allen b. in Eng., and if it could be found that Edward¹ Allen and Samuel Allen were related there would be a distant relationship of Eunice to Ethan, but this has not been proven.

Thomas⁵ Cutts who married Lucy Bascom was son of Joseph², Thomas³, Richard², Robert¹.—A. B. N.

710. (1) ROGERS.—James Rogers, b. in Ireland, went in 1793 with two daughters to Washington, Kentucky, to visit relatives. He was buried at Augusta, Bracken Co., Ky., where the daughters married. He had two brothers, John and Samuel, born at Drumwoods, Ireland; the latter was an alderman of the city of Dublin. I have for thirty-five years been hunting for the descendants of James Rogers and Melinda Rogers who married David Thompson, and of James Taylor, a cousin. Both of the latter came from County Monaghan, Ireland. Rogers and Rodgers are the same name.—A. C. K.

711. (1) GALLATIN.—Mr. W. A. Galentine is a Missouri S. A. R., and through the Secretary of that society it is possible information may be obtained. A deceased chapter regent of St. Louis, Mo., told me that the Galentines were lineal descendants of Albert Gallatin.

(3) PHILLIPS.—A Mr. Phillips of Mason Co., Ky., married Miss Chambers, a lovely old lady whom I knew through my childhood days. A daughter, Mrs. J. Smith Speed, is still living at Louisville, Ky.—S. A. K.

716. GALE—FAIRCHILD.—Griffen¹ Gale of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; children were, Sarah², Sylvanus² married Abigail Smith, Andrew² married Hannah Deveau, Griffen², Samuel² b. Jan. 17, 1779, Dorothy² married Stephen Carpenter, Abby² married Stephen Roe, Elizabeth² married ——— Lewis, Mary² married Haviland Cornell. Andrew who married Hannah Deveau d. 1825; children were Benjamin³, Nicholas³, John³ Lorengo³, Andrew³ b. Aug. 22, 1808, married Lilles Carpenter, Mary³, Phebe³, Anna³, Susan³. John³ married Sarah Fairchild. He d. March 2, 1832, at Bethel, Conn. His wife b. at Newtown, Conn, Apr. 5, 1804, d. Mar. 28, 1895, in Bethel.

Can any one now give the ancestry of Sarah Fairchild and Abigail Smith and Hannah Deveau?—G. E. M. L.

769. HOWELL.—Major John Howell, bapt. in Eng. Nov. 22, 1624, d. in Southampton, L. I., Nov. 3, 1696. He had wife Susannah and eleven children. John the eldest, b. on L. I. Nov. 28, 1648, d. in Southampton Mar. 8, 1692, mar. June 12, 1673, Martha White, daughter of John and Ann White. She d. in Southampton June 7, 1688. John Howell married second Jan. 30, 1690, Mary, widow of Rev. Joseph Taylor.—Anne. (*Hist. of Southampton.*)

QUERIES.

813. (1) LIVINGSTON.—William Livingston, Jr., son of Gov. William Livingston of N. J., lived in Earlyville, Penn. Wanted name of wife and children.

(2) GILL—BRADLEY.—Can you give any information of John Gill and son Samuel (who married Beechy Bradley)? They lived during the time of the Rev. War in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn. Were either in Rev. service? The name of the wife of John Gill and dates desired.—L. W.

814. BRACEY.—William Bracey moved from Vir. (possibly Mecklenburg Co.) to Edgefield, S. Car., about 1780. Who were his parents? Whom did he marry? Date of his birth? Was he in Rev. War? His son, Merry Bracey, was born about 1783, married about 1802 Elsie Moore, moved to Columbus, Miss., in 1823, died in Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss., March 25, 1840. They had sons, Augustus, William, Xenophon, and daughters Gabriella, Eugenia, Ann Mary and Sarah.—M. F. B.

815. (1) ADAMS—PAINE.—Thomas Adams, b. Apr. 10, 1744, in Boston, married Sept. 26, 1768, Diana Paine. He was son of Thomas Adams and Mary Skillins of Portsmouth, N. H. Wanted information of this Adams family and of Mary Skillins.

(2) PAINE.—Ancestry wanted of Diana Paine b. Feb. 24, 1745, daughter of William Paine and ———. William Paine, b. 1711, d. 1786, buried in Old Granary burying ground, Boston, was son of Thomas Paine of Boston, grandson of John Paine of Eng., who came to Boston early. Was this family prominent in Colonial or Revolutionary times.

(3) SMITH—STAPLES.—Ancestry wanted of Hannah Smith, who married 1760 Benjamin Staples. The Staples Bible says she was a daughter of Edward Smith of Me. or N. H.

(4) HUBBARD—PATTERSON.—Nathan Hubbard and Mary Patterson were married April 2, 1745. A daughter Betty, b. Dec. 24, 1750, married Lieut. Amos Lawrence, Jr., Dec. 31, 1772. The ancestry of Nathan Hubbard and Mary Patterson desired.

(5) ABBOTT—LAWRENCE.—Abigail Abbott of Lincoln married Nov. 1, 1749, Capt. Amos Lawrence. Her parentage desired.

(6) WOOD—POPE.—Mary Wood of Charleston, S. C., married 1786 Samuel Ward Pope of Stoughton, Mass. She died 1797, leaving three children. The Pope Genealogy says "she was an educated and accomplished lady." Her ancestry desired.—J. B.

816. RUSH.—What was the ancestry of Conrad Rush, a Rev. soldier? His son, Daniel Rush, b. 1745, was also in Rev. service and married Susannah Sheets. Was there a relationship between Conrad Rush and Dr. Benjamin Rush?—M. S. C.

817. (1) PATTERSON—ACKLEY.—I would like the parentage of William Patterson who in 1787 married Lois Ackley in Salisbury, Conn.

(2) **WOODBURY—MASSEY.**—Also the parentage of Betsey Woodbury who about 1774 married Jonathan Massey in New Hampshire.—F. L. P.

818. (1) **ADAMS.**—Can any of the descendants of Edward Adams of Fairfield Co., Conn., tell me of Abraham Adams who married Elizabeth Williams and died in the French and Indian War? Did his sons, Benjamin (who married Chloe Hatch) or Abraham, serve in Rev. War? I should like to correspond with descendants.

(2) **BEERS—BENJAMIN.**—Information is desired of the Rev. service of Stephen Beers, b. Dec. 9, 1734, married 2nd Anna Benjamin. Stephen Beers was a descendant of Anthony Beers of Watertown, Mass., and Fairfield, Conn.

(3) **BENJAMIN.**—Who were the ancestors of Anna Benjamin? Did she belong to the family of John Benjamin of Watertown who came to America Sept. 16, 1632, in the ship *Lion*?—L. L. R.

819. (1) **STRICKLAND.**—I wish the Revolutionary service of Solomon Strickland, born in Ireland, lived in N. Car., married Amy Pace of Ga.

(2) **VAUGHAN.**—Also the military record of Everett Vaughan born in N. Car., and entered the service there.—V. H. V.

820.—**DEWEY—OTIS.**—Date of marriage of Solomon Dewey of Richmond, Mass., and Olive Otis of same town. The date is supposed to be before 1776.—S. M. H.

821. (1) **NEWELL.**—Is there anything on record regarding Rev. service of Oliver Newell?

(2) **DRAKE.**—Revolutionary service desired of Ovid Drake.—H. F. R.

822. (1) **JONES.**—Can anyone give the ancestry of Daniel Jones of Chatham, Conn.? He married Lucretia Young, b. March 2, 1837, d. 1886.

(2) **TILDEN.**—Ancestry desired of Stephen Tilden of Lebanon, Conn., b. about 1755.

(3) **STORY—TILDEN.**—Also of Mary Story the fourth wife of Stephen Tilden of Lebanon.—E. M. D.

823. (1) **BROOKS—BLAKELY.**—Henry Brooks and Hannah Blakely were married Dec. 21, 1676. Of this family of Blakely were there any descendants in Rev. War?

(2) **BROOKS—HOTCHKISS.**—Thomas Brooks married Martha Hotchkiss March 25, 1762. Were any of this Hotchkiss family in Rev. service?

(3) **BRISTOL.**—Thomas Brooks, Jr., b. Feb. 14, 1706, married Desire Bristol. Were any of this Bristol Family in Rev. service?—J. S.

824. **FULTON.**—Information desired of the family of Major Samuel Fulton of Vir., my grandfather's eldest brother. Family tradition says their father was an Edinburgh lawyer, a covenanter who came to Shenandoah in the early part of the 18th century. Afterward when Indian troubles were great and one son William had been stolen by the Indians, the family moved to Orange Co., Vir. Major Samuel

Fulton went to Florida while it was under the control of Spain and when the citizens were called upon to swear allegiance to the king of Spain he went to Tenn., where, learning that Col. Clark wanted men in Ky., he offered his services. Any authentic account of this Fulton family will be greatly appreciated.—L. F. I.

825. CARTER—BEATTIE.—I wish to learn the ancestry of Judith Carter b. in Fauquier Co., Vir., June 4, 1776. She married Andrew Beattie and removed to Highland Co., Ohio.—E. M. S.

826. HEMINGWAY—MAYNARD.—Information desired of Isaac Hemingway b. Oct. 24, 1762. He lived in Mass. and married Patty Maynard. A son, James Hemingway, served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Scott.—A. G. H.

827. JOHNSON—CHASE.—Lineage is desired of Patience Johnson of Berlin, N. Y. She married Mordecai Chase of Washington Co., N. Y. Her sister, Jerusha Johnson, married Eben Wright of Hebron, N. Y.—C. B. H.

828. HAWKINS—BROWN.—Gaylord Hawkins b. Apr. 13, 1752, married Oct., 1779, Hannah Brown b. June 18, 1783. Gaylord Hawkins d. in Franklin, Penn., Mar. 2, 1826. Had he any military record? His ancestry and that of his wife are desired.—M. L. H.

829. ELLSWORTH—KEITH.—Oliver Ellsworth married Mary Keith. How was he related to Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth? Also the name of Mary Keith's father, dates of birth and death, and Revolutionary record, if any.—T. W. M.

830. BELL—WHITE.—Ancestry desired of Rev. Benjamin Bell, pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Amesbury, Mass., 1784-1790. He married Oct. 16, 1784, Rebecca White, daughter of Hon. Phillips White of Rockingham Co., N. H. A son, Benjamin Bell, married Mary Caldwell. Another son, William, married Elizabeth Dow.—E. W. P.

831. ALFORD.—My great-grandfather, Holcott Alford, who came from England settled in Ga. and fought in the Rev. War. His wife was Miss Perritt. Definite information is desired to substantiate claim to D. A. R. Society.—J. D. R.

832. WYLIE.—Samuel Wylie was in the Rev. War 1778-1783. His home was in Allegheny Co., Pa. He was born in County Down, Ireland. Birth or death is desired. Also the name of his wife. His Rev. record is in Penn. Archives, Vol. 23, p. 290.—I. McS.

833. CAREY.—The ancestry of Joseph Carey of Middle Haddam, Conn., is desired. He married about 1715 Miss ——— Bonnefoey.—D. S.

834. KYLE.—Wanted the maiden name of the wife of Capt. John Kyle who was captain of a company of Rangers 1778-1783 in Penn. Later he lived in Loudoun or Fauquier County, Vir.—H. A. M.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on the morning of the 17th of April, 1906, in the chapel of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, District of Columbia.

The name of Mrs. Julia W. Harbaugh was proposed as president of the Red, White and Blue Society of the District, and on motion confirmed.

The registrar presented the names of 33 applicants and the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot in their favor provided all dues had been paid. This was accordingly done, and the candidates declared members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION, 1906.

The annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was held in the Church of the Covenant on the morning of Tuesday, April 17, 1906. Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, the national president, presided, and called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, invoked God's blessing on the assemblage, and the youth of this country, and read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures.

The audience sang "America," after which the Children gave the salute to the flag—borne by Mr. Ogle Singleton—and Master Walter Lockwood recited the society's poem, "Our Flag of Liberty."

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by little Herbert and Marie Wilson, grandchildren of Commodore Williamson, their fresh child voices rendering the national anthem in a spirited manner.

The president introduced Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the society, who spoke eloquently of the aims of the organization, what it

has done and what it desires to accomplish in the future. She referred to her trip abroad from which she returned in order to attend the convention, to her daughter Miss Margaret Lothrop who was the first member of the Children of the American Revolution, saying that the latter had acquiesced willingly in the curtailment of their journey, and to the renewed love for her country which she felt on returning to it.

The president moved that a vote of thanks be given Miss Lothrop, and the motion having been carried, the corresponding secretary was instructed to inform Miss Lothrop of the action of the convention.

The president then addressed the meeting welcoming all present in the name of the Children of the American Revolution. She urged the Children not to rely upon the deeds of their ancestors but to endeavor to be worthy descendants of those heroic men and women; to learn to be gentle, generous to others, honorable and patriotic; to keep the country uncorrupted. She impressed upon the vice-presidents, state directors and presidents of local societies who were in attendance to train the Children to stand for principle, to avert war by doing what is necessary for peace. Her words were received with applause.

The recording and corresponding secretaries and the vice-presidents in charge of organization made their annual reports which were accepted.

The registrar reported an increase of 526 members of the society since the last convention. Her report was accepted.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand April 1st of \$119.96. Investments, \$2,200.87. She also read a statement of moneys contributed to the Continental Hall fund by the Children both through her and the treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, amounting in all to \$2,219.13. Her report was accepted.

Miss Anna B. Yeatman, director for the District of Columbia, reported that there are 5 societies in the District with 112 members. Much good work is being done and a spirit of patriotism displayed. Her report was accepted.

Mrs. Darwin read reports of the state directors for New York, Indiana, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, all of which showed encouraging conditions.

Mrs. Wishart, president of the John Hart Society, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made a most interesting report, saying in part that her society has \$50 with which a desk and chair for the Children's room in Continental Hall are to be purchased and that further gifts will be made in the future. Among other deeds of merit the society has taken a child from his work and will support and send him to school for a year.

The convention signified its appreciation of the accomplishments of the John Hart Society.

A telegram from Mrs. Rich, of Syracuse, New York, honorary vice president of the national society, was received and read. Mrs. Rich sent greetings to the convention, and regretted that sickness would prevent her attendance.

On motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Rich.

Reports from the Signal Lantern Society, of Boston, Massachusetts; Ann MacCartney Ramsay Society, of Alexandria, Virginia, and Molly Pitcher Society of New Jersey, were made and accepted. Mrs. Rhett Goode, state director for Alabama, spoke of the work in her state.

The loving cup offered at the convention of 1905 by Mrs. George W. Baird, vice-president of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, to the society contributing the largest amount of money to the Children's room in Continental Hall during the year, was awarded to the Valentine Holt Society, of San Francisco, California.

Mrs. Baird being absent on account of the death of her mother, Mrs. Lothrop moved that a message of sympathy be sent her also a vote of thanks for the loving cup. The motion was carried.

A vote of thanks was moved to Mrs. Hubbard, honorary national vice-president, for her work in California, and this being carried the corresponding secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Hubbard informing them of the action of the convention.

The emblem for the state having the largest number of societies was again awarded to New York.

The society pin offered by Mrs. Darwin to the boy or girl who should obtain the largest number of new members during the year was awarded to Miss Quisenberry, of the Capitol Society, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, of Connecticut, was nominated as honorary vice-president of the national society for a term of five years.

Mrs. Lothrop urged the election of Mrs. Slocomb, paying a spontaneous and hearty tribute to the great friendship she has entertained for her during the many years in which Mrs. Slocomb was president of the local society in Connecticut, and then appointed by Mrs. Lothrop as director of the Children of the American Revolution of that state. Also Mrs. Lothrop paid an eloquent tribute to Mrs. Slocomb's ardent and unceasing devotion to the patriotic interests of her state, mentioning particularly her Colonial and Revolutionary work in connection with Fort Trumbull and its splendid collection of relics, and speaking of the reunions at her beautiful home, "Daisy Crest." This speech called forth much applause.

Mrs. Lothrop also spoke to the nomination of Mrs. Althea Randolph

Bedle, of New Jersey, as honorary state director, paying an equally warm tribute to her fitness for the position.

Both of these candidates were elected.

A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Lothrop for her gift of a wreath for the tomb of Washington and to Miss Yeatman for her work as state director for the District.

Mrs. George Marsh, national vice-president, Children of the American Revolution, offered a loving cup to the local society which shall contribute the most money to the Continental Hall fund before the convention of 1907, and received a vote of thanks for her generosity.

The convention then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

INFORMATION TO THE LOCAL SOCIETIES.

There may be as many local societies in a city or town as the national board may authorize. Any number of members may form a society as approved by its president. Members in good standing may be transferred from one society to another by applying through their president to the national treasurer, who shall send a transfer card properly signed to that effect.

Girls who have reached the age of eighteen may be transferred to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, without paying the usual initiation fee, provided all their dues to the Children of the American Revolution have been paid to the time when these girls became eighteen, and that within one year thereafter they apply to the national treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, for a transfer card.

Immediately upon the formation of a local society, the state director should communicate the fact to the national vice-president in charge of organization, Mrs. Charles C. Darwin, 1524 Twenty-eighth street, Washington, District of Columbia. Societies can not be recognized as such unless credited upon the national records.

Local societies may, if desired, set aside a fund from their treasury to be used in preserving patriotic places or for other express purpose.

THE FEE for each active member is fifty cents per year. Fees of active local members shall be thus divided: Twenty-five cents to the treasurer of the national society; twenty-five cents to the local society. Fees of members-at-large go entire to the treasurer of the national society. The fee for an honorary member is fifty cents paid but once to the national treasurer. Fees must be sent by the treasurers of local societies on the 1st and 15th of each month to the national treasurer, sending as many as possible at a time.

FOR BADGES, apply to the national treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, District of Columbia. Badges, \$1.00, which includes engraved name, national number, and registered postage.

FOR APPLICATION BLANKS, constitutions, permits for stationery, circulars, and all printed matter, apply to national corresponding secretary, Miss Martha N. Hooper, 1735 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. When requesting application blanks from the corresponding secretary, the applicant must enclose one cent in postage stamp for each blank, to cover expenses of same.

FOR CERTIFICATES of membership to national registrar, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia. Cost of certificate, \$1.00, which includes postage.

APPLICATION PAPERS, when filled out, must be forwarded by the registrars of local societies to the registrar of the national society on the 1st and 15th of each month. When forwarding to the national registrar application blanks that have been filled out, a two-cent stamp must be enclosed for the return of each duplicate blank.

FOR CHARTERS of local societies apply to national recording secretary, Miss Eliza C. Tulloch, 937 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Cost of charter, \$3.00.

When officers or members of local societies are writing to officers of national society, care must be taken to address the proper officer. Letters will be answered much more promptly and all confusion be avoided by carefully observing this regulation.

A WORD FOR THE CHILDREN.

Although it would be difficult to make other arrangements, still it is somewhat unfortunate to have the convention of the Children of the American Revolution occur during the week in which the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution holds its sessions; for the importance of the parent society with its great numbers somewhat overshadows the younger and the latter's purposes and achievements make little impression upon the public mind even in Washington, where the annual convention meets.

In spite of these discouragements, however, the faithful women who as presidents of the societies in the cities throughout the country plant the seeds of patriotism in the receptive minds of the Children,—keep the organization alive from year to year, and on the 17th day of April, 1906, reported to the national officers at the annual convention assembled at the Church of the Covenant, Washington, District of Columbia, the encouraging state of the national society as the result of their serving.

In the department of this magazine which is set apart for the Children of the American Revolution a formal record of the proceedings of the convention will appear, but the writer desires in addition to allude briefly to several occurrences following that event which reflect credit on the Children and may, it is hoped, arouse increased interest in the society.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 17, a reception and tea was



Children of the American Revolution Around
Their Elm Tree at Mount Vernon.

given at Raucher's by the society which was largely attended by the members and their guests.

The founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the national president; Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, and other officers of the National Board of Management, received the guests, among whom were many prominent Daughters of the American Revolution.

The stately minuet was danced three times during the reception, those comprising the first set being very little children, those of the second somewhat larger and of the third, youths and maidens. All were in Colonial costume, which added greatly to the effect and acquitted

themselves admirably, having been drilled in the charming figures by the faithful state director for the District of Columbia, Miss Anna B. Yeatman.

General dancing and refreshments followed, and the whole entertainment was much enjoyed by all who attended.

On Thursday, the 19th of April, the society made its annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, where the young elm transplanted eleven



Children of the American Revolution at the
Tomb of Washington.

years ago from its native soil in Concord, Massachusetts, is steadily growing in strength and beauty.

Around this tree the officers and Children gathered, repeated the Lord's Prayer and sang "America." The Children gave the salute to the flag, which was borne by Ogle Singleton, and Walter Lockwood recited "Our Flag of Liberty."

Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Dubois, and Mr. Dodge, the superintendent of Mount Vernon, made short addresses, the latter, as is his custom each year, giving the society personal attention and special privileges.

From the tree the march was made to the tomb of Washington, where a wreath presented by Mrs. Lothrop was hung on the grating. Later in the day when the press of visitors was not so great, Mr. Dodge opened the gate of the tomb and allowed ten of the officers and Children to enter the sacred precincts of the last resting place of the



Elizabeth and Margaret Dubois,
Children of the American Revolution at Mount Vernon.

Father of his Country, while Mrs. Lothrop reverently laid the wreath on the sarcophagus which encloses his ashes.

In the evening the Children attended the patriotic meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, where they gave the salute to the flag and Walter Lockwood again recited "Our Flag of Liberty."

Thus closed another series of meetings which could not fail to have

their effect in impressing all who attended them with the value of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast!"

A TRIBUTE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Written during the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

On our expectant vision, is dawning faint, yet clear,
The splendid morning sunrise of womanhood's new sphere,
We can hear Time's hastening heralds whispering, whispering every-
where,
We can catch their words prophetic, wafted on the summer air.
Old Custom sits lamenting o'er the shackle and the chain,
And on her deserted hearthstone, broken links alone remain,
Of a prejudice and bondage, that through the silent years
Have clanged to each awakening of woman's hopes or tears.
If in our Nation's motto there is truth, ah! then indeed,
In this our vast assemblage we have strength for every need.
Each state and territory, responsive to the call,
Have hurried to the Congress that's held beyond the Mall.
From the north, but just emerging, from Winter's stern' embrace,
Each Delegate has journeyed to her appointed place;
From the Mississippi valley, to the great ocean's tide,
The western Daughters bravely the distance have defied;
The southern woman, famous for her loveliness and beauty,
Left her sweet magnolia blossoms, when she heard the voice of duty;
The east, the proud descendants of old Colonial Dames,
Have in our Fifteenth Congress, all answered to their names.
March on, oh! dauntless women, by God's best smile caressed,
Upon some height of victory, your countless names shall rest,
For 'tis His hand that guides you, unseen, though it may be,
As He did your brave ancestors, when they fought for liberty.
By your inheritance I warn you, that you reach each shining goal,
Staunchly justifying kinship to your nation's honor roll.
Follow with unerring footsteps where the path to freedom leads,
Marking each new page of history with a woman's noble deeds.

—DOROTHY QUINCY CHAPTER, *Quincy, Ill.*

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. ELIZABETH LENNEN.

Denver Chapter (Colorado).—Mrs. Elizabeth Lennen, a “Real Daughter,” passed on to the life more abundant, March 19, 1906. Mrs. Lennen was born in St. Claivesville, Ohio, February 4, 1823. Her maternal ancestor was Dolar Davis, whose son, Simon, was a member of the Colonial Congress. Her work as woman, mother, friend, was finished, and so—God’s finger touched her and she slept.

JOSEPHINE ANDERSON,
Historian Denver Chapter.

MRS. DAVID COOPER, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, died June 12th, 1906.

MRS. LOUISE HARDING RANDALL, beloved regent of Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven, Mass., died suddenly in June, 1906. The chapter feels that it has sustained an almost irreparable loss and mourns for one whose generous spirit and willing hands administered to the good of all—the church, the home and her beloved chapter, which passed resolutions of sympathy.

MRS. ALICE A. JOSLIN, Capt. John Joslin Chapter, Leominster, Mass., passed to a higher life, May 2, 1906. She was a charter member and much loved. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and deep regret.

MRS. AMANDA ELLEN SHULTZ, Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage, Ill., passed to life eternal July 12, 1906, deeply mourned.

MISS NANCY MARINDA POTTER, charter member of Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, died February 18, 1906. In every organization to which she belonged, she was an earnest, enthusiastic worker. The chapter passed resolutions of sorrow.

MRS. VELMA SKINNER WARD, Alliance Chapter, Urbana, Illinois, died in Chicago, February 23, 1906. She was a woman whose noble qualities of mind and heart endeared her to all. Beautiful resolutions were passed by the chapter.

MISS EMMA CAMP SAVAGE, corresponding secretary, Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden, Connecticut, after a brief illness was called to her reward on high, March 11, 1906. The chapter adopted a touching tribute to her memory. Her unceasing labor and unselfish devotion to the interests of the chapter made her much beloved and greatly mourned.

MRS. ULRIC SLOAN (SARAH BUCKINGHAM), charter member and first registrar of the Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, died the twenty-sixth of June, 1906. She was an unusual woman and is deeply mourned.

BOOK NOTES

A Brief Narrative of the Ravages of the British and Hessians at Princeton, 1776-7.

The Princeton Historical Association, which has already published the *Fithian Journal* and a definitive edition of the *Poems of Philip Freneau*, is beginning the issue of a series of *Special Publications*, to consist of secondary unpublished historical material, and to appear simultaneously with the more important undertakings. The initial number of these *Special Publications* is a document hitherto supposed to have been written by Thomas Olden, a Princeton Quaker, and entitled "A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE RAVAGES OF THE BRITISH AND HESSIANS AT PRINCETON IN 1776-7." The narrative was written in the spring of 1777 and besides containing accounts of the battles of Trenton and Princeton is especially valuable as a description of the conditions prevailing in New Jersey during the memorable winter of 1776-7.

It is edited by Mr. V. L. Collins, Reference Librarian of Princeton University Library, who has been able to use in his notes much unpublished corroborative material bearing on the ravages and atrocities suffered by the people of New Jersey at the hands of the enemy. The edition is limited to 300 copies, which are obtainable from the Library of Princeton University at \$1.00 each.

This book will commend itself to all patriotic societies, particularly to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is hoped that the Princeton Historical Association will continue their important undertakings.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution is a beautiful and attractive publication. Among other colored pictures is one of the flag of Col. John Procter's Independent Battalion. It contains the record of the Revolutionary ancestors of the newly admitted members, which will be of equal value to other patriotic societies.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
The Holland, Norfolk, Va.
MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
824 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.
MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois.
MRS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, Ohio,
1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.
MRS. LINDSAY-PATTERSON, N. C.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.,
Pelham Manor, New York.
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Spartanburg, South Carolina.
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(Term of office expires 1908.)

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Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented

to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 16th to 21st, 1906.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGH-
TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 10.40 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the president general.

The Rev. Dr. Steele offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Our Father, who are in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever and ever, Amen.

Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works, begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and finally we may obtain everlasting life.

O Almighty Lord, King of kings, and God of all nations, bless, we beseech Thee, this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Pour out Thy Holy Spirit upon this organization. May its members be inspired in all their work by the Holy Ghost; may their hearts be filled with a love for Thee and all mankind. Let all their work be done in love and charity. Keep them ever faithful and loyal to the principles of true patriotism which were established by our forefathers. Let them and their work be a blessing to our country. All this we ask in the name of Thy Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, Amen.

The peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always, Amen.

After the congress joined in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the president general announced that by special request Mrs. Potts, who sang at the last congress, would now sing "Maryland, My Maryland," and that she would sing "My Old Kentucky Home," to-night. [Applause.]

Mrs. Potts sang "Maryland, My Maryland," receiving an encore.

The following telegram was read by the official reader:

Mrs. Donald McLean,
President D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

Ohio Society Sons American Revolution now in session at Cleveland sends fraternal greetings to Daughters of the American Revolution in national convention.

(Signed)

I. F. MACK, *President.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to send a return greeting to the president of the Sons of the American Revolution of Ohio, in response to the telegram which has just been read.

Mrs. HARDY. *I move that a telegram be sent.*

The motion was duly seconded and was agreed to.

Mrs. THOMPSON. This morning's paper accredits to Connecticut the singer of the "Marseillaise" last evening. Does that constitute a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will consider it so.

Mrs. THOMPSON. While we realize that many good things come from Connecticut, I wish to state that the singer of the "Marseillaise" last evening is a member of the Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Massachusetts women are broad enough to realize that the anniversary of the battle of Lexington belongs to the whole country; and with Rev. Edward Everett Hale to open the meeting in the morning, and Mrs. Lathrop, of Massachusetts on the platform in the evening, and Mrs. Williams, of Massachusetts, contributing a number on the program, we feel that very few, if any, of the Massachusetts delegation can find reason to feel aggrieved in any way. [Applause.]

Notices and announcements by official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of tellers is ready to make her formal report of yesterday's elections. She will first make her report to the Chair, and then hand it to the official reader, in order that every one of you may hear the result. I recognize Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina, chairman of tellers.

Mrs. PATTERSON. I hereby hand in my report to the president general.

The ballot boxes were produced and placed on the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We like you to have the visible evidence of all your prerogatives. The chairman of tellers reports to the president general, and she in turn asks the official reader to announce the results.

The official reader read the following report, on request of the chairman of tellers:

Your committee would respectfully submit the following report of tellers:

Number of ballots cast, 541.

Number necessary to elect, 271.

Number of votes invalid, 9.

For vice-presidents general:

Mrs. Park, 491.

Mrs. Barker, 488.

Mrs. Newberry, 468.

Mrs. Kearfott, 461.

Mrs. Bates, 459.

Miss Bowman, 416.

Mrs. Bushnell, 415.

Mrs. Hardy, 367.

Mrs. Evans, 358.

Mrs. Heneberger, 334.

Mrs. Leary, 277.

Mrs. Mondell, 239.

For honorary vice-presidents general:

Mrs. Lindsay, 440.

Mrs. Boynton, 330.

Mrs. Keim, 219.

With a few scattering votes.

Respectfully submitted and signed by

MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON, *Chairman of Tellers.*

Mrs. Huling P. Robertson, Miss Anna Benning, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, your Chair announces the election as vice-presidents general of

Mrs. Park,

Mrs. Barker,

Mrs. Newberry,

Mrs. Kearfott,

Mrs. Bates,

Miss Bowman,

Mrs. Bushnell,

Mrs. Hardy,

Mrs. Evans,

Mrs. Heneberger,

and to every one of these ladies the Chair extends the congratulations of the house and would say that the Chair relies upon them for support in our patriotic work.

The Chair would further announce as honorary vice-presidents general the election of

Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Boynton;

and we feel gratified to have two such accessions to our roll of honorary officers.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, you will see by reading

the list of honorary vice-presidents general that there are three vacancies, which fact we found out this morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, by virtue of a resolution of this congress some years since incorporated in the constitution as an amendment, it was decided that we should not have more than thirteen honorary vice-presidents general. Of course that permits us to have the full number of thirteen. It was not discovered until this morning that we have now but twelve including those two who have just been elected. Mrs. Lockwood has a statement to make.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. *I would now ask this house to make the third honorary vice-president general, Mrs. Keim.* [Applause.]

Miss Desha, Mrs. McWilliams and others seconded the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I therefore would like to say that last year no balloting was done for honorary vice-presidents general. It was all done by *viva voce*. I therefore ask for that on the election of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I am pleased to second the motion of Mrs. Lockwood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the resolution seconded to the effect that this house vote upon the nomination and election of Mrs. Keim, to fill the last vacancy as an honorary vice-president general, and Mrs. Lockwood further asks that this vote be *viva voce*, which is entirely in consonance with our past precedents. The Chair will now put the resolution. All in favor of electing Mrs. deBenneville Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, for honorary vice-president, will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Keim stands elected an honorary vice president general, and I have the honor of announcing her election. Ladies, let me further congratulate you on the most expeditious election that I remember in the Continental Congress. Yesterday morning you nominated. You did not commence to cast your ballots until half past four or five o'clock yesterday afternoon. This morning all your elections are announced. I congratulate our house.

Miss MILLER, Madam President-General, in order to make this election perfectly valid, may I ask that the recording secretary be empowered to cast the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She cannot, unless it was unanimous. I think we had better proceed to unfinished business. You have not yet nominated and elected the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE or the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. You may use your own pleasure as to whether you have a ballot or not. You must, of course, elect by a majority vote.

Mrs. ORTON. *Madam President General, in view of the magnificent service rendered by the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, I move that this house elect Mrs. Elroy M. Avery by acclamation.*

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. HAMILTON WARD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The attention of the Chair is called to the fact that the unfinished business which we are now taking up, this election, would not necessarily or properly come before the reading of the minutes; but Mrs. Lockwood, whom we are always so glad to recognize, and Miss Desha in seconding, were very anxious indeed that the election of the honorary vice-president general, just chosen by *viva voce*, should be made without delay at all, in order that all the announcements of elections should take place at the same time. Now, the regular order of business is not suspended in a parliamentary way except by a two-thirds vote. I do, however, consider that it would be far wiser for us to continue these other two elections, the editor and the business manager of the American Monthly Magazine, and the Chair would be glad to entertain the motion for the suspension of the regular business to that effect.

Mrs. BELL. *I move that the regular order of business be suspended until the elections are concluded.*

Mrs. TERRY. I second that.

The question was taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the motion was agreed to.

Miss LATHROP. While we wait for this resolution to come up, would it be in order to offer a vote of thanks to the tellers who several times have served in that capacity? If it is in order, *I should like to offer that vote of thanks.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

The official reader read the pending motions, as follows:

In view of the magnificent services rendered in the past, *I move that the present editor, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, be re-elected by acclamation.*

(Signed)

MARY ANDERSON ORTON, AND
CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

Miss DESHA. I ask Mrs. Orton to take out the words "by acclamation" and to substitute the words "*by viva voce vote.*"

Mrs. ORTON. I am glad to do that.

The question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I congratulate Mrs. Avery and the magazine.

We next have the nomination and election of our business manager—I was just going to state the name.

Mrs. TERRY. *Madam President General, I offer the same resolution that prevailed in regard to the election of the editor.*

Mrs. HAZEN. I second that. I rose to make the same motion.

Miss MILLER. I also would like to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. *It is moved and seconded that this house, in view of the magnificent services rendered by Miss Lockwood as the business manager of the magazine, re-elect her by a viva voce vote.*

This is seconded by Mrs. Hazen, of New York, and Miss Miller, our corresponding secretary.

The question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know our magazine is taking on a new lease of life, and I congratulate ourselves upon it. The special order of business for which we suspended the regular business now having been accomplished, and all elections consummated, I wish to ask the advice of the house. You have not yet announced the election of state regents. That should come under the head of elections. Do you desire to announce them now under this order of special business?

Mrs. HAZEN. *I move that we do that.*

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. *It is moved and seconded that the announcements of state regents be now made.*

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the roll call of states and the announcement of the election of state regents.

Mrs. KNOTT. Are the state vice-regents to be announced also?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. The vice-president general in charge of organization comes to me and says that the list which has been sent to her is not quite completed, but will be in the course of five minutes. In the early days of this organization it was usual for a member in each state to rise and announce the election of the state regent and later of the state vice-regent. Recently it has become the procedure to send those names in writing to the vice-president general in charge of organization. She enters them upon a list, and reads the full list to you for your acceptance, and the matter is concluded. Is it your pleasure that this regular procedure be carried on as last indicated? If I hear no objection it will be done. I hear no objection. This is simply following the precedent of the last few years. I ask unanimous consent of the house, pending the completion of this list, to bring before you a suggestion. Have I the unanimous consent of the house to do so?

Mrs. MURPHY. Make it unanimous.

(Unanimous consent was given.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Last night at our patriotic meeting I announced that we were not able to transact business at that meeting, but I announced that as early as practicable this morning I would bring forward the suggestion to this house that by resolution it not only express its sympathy, which has already been done, for the desolation in California, but that some sum of money be placed at the disposal of the state regent and the vice-president general from California, to aid in mitigating the dreadful suffering there. [Applause.] I need not say to you women, that we who have received, so freely, gifts from all over this country for our patriotic purposes, have received liberal contributions from the Pacific Coast, thousands of miles away from the

center. I need not adjure you. Freely ye have received, freely give! I will entertain a resolution to this effect.

Mrs. HAZEN. *Madam President General, I rise to offer a resolution that we aid the sufferers in the stricken district of California. Lest there might be some question as to the legality of taking money from our treasury for that purpose, I would like—*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no question.

Mrs. HAZEN. I was going to offer the resolution that we all give spontaneously and freely as we can, and according to our means. I do not wish to offer this in opposition to the wish of the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I suppose every member of this society will sooner or later do something individually. Of course, the Chair cannot offer a resolution, but the suggestion of the Chair was that this organization officially send a sum of money to our Daughters of the American Revolution officials in California. Certainly the Continental Congress is in full power to say how its moneys shall be used. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. *I move that we appropriate \$1,000, and that the treasurer be empowered to pay the amount immediately.*

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We talk about a precedent. You know that almost the first money that we appropriated was to preserve the waste of Jamestown Island, which was being washed away by the waters. If you can do it in that case, you can do it in the waste of a city that has been devastated, and its people starving. I second the resolution.

Mrs. HAZEN. I would like to go on record as seconding the motion to appropriate \$1,000 from our treasury..

Mrs. HARRIS. May Galveston second that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. There is a second from Galveston.

Mrs. Masury of Massachusetts, Mrs. Rounsaville of Georgia, Mrs. Sydnor of Texas, Mrs. Stevens of Iowa, Mrs. Chittenden of Michigan, and delegates from Colorado, Ohio, Wisconsin, and New York, seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I suggest that the House rise and second that.

The delegates rose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it is practically a unanimous vote. All in favor will please say "aye."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe it will bring a blessing to every individual member of this congress, and to this congress itself, that it is thus able to aid the sufferers from such desolation and devastation.

Mrs. KINNEY. May I make an additional motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. KINNEY. *I move that the president general be empowered to appoint a committee of three members to take charge of personal contributions, which shall be placed in the ballot box, said ballot box to remain on the platform until the close of the congress.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee; Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Mrs. Terry, of New York; also by Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Murphy.

MISS FORSYTH. *Madam President General and ladies, I should like to offer an amendment to the effect that this committee shall continue to serve and be responsible for money sent in from all parts of the country as we go back to our homes.*

Mrs. TERRY. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would be a large undertaking.

MISS FORSYTH. It is a large undertaking, but it is no larger than we have done for our nation when we were engaged in war, and the devastation now seems to be equal to what we had before us then.

Mrs. MURPHY. I think every member of this house here will have to do that in her own state and town when she goes home. Let us give as freely as we can and put our contributions into this box here to-day, and then, I think, our committee will have done all that it ought to be asked to do. [Applause.]

MISS FORSYTH. I am not particular about the committee, but I think there should be some definite arrangement now for us to continue this work as we go back to our homes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Do you mean that this special work must be done by the chapters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, there is no mandatory right to so instruct the chapters.

Mrs. TERRY. I seconded that amendment, but I see the point now made. Every town will have a local committee to which contributions can be made. It will make a machinery for the committee which we now cannot measure.

Mrs. BELL. The contribution we make this morning is a contribution for an emergency. This is a tremendous emergency. The people need this money right now, and a great many people may defer present giving if they are influenced by the thought that they have an opportunity to do it later. It seems to me that it will be best for us to give this money now, and give all we can, and not adopt the amendment. I speak against the amendment, but I want to speak very strongly for the motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to say that I thoroughly appreciate the feeling of the maker of the amendment, but this amendment imposes great labor on the committee. It would have to correspond with every little town where there was a chapter. The ladies in the chapters in those towns will give to their local committees, which will be formed immediately to help the sufferers. I therefore think it is too great a strain on the resources of all the Daughters of the American Revolution population of the United States, to have a separate Daughters of the American Revolution committee whose work is to be continued after we leave

here. I therefore must speak against that amendment and refer it to the original resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. Have I the privilege of withdrawing my second?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. TERRY. I wish to withdraw my second, because I see the point that has been brought forward so clearly.

Miss FORSYTH. I ask you to listen carefully, for I think my purpose has been a little misunderstood. *I move as an amendment to Mrs. Kinney's resolution that the committee be appointed, or the treasurer general be also appointed, to receive contributions in the future from chapters and from communities whom the Daughters of the American Revolution may lead, in aid of California.*

Mrs. TERRY. Before we pass that, I think the treasurer general should be consulted in the matters as to whether she is willing to receive it or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any one has the right to offer a motion or an amendment, and it must be voted on in that way. The question will first be on the amendment. Of course the amendment relates to the continuation of this work at home. All in favor say "aye," those opposed "no."

The amendment was rejected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now revert to the original resolution that the president general be empowered to appoint a committee of three members to take charge of contributions, to be placed in the ballot box, said ballot box to remain on the platform until the close of this Congress.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to; and the president general appointed Mrs. Kinney as chairman of the committee, stating that she would appoint the two other members of the committee after consultation.

Mrs. OSBORNE, of New York. A question for information, whether pledges will be accepted, if placed in the box, to be redeemed on the return of the members to their homes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have no doubt the chairman would be very happy to do so.

Mrs. HART, of New York. Madam President General, would it now be in order to offer a resolution to the effect that every chapter regent, on her return home from this congress, immediately call a meeting, while the interest is still fresh and the enthusiasm is still great, and try to influence her chapter to give as much as possible for the relief of the sufferers at once?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. May the chair ask Mrs. Hart to be good enough to make that as a suggestion? Because we hardly have the mandatory power to force any chapter regent to call a meeting.

Mrs. HART. Yes, I meant to recommend.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hart, of New York, recommends that every

chapter be called together immediately, while the interest is still fresh, and asked what it will contribute.

MISS FORSYTH. I second that.

MISS HUEY. I have two pledges with me. What will I do with them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you might drop them in the box.

I will now ask the vice-president general in charge of organization to come forward and announce the state regents and vice-regents.

MRS. WILLIS. Daughters, I was going to buy Mrs. Kinney a bunch of flowers, but we thought the money would please her better if dropped in the box for the California sufferers. I spoke to her about it, and she said, "Yes, certainly." The amount is twenty-six dollars. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney was to have been presented with a bunch of violets and other flowers, but I have no doubt she will be glad to have the contribution to the fund instead. The vice-president general in charge of organization will now announce the elections of state regents and vice-regents.

Mrs. Main, the vice-president general in charge of organization, presented the following list of state regents and vice-regents, which was read by the official reader :

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

Alabama, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham.

Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan, Athens.

Alaska,

Arizona, Mrs. Walter Talbot, 505 7th street, Phoenix.

Arkansas, Mrs. John S. McClure, Little Rock.

Mrs. Mattie Knox Hayman, Van Buren.

California, Mrs. Harry N. Gray, 2334 Steiner street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, "The Angeles," Los Angeles.

Colorado, Mrs. John Campbell, 1401 Gilpin street, Denver.

Mrs. O. W. Mallaby, 1707 Lake avenue, Pueblo.

Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah Thomson Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven.

Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, 504 Seaview avenue, Bridgeport.

Delaware, Mrs. Clarence Draper Sypherd, Dover.

Miss Juliet Agnes Cummins, Smyrna.

Dist. of Columbia, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 416 5th street, Washington.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, 1830 T street, Washington.

- Florida,Mrs. Agnes M. Cook, Mandarin.
Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church street, Jacksonville.
- Georgia,Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Rome.
Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, Covington.
- Idaho,
- Illinois,Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park.
Mrs. Charles W. Irion, 1131 Post street, Ottawa.
- Indian Territory, .
- Indiana,Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn street, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Nathan Sparks, 404 East Maple street, Jeffersonville.
- Iowa,Mrs. Rowena Edson Stevens, Boone.
Miss Helen Shaw, Anamosa.
- Kansas,Mrs. W. E. Stanley, "Riverside," Wichita.
Mrs. Alexander Harvey, 1405 Polk street, Topeka.
- Kentucky,Mrs. Joseph N. McCormack, State street, Bowling Green.
Mrs. Maurice B. Nash, Paducah.
- Louisiana,Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 Lafayette square, New Orleans.
- Maine,Miss Charlotte Augusta Baldwin, 135 Cedar street, Bangor.
Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
- Maryland,Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park avenue, Baltimore.
Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ...Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm street, Danvers.
Mrs. George L. Munn, 2 Northampton street, Easthampton.
- Michigan,Mrs. William J. Chittenden, 134 W. Fort street, Detroit.
Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 S. College avenue, Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota,Mrs. John Edson Bell, 2401 Park avenue, Minneapolis.
Mrs. Alexander T. Bigelow, 1930 Iglehart street, Merriam Park.
- Mississippi,Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Holly Springs.
Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, 704 N. State street, Jackson.
- Missouri,Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, Jefferson City.
Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb, 619 East 9th street, Kansas City.

- Montana, Mrs. Clinton H. Moore, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
Mrs. Emil S. Renisch, S. Excelsior avenue Butte.
- Nebraska, Mrs. Stephen C. Langworthy, Seward.
Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck, 606 E. Military avenue,
Fremont.
- New Hampshire, . Mrs. John McLane, Milford.
Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard, Derry.
- New Jersey, Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 South Broad street,
Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, 111 Palace avenue, Santa
Fe.
- New York, Mrs. Henry Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
Mrs. Henry G. Munger, 424 Main street, Herkimer.
- North Carolina, .. Mrs. George Phifer Erwin, Morganton.
Mrs. Thomas Settle, Asheville.
- North Dakota, ... Mrs. Sarah Mason Lounsberry, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. James L. Botsford, 664 Wick avenue, Youngs-
town.
Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street,
Washington, and Cincinnati.
- Oregon,
- Oklahoma, Mrs. Robert T. Carpenter, 212 West Fifteenth street,
Oklahoma City.
Mrs. G. G. Chambers, 115 East Sixth street, Okla-
homa City.
- Pennsylvania, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, "Terrace Villa," Cur-
wensville.
Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, Wayne.
- Rhode Island, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, 115 Pelham street,
Newport.
Mrs. Stephen F. Fisk, 14 Main street, Pawtucket.
- South Carolina, .. Mrs. Robert M. Bratton, Guthriesville.
Mrs. Thomas C. Robertson, 1310 Senate street,
Columbia.
- South Dakota, ...
- Tennessee, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, 316 West Cumberland
street, Knoxville.
Miss Susie Gentry, Franklin.
- Texas, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston.
Mrs. Thomas J. Groce, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
- Utah, Mrs. Mary M. Ferry Allen, Park City.
- Vermont, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans.
Mrs. Clayton Nelson North, Shoreham.

- Virginia, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
 Mrs. John D. Horsley, 203 Federal street, Lynchburg.
- Washington, Mrs. Moses A. Phelps, 2118 Second avenue, Spokane.
 Mrs. Thomas H. McCoughtry, 511 North C street, Tacoma.
- West Virginia, .. Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, Parkersburg.
 Mrs. Douglas E. Newton, Hartford.
- Wisconsin, Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown, 182 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee.
 Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
- Wyoming, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, New Castle.
 Mrs. H. B. Patten, 238 West Twenty-second street, Cheyenne.

Mrs. PATRON. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, at our state meeting in Pennsylvania we unanimously elected Miss Minnie F. Mickley state vice-regent. Upon the adoption of the amendment relating to residence, our delegation met and considered the subject in all its phases. We decided that there was no question in our minds that Miss Mickley was a resident of Pennsylvania, but wishing to act in the broadest sense of the amendment, and Miss Mickley offering her resignation as state vice-regent, we elected a new state vice-regent; but we wish this congress to know that we were unanimous in feeling that Miss Mickley was a resident of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. HAZEN. *I move that this announcement of these state elections to the congress shall be the official confirmation of such elections.*

Miss MILLER. I second that. (Also seconded by Mrs. Terry.)

Mrs. THOMPSON. What does that mean?

Miss DESHA. I do not think we should make a motion like that until we have a discussion on the amendment that brings up the point. We do not want to put it into the hands of the congress, if it means that you cannot elect without this congress confirms. If it is just simply the compliment that we pay by welcoming them here, I think we should be glad to do it. I do not think we should rush into a thing that is really a legal point, without due consideration.

Mrs. ROOME. I ask that the resolution be read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It shall be read.

The official reader read as follows:

Resolved, That the announcement to the congress of all state elections is the official confirmation of such election.

Mrs. HAZEN. The idea I intended to convey in that resolution is this: If you refer to the constitution you will see that all state elec-

tions must be announced here. It is to be inferred, of course, that the announcement here completes that election; but having been recently appointed upon a committee to decide whether that was the case or not, the committee concluded there was some ambiguity in the form of expression, by saying, "State elections shall be announced here." We are left to infer that that announcement does complete the election, and my motion is simply to strengthen that, and clarify it by saying that the announcement does confirm the election. In its present form it is not explicit, and by adding that, which I intended to offer as an amendment to the constitution when that subject is under consideration, that they shall be confirmed in that way, it is merely extending the meaning and explaining it a little.

Mrs. THOMPSON. It seems to me this is a matter for an amendment to the constitution, if it means anything. If it means nothing, what is the use of a resolution of this kind?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not consider that the resolution means nothing. The Chair has recognized the mover. The resolution is an important one. I am anxious to pay to Mrs. Hazen all courtesy. She has offered this resolution, which certainly ought to be very clear.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Will the president general state the meaning of the resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, she did not offer the resolution and she cannot construe the meaning of a member's resolution. She will be glad to have the mover explain its meaning once more.

Mrs. BELL. *I move the previous question.* (Not put.)

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH. May we hear from Miss Desha on this point?

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, I feel that we ought not to take a resolution like this, over which we have disputed, and pass it here without due consideration. In the beginning, we said that the delegates came here and elected their state regents, and announced the election to the congress. That was the original meaning of it. We had nothing in the world to do but to hear it and to welcome them, and in many years it was not even voted on. I remember once it was stated by the president general that this does not require a vote. Then there was a statute passed by the National Board that the election is completed by the announcement here. Now, that is what we have been disputing on, whether that election being completed here was absolutely necessary to the election of state regents. I hold that the state delegates may elect their state regents, and we have nothing to do but receive them. [Applause.] If we pass this resolution to confirm, then we will go on disputing next year what confirming means. *I therefore move to lay that motion on the table.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Murphy, and Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Just one word of statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, a motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to make one statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is statement, and not debate?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We always have taken it here that when the election of state regents is announced to this congress, it completes the election, and you cannot get around it. I am sorry to differ with our charming secretary, but that is the fact.

Mrs. KING. *I move that the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization be received.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hardy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there was a motion before the house, which was germane to the list read by the vice-president general in charge of organization. That motion was a further action relating to that list. Now, there has been a motion offered to table that motion, and a motion to table is not debatable. You have heard the statement made by Mrs. Lockwood. Are you ready for the question of tabling?

The question being taken, the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. KING. *I move that the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization be received by this congress.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is received in its reading. Is that your wording?

Mrs. KING. *I move that it be accepted.*

Mrs. HARDY. I second that.

The motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is accepted, and the election of the state regents and state vice-regents is considered as consummated. We will now return to the minutes of yesterday. You ladies will remember that you have been transacting this business of the unfinished election under a special order, which allowed us to depart from the regular business and take up special business. We are now about to return to the regular business.

Mrs. LEIGH, of Virginia. I rise to a question of privilege, *and move to further suspend the order of business, and to hear the report of the Jamestown committee.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a motion before you that the regular order of business be still further suspended to hear the report of the Jamestown committee. Is that seconded?

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Delafield.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the further postponement of the regular business, and the hearing of the report of the Jamestown committee as special business, will please say "aye." Ladies, it takes a two-thirds vote to suspend the regular business, and the Chair does not consider that a two-thirds vote was given in the affirmative. Consequently, we will return to the minutes. The Chair states that unless

there is objection from the house, she will call for the report of the Jamestown Committee immediately upon the reading and adoption of the minutes. She hears no objection, and she will make that the first order of unfinished business.

Mrs. SYDNOR. I rise to a question of privilege. I find that there is an erroneous opinion prevailing among the ladies of the convention that Texas has only two chapters, that we have a very small registration in our state, and, in other words, that we were not worthy to have a vice-president general. Ladies, we have fifteen chapters, as our year book just printed will testify. We have over 600 Daughters in our state. We have taken a thousand-dollar room here to finish. We will give some other testimonials of our ability to cope with other states, and I hope this will be satisfactory evidence to all that Texas is abreast of any state of the union. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the minutes, please.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is just a minor correction, that there should be only one seconding speech in addition to the nomination.

Last night was a patriotic meeting. The recital of what took place is most interesting, but it is not a part of our official action. You have heard the minutes of the regular business to-day. If there are no corrections, they will stand adopted as read. The Chair will keep her promise and call immediately for the report of the chairman of the Jamestown committee, in order that we may at once hear this most valuable report.

Mrs. PURCELL, chairman of the Jamestown committee, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE JAMESTOWN COMMITTEE.

Madam President, Ladies of the Board., and Daughters of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: At the Thirteenth Continental Continental Congress a resolution was introduced looking to the erection by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Jamestown Island of a permanent memorial. This resolution was carried, and Mrs. Fairbanks appointed a committee to consider the question, and to report back to the Fourteenth Congress. This committee met in Richmond, Virginia, on the 8th of April, 1905. They visited Jamestown in order that they might after personal observation of the place be able to make a more intelligent report. After careful consideration they decided unanimously that a building of some permanent kind, which would be a home for the society, would be the best form for this memorial to take. (Their reasons were too numerous to be incorporated in this report, but if the congress desire I will be glad to tell them.)

In accordance with this decision the committee reported to the Fourteenth Congress and asked for authority to construct this house.

A resolution was passed approving this report and referring the work to the National Board for completion. After the Fourteenth Congress adjourned our present president general graciously reappointed me chairman of this committee. In accordance with the instructions from congress our committee met in Washington during the first week in November, 1905, at which time the chairman presented for consideration plans and drawings of about a dozen houses which had been brought to her from England by the United States engineer in charge of the government work at Jamestown, Colonel Yonge. Due consideration was given to these various plans and the unanimous choice fell to the house in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born in Devonshire, England. This house appealed to us both from an architectural as well as sentimental point, and the chairman was instructed so to report to the board. This she did, with the request that the board take no immediate action, but simply consider the matter and refer it to a later meeting for final action, which it did. At the January board meeting the question came up for discussion and the action of the board was to appropriate \$200 (or so much thereof as might be necessary) for the use of the committee to secure plans and specifications for this house and for any other expense incident to their work and to request the committee to present the same to this congress for final action. In accordance with this order the chairman immediately wrote to England and ordered these plans prepared. On their receipt she put them in the hands of an architect in order that she might be furnished with the necessary specifications to bring to you. The committee met yesterday (Wednesday) and fully discussed these plans and specifications. The committee was unanimously in favor of the memorial and of the plans presented, the only discussion being the question of the material to be used in the construction of the house. The architect having stated that if built of frame with stucco and pebble dash that the cost would be within \$5,000, but if built of brick with stucco and pebble dash that it would cost approximately \$5,500. Finally the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia: "I move that this committee approve the plans and specifications for a Jamestown memorial building as presented by the chairman and recommend that the Fifteenth Continental Congress appropriate from the current fund \$5,500 for its erection, of the most permanent material which the chairman and the constructing architect find it possible to employ within that amount." This motion was unanimously carried and the chairman so reports to this congress.

Respectfully submitted,

LYDIA PLEASANTS PURCELL, *Chairman.*

Mrs. PURCELL. Before making the motion for the adoption of the report, I want to state that of the \$200 which was appropriated for the use of our committee, we have spent \$85.01. In the second place, if this report is approved and this appropriation made, there is an archi-

tect in Richmond who is one of our foremost architects, who has offered us his work free of all cost. This architect is Mr. Albert F. Hunt. In the third place, I would state that if this house is built, it will not cost this association anything after its completion, as it will be turned over to the keeping of the association which owns the historic part of Jamestown Island. So that the house once built will be ours, and we will have no expense whatever in keeping the house in order. I did not think it necessary, in any way, for me as chairman of this committee to appeal to this house in behalf of Jamestown. I think it goes without saying, after what Mr. Tucker said here the other day, that we are all of us heart and soul in favor of doing everything in the world that we can for Jamestown and for the exposition. I would also explain one thing to the ladies. It is not clear to them all that Jamestown is not where the exposition is to be held. This house is to be placed on Jamestown Island, within three hundred yards of the very spot where those first vessels moored. The Jamestown Exposition is to be held forty miles further down the river, at Sewell's Point, just outside of Norfolk, but this house is to be a permanent place, and we all know also that nobody will go to the Jamestown Exposition without going to Jamestown Island. And how can they go to Jamestown Island if this house is not built and there is no shelter for their heads? There is no shelter there of any kind, and if we put this memorial there, as the committee recommend, and as has been suggested, we will be the only people there to offer shelter to the world at large when they go there; and I think it puts us in the most absolutely unique position of any organization which I have ever heard of in my life. *Therefore, as the chairman of this committee, I move the adoption of this report.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Masury.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this most interesting report. Its adoption is moved. I recognize Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President General and members of the congress, years ago, this resolution was first presented to you, I was asked by Major Goode to present it to congress, the first one that was ever presented. Massachusetts was asked to do this, and we were very glad and very happy, but those of you who were here and who remember that glorious address that night by Major Goode will remember how he claimed the earth and the fullness thereof for Virginia, and how when Massachusetts got up to offer her little resolution, there seemed to be nothing left for Massachusetts, albeit we had thought we left at home Bunker Hill and Plymouth Rock and a few other things back there. Nevertheless, now and then, we recognize our southern sisters. [Applause.] And although our friends from Virginia tell us that they originally owned Massachusetts, aye, and away on to Canada, we are very glad that they did. [Applause.] We could have been placed in no better hands; but after a while there did come some Pilgrim

Fathers to old Plymouth Rock. [Applause.] It is our pleasure now to ask you, one and all, to join with Virginia, and there to raise a monument that shall last forever, not alone for Virginia, not alone for Massachusetts, but for all our grand organization, and we will have a house that will shelter those who come to visit us, and it will be of such a nature that this audience can well vote to accept it, and all within five thousand dollars. Therefore, Madam President General, *I move the adoption of this resolution.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Surely the motion of Massachusetts and Virginia is sufficient. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Leigh.

Mrs. LEIGH, of Virginia. Madam President General, and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I do not come here because I consider myself an orator, for that will very soon demonstrate itself, whether I am or not in your estimation. I come to speak in behalf of this resolution. I would like to say that it occurs to me that this is a mighty small building to house the masses and hordes of people from all parts of the world that we expect to receive and shelter there. I want to say that this committee of eighty-eight people is not, does not represent the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to distinctly impress upon you that Jamestown is not Virginia, nor is it Rhode Island, New York, or Nebraska, or Oregon, but it is ours; every state in this union has an interest and a pride in it. [Applause.] And we call upon you to help us; upon every Daughter in this assembly to go to the four corners of this country and proclaim this. Interest the men in your section to help us make this a most magnificent occasion, so that our president shall not be ashamed that he has called the nations of the world to assemble there. We are going to have that exposition in a very unique manner. We are all tired of expositions; but this will not be on the lines of expositions generally. There is to be the grandest naval display that the world has ever seen. We are to have demonstrated there, in waters which have no superior,—the old Hampton Roads—the fight between the *Merri-mac* and the *Monitor*, which revolutionized naval warfare entirely and put upon the waters the first ironclad vessels. We will make you so happy when you come that you will go home delighted. I am much obliged to you for your attention. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. One main point before voting on this action. She forgot to say that only one-half of this money will have to be paid this year; so that it only takes \$2,500 or a little over, \$2,750 or something; the rest can be paid next year; so that we do not deplete our treasury by paying \$5,000 in one year, which makes quite a matter.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, as the representative of Georgia and in the name of Georgia, the child of Virginia, as of Massachusetts, I desire to second this motion, offered by the regent of Massachusetts, and I desire further to ask that the representatives of every state here, that stands not only upon the ground given it by

the mother of states, but every state which has sprung up by the result of brave men who have gone to help to build them up, out through the middle west, out through the further west, even where the waters of the great Pacific roll through the Golden Gate, all over this great nation, in every state we can find that strength has been added because Virginia has sent out her sons to help, without regard to locality, to strengthen and build up the nation,—I ask that every state that feels this tie binding you to Virginia, join with Georgia in seconding this motion. [Applause.]

Mrs. SYDNOR, of Texas. Madam President General, we of Texas believe that there is no north, no south, no east, no west, but one great, glorious country. [Applause.] I therefore make the motion that all join in seconding this motion of the Jamestown committee.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I will simply second that, everything that Texas has said.

Mrs. ERWIN, of North Carolina. Madam President General, I second this motion in the name of Sir Walter Raleigh, who founded the first English settlement in America, that of Roanoke Island in North Carolina. I am only sorry to say that my sister in Virginia has stolen our thunder. It was our intention to have this house placed upon Roanoke Island and we hesitated a little about going into that project; but while we are devoted to our state, we are, first of all, Americans, and we say, anything done for her honor reflects glory on North Carolina. [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. [Great applause.] Ladies, I am before you to-day not to speak for the south at all; I wish to endorse everything that Mrs. Masury has said, because she will be surprised, when she comes south, to see how many of us are descendants from those who landed at Plymouth Rock. We want all of the eastern people to come and see what fine representatives we southern people make of our eastern ancestors. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BRATTON, of South Carolina. On behalf of South Carolina, Madam President General, I most gladly second Mrs. Masury's motion.

Mrs. NOYES, of Illinois. Madam President General, a representative of the middle west, who has visited Jamestown, wishes to speak emphatically in favor of this motion, because it seems as if it would be so delightful to pass a motion in which every one could concur. The idea of the Daughters being hostesses in this house should certainly appeal to every woman, and in listening to Massachusetts and Virginia sparring I am reminded of the similarity between what might happen if Adam and Noah should dispute the distinctive rights of Eden and Mount Ararat. [Laughter.] In saving this first settlement in Virginia for the ladies we are saving our Eden. [Applause.]

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. Madam President General, one of Ken-

tucky's chapters bears the name of one of Virginia's sons. I second this motion.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. Madam President General, a representative of the middle west, who has not been to Jamestown, desires to second the resolution.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. I second this resolution.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Arkansas. Arkansas wishes to be placed on record as seconding this, because Arkansas considers it a great honor in being placed upon the Jamestown committee, through her state regent. We appreciate that. I wish to add that the descendants of Virginia in Arkansas form a majority of our charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we have a very strong representation from the descendants from Massachusetts; therefore, we in Arkansas desire to be placed on record as supporting this resolution.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, Pennsylvania wishes to second this resolution.

Mrs. PORTER KING, of Georgia. *Madam President General, I move the previous question.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. [Smiling.] Please do not move the previous question, as the Chair wishes to speak.

(Motion withdrawn.)

The resolution was seconded by South Carolina, Maryland and West Virginia.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. It seems to me we need only have a rising vote, as it is unanimously seconded.

Mrs. PURCELL. Wait until the president general speaks for us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to ask Mrs. Lindsay Patterson to take the chair.

Mrs. Patterson assumed the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I speak at the request of the Jamestown committee. I am in hearty accord with this project. It will not take any argument now to bring the house to our standpoint, because you are all here. But the importance of this question persuades me to say that I regard this as one of the most distinctly American patriotic projects this organization could indulge in. [Applause.] As has been ably stated from this platform, it is not a matter of locality, it is not a matter of state pride; it was the beginning of the English speaking race of this whole country. [Applause.] There was an opportunity given to the National Board of Management, under authority given by the last Continental Congress, to act in the interval of the meetings of the congresses; but by universal decision we felt it best to refer this matter back to the pleasure of this congress for final confirmation. How wise our judgment was, has been well proven, because to go into such a project without the full, earnest and ardent support of every Daughter of the land would wound each one of us. We want to go into it, *con amor*, as one great, big national project. And hereafter, when the

exposition is over and the years have gone by and many of us have passed on to the reward we confidently believe awaits high, patriotic souls, our successive generations will honor us for the unselfish patriotism we have shown. I shall go back and take the chair and will ask a full, rising vote upon the adoption of this report. [Great applause.]

The president general thereupon resumed the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the adoption of the report. All in favor will please rise. [Those in favor of the resolution rose.] All opposed, rise.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, you never called for the negatives to speak a word against it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may rise and vote against it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, I want to say something against it. The negative was put, but if you had given us a chance to say something; I tried to get recognition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You should move a reconsideration of the vote [had it been taken]. I do not mean to "cut you off," but I have put the negative. However, by unanimous consent of the house, we will hear Mrs. Ballinger.

(Cries of "No! No!" and cries of "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks unanimous consent to hear Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I wish to extend my thanks to the Chair, to this body, and to Virginia, for the courtesy extended to myself. I want to say that while I go on record as never wishing to divert our funds in any way from this great cause we have in hand, I do want to say that people, or some people down at Jamestown,—and I signed a paper not later than two or three days ago—are to go to the government and ask the government to give us this building. They should do it down there; they should do this for the women at that great exposition. We are now passing this before we can get a hearing before the government. We think we can get this money, and give us the chance.

Mrs. PURCELL. May I answer her, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if there is continuous consent.

Mrs. PURCELL. If there is any objection, I won't say a word.

(Cries of "Go on!")

Mrs. PURCELL. Madam President General, and Mrs. Ballinger, of the District, that building will not be put on Jamestown Island; it cannot be put on Jamestown Island. The government has appropriated \$50,000 to put a monument on Jamestown Island to the early settlers. Jamestown Island has 22½ acres of land, which belongs to a private association of women, and the government cannot put a stick or a stone there without our consent, and they have not got the consent. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I go on record as being absolutely opposed to this appropriation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote was all in the affirmative, but I will now ask those opposed to rise.

(Three persons rose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces that by a large majority the committee's report is adopted. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PURCELL. Madam President General and ladies, you heard the invitation that was extended to us the other day by Mr. Tucker, president of the exposition, and we agreed to accept that invitation. I had yesterday a telegram from the exposition company asking that before this body adjourned they would set some special time when it would suit our convenience to have this great meeting out on the exposition grounds, in order that the time which we select for our next meeting, be set apart for our use. I would therefore ask that somebody make a motion to that effect, setting a time when this body will gather at the exposition as a body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are suggesting that some time be set when we may have a general meeting there?

Mrs. PURCELL. Yes. The exposition company is anxious, so that nothing can infringe.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General, to make a statement. A great many ladies in this house do not understand that the Continental Hall funds cannot be appropriated for this building; it is simply out of our current funds, which have nothing to do with the Continental Hall.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I endorse that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct.

Mrs. DAVIS. Now, Madam President General and ladies, I am coming before this congress to say that what I don't approve of in this resolution is that you are dividing it; it was suggested that you pay part of the appropriation this year, and part next. You have no right, ladies, to incur a debt for our next congress. You must have it paid by this congress, or not at all. Now, I want you ladies to keep on the straight path and not get involved in a difficulty that you cannot get out of; you don't know what you are doing; you must pay your \$5,000 while this congress is in authority and not leave a debt over to the next congress. The next congress may think differently when they get to it. Our constitution says you must not make a debt for the next congress. So, ladies, my advice, as your treasurer general, is to pay this entire sum to the Jamestown exposition at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our treasurer general means this: A few moments since our Mrs. Lockwood suggested these payments be made in two sections, \$2,500 a year, but the treasurer general thinks (and very wisely) that this congress in adopting this report should authorize the treasurer general to pay the full sum to the Jamestown committee. You

see we are not incurring a debt at all, because, of course, there are ample funds in the current fund; but it is wiser not to leave anything open for another congress, because we have no power to bind any future congresses. Each congress, when it comes into session, transacts its business and adjourns and dies, there is no congress then until the next one, and it is better, the treasurer general suggests, and I am quite sure the house will be in accord with her, to authorize the payment of the money at once. The Chair would entertain the formal resolution, authorizing the treasurer general to be ready to pay out that \$5,500. I understand that to be the sum, Mrs. Purcell?

Mrs. PURCELL. That was the sum in the resolution, Madam President General.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, is the sum mentioned in the resolution?

Mrs. PURCELL. The sum mentioned in the resolution was \$5,500. Of course, we all know, I suppose, and it ought to go without my saying it, if all that money is not necessary, it will be returned.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. *Madam President General, I move that the treasurer general be empowered to pay \$5,500 for the erection of a memorial at Jamestown, to the Jamestown memorial committee, upon the written order of the Jamestown committee.*

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that motion.

Mrs. Walker also seconded the motion.

Miss HUEY. Madam President General, I simply wish to insert this amendment: \$5,500, or so much of it as may be necessary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Rounsaville do you accept that?

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I said: "\$5,500 upon the demand of the committee." If they desire \$5,500, they will take it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the resolution and you have heard the amendment. Do you desire to press the amendment, Miss Huey?

Miss HUEY. Oh, not at all.

Mrs. PURCELL. Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, might the chairman of the Jamestown committee *amend that resolution by saying on the order of the building committee of the Jamestown committee?*

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I would be very glad to accept that.

Mrs. PURCELL. The chairman of the committee would not take that responsibility, but the chairman of the committee will have a special committee to take charge of this building, and that committee must be responsible.

Miss HUEY. I will withdraw my amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution is now made, and Miss Huey has withdrawn her amendment. The Chair understands it is to the effect that the treasurer general be empowered to pay out the sum of \$5,500 upon requisition of the chairman of the Jamestown committee, for the erection of this building. All in favor will please say "aye."

[The "ayes" voted.] All opposed, "No." [There was one "no."] It is carried. The statement has been made, as a matter of course, that if the full sum is not expended, the residue will be returned to the congress.

A MEMBER. I simply ask for information, Madam President General. Who owns the land down there? Does it belong to the Daughters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities, I am informed, which has offered to take care of the building after it is erected.

MISS HARVEY. Madam President General, is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, not yet.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. The lady requested that some day be named for the celebration at Jamestown. *I move, Madam President General, that the matter of setting the date for a Daughters of the American Revolution day at Jamestown exposition be referred to the National Board.*

Mrs. TERRY. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the setting of a day be referred to the National Board. You have heard the resolution. All in favor will please say, "aye;" and those opposed, "no."

The question was taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All of these motions must come here in writing you understand, ladies.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. Madam President General, I would like just a little matter of special business that interests all travellers here. I wish to present this resolution. The resolution is presented by the state regent of Utah and seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama in behalf of the members of this congress from the far west. We are required to ask this so the Board of Management may make a request for us. We are given three days before the meeting of congress to buy our tickets to come to this congress. It does not do us any good in the world. It is waste paper. We buy our return ticket to Chicago and we get a certificate from Chicago here, which is a mere bagatelle. We don't count it at all. It won't buy the papers or pay for the tips. *This is a resolution asking that the railroad committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution request that the period of three days prior to the opening of this meeting be extended to such time as will secure to the delegates the provisions of a reduced rate on our return tickets, to apply only on tickets purchased by members of this congress residing west of the Missouri river.* In the face of this awful calamity, which touches many, if not all, in this house, unless we do something, and all we can, in making some provision to bring delegates from the west, west of the Missouri river next year cannot be represented.

Mrs. HENRY. As chairman of the committee on railroads and transportation, I wrote to every manager of the various railroads in this

country, not one letter, but perhaps a half dozen, begging them, especially those west of the Missouri river, to extend the time. They refused, in every instance, to do it; they gave no reason for it, except it was generally said there was to be but three days. I brought up the matter of the inauguration and told them they always did it then. They said it was because there were many thousands coming here at that time; in this instance, there were less than a thousand, and that they never gave over three days. So I am sure I did all that was in my power to do. I do not want you to think I left anything undone that should have been done. Of course, if the congress makes a united effort, perhaps, we may be able to do something. I hope they will try.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President General, I am asked to make some explanation to those living east of the Missouri river. You can come here to Washington in the three days; Salt Lake City, it takes four days by paying extra fare on the limited trains. It takes six days from Colorado, and seven days from Washington state. We would like time enough to get our certificates. The railroad people in Salt Lake City helped me by giving me a railroad certificate and telegraphing to Chicago to have it recognized in Chicago. They could do no more, unless it is made a petition to the railroad people. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Chair knows of the great efforts of the chairman of the railroad committee to have this effected, but it requires constant and united action, and it is a most reasonable request that our far western states make. You have heard the matter brought here as a matter of resolution.

Mrs. HARRIS, of Texas. I second the motion.

Motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes by this united action something may be done. Mrs. Henry, we wish publicly to thank you, as chairman of the railroad committee, for all you have done, and this congress is going to assist you as a whole.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. *Madam President General, I move we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.*

This motion was duly seconded.

The question was taken and agreed to. At one o'clock p. m. a recess was taken until eight o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

The congress resumed its session at 8.45 o'clock p. m., the president general being escorted into the hall by the minute men.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will open this meeting by the Lord's Prayer, offered by one of the first elected chaplains general of this organization, and its charter member, Mrs. Bullock. You will all rise and follow her in the Lord's Prayer.

The congress rose and followed Mrs. Bullock in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your president general would like to state what was the intention in calling this meeting, or reception, or evening of honor, whatever you may denominate it, for the charter members of this organization.

It came around in this way. About eighteen months ago I met one of the very first members of this organization, who was a charter member for some two or three years in the eastern part of the country before any chapters were formed in her locality who had never been at a congress where the charter members were mentioned one way or the other; and she said, "Mrs. McLean, knowing well those of us who stood together in the first years of the organization of our society, and knowing that you feel the same interest that I do, I think if you ever become president general we ought to have one evening, or one hour at least, devoted to reminiscences and to knowledge of one another as *charter* members." That little seed took root in my mind, and after I became your president general, and we were preparing for this congress, I concluded to submit the suggestion to my co-officers on the Board of Management, and if they thought well of it, we would have a certain time allotted to honoring the charter members.

All who joined our organization during the first year of its formation became charter members. We had eight hundred and odd the first year, and we now, as you know, have passed far into the fiftieth thousand of membership. These first eight hundred odd members became interested purely and simply through patriotic motives, without any idea how large and prominent the organization would become. Now, we have five hundred and odd left upon the roll of charter members; and upon learning this, it seemed even more eminently proper that those of us who *are* left should congregate together to-night and ask our younger sisters to join with us in remembering the earliest days of our great society. It had been earnestly hoped by every one of us that Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, one of the very first members upon the roll and also our chairman of this committee, would be able to be here; but her health is very frail, her husband is not well (both of them marvellous, however, in having passed over three score years and ten and still maintaining all that vitality of mind and charm of manner which we usually associate with real youth). I know that every Daughter agrees with me in universal commendation of Mrs. Pryor in her wonderful gifts. I was about to say that I consider her, perhaps, our most distinguished woman of America. Her mind has been so brilliant, since the earliest days of her youth, she has lived through such vicissitudes of peace and war, and following peace, her work among individuals and in literary fields is so widely known on both sides of the ocean, that it were gilding refined gold for me to speak of it. And more than all that, her tenderness of heart and her en-

couragement to all younger women should lead us, each one, to look to her example and advice in this organization, as a priceless privilege. My only regret to-night, as I stand here, is that she is not with us. If she were, you would all be filled with that same dazzling admiration that illumines my heart when I think of her; and I call upon my confreres, the charter members of this organization, to bear out every word I say about her.

[Touching the small charter member's badge.] I would say here that all the ornaments and all the badges and all the insignia of office which have been presented to me, or that may come to me, tenderly as I prize them, are as naught beside this little yellow badge—for I, too, am your charter member. [Applause.]

In the loss of the presence of Mrs. Pryor, who, up to the last minute, we had hoped might be with us to address us, we hardly knew just what form of entertainment to present to you to-night. However, with a little music, we believe that, this being a woman's organization, nothing could fill us with more thorough pleasure during this evening than polite conversation. [Applause.] We hope that every charter member in this house will come forward upon the platform. I know there are charter members in the hall who are not upon the platform. We will listen to music, and we will then ask our charter members to rise in a body and receive such members on the floor as wish to come forward and see and shake hands with, or more nearly view your jewels. How poor were Cordelia's beside my Gracchi! She had only *two* little jewels! Thereafter we will ask any charter members who will be good enough to do so, to volunteer a little reminiscent talk. We believe it would restore most thoroughly the spirit of the early days. I now extend our welcome to our charter members, who will come forward to this platform. [Applause.]

The Washington Nordica Mandolin Quintette played a musical selection.

Mrs. PATTON. Madam President General, I should like to present a motion to the house. At a meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation held at Washington, District of Columbia, on Tuesday, April 17, 1906, the following motion was carried unanimously, that the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania extend to Miss Julia K. Harding, vice-regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, our love and sympathy in her recent serious accident and a prayer for her speedy recovery; and that at the reception given Friday evening for charter members the state regent present to the congress a resolution of sympathy to Miss Harding, who was one of the charter members, No. 741, and who was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic workers, she having represented her chapter in the first eight years of the National Society's life. In accordance with this resolution, *I move that the Fifteenth Continental Congress send to Miss Julia K. Harding our sympathy and our hopes for her speedy recovery.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Prince and was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. ROBERTSON. Madam President General, and members of the Continental Congress, we do not claim to be so small a thing as the hub of the universe, but we claim to be the whole thing. You all know that the south abounds in birds, especially in mocking birds, and Texas now wishes to play the part of mocking bird to Georgia, and to furnish a patriotic song for the Daughters, for the benefit of Continental Hall. "The Song of the American Flag" is composed by Mrs. Emily Reagon, a member of our chapter, Betty Martin, of Temple, Texas. She comes of a patriotic line of ancestry and claims hereditary membership in one of the Iowa chapters. The song will now be presented to the audience by a member of the College of Music of Washington.

Mme. de Reuter sang the song, being much applauded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a sentiment that re-echoes in every heart, whether charter member or not, "Three cheers for the American flag." [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. *May it not be in order to send a greeting to Mrs. Pryor?*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will be glad to hear the proposition made by Miss Miller. She suggests a resolution, by which shall be sent to the chairman of the committee on charter members, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, our message of greeting and of regret at her absence, and (I have no doubt) of our appreciation of her services to this society.

The motion was seconded by Miss Hetzel and unanimously agreed to.

The official reader read the following telegram:

Mrs. Donald McLéan, D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

Health positively forbids coming. Express my great and affectionate regrets.

SARAH A. PRYOR.

Also the following telegram:

NEW YORK, April 20, 1906.

Miss Mary Desha,

Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.,
Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Cannot accept invitation just received for to-night. Express regrets and give congratulations to president general, officers and charter members, National Society Daughters American Revolution.

FRANCES PARSONS EDWARDS.

Miss FORSYTH. *I move that we offer our greetings to Mrs. Walworth, whose absence we deeply regret, and which is caused by her illness.*

The motion was seconded by Miss Desha and Miss Dorsey, and unanimously agreed to.

MISS HETZEL. *I move that we send our greetings to Mrs. William D. Cabell, who has been such a mother to this society.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would second that, if she could—for one of her earliest recollections as a charter member is of meeting in Mrs. Cabell's home for *conference*, before we had a congress.

MISS FORSYTH. I second that motion.

The question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

OFFICIAL READER. I am requested to read the following motion:

A motion to be offered by Ellen Hardin Walworth and seconded by Mary Desha to the charter members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in Continental Congress April 20th, 1906:

Resolved, That we, charter members of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have for fifteen years tested its principles, objects, sentiment and government; we find it good, patriotic, wise and elevating, and we do hereby promise, so long as we live, to promote by effort and influence,

- 1. The perpetuity of its constitution;*
- 2. A development of the legislative powers and methods of its Continental Congress;*
- 3. The completion and endowment of its Memorial Continental Hall;*
- 4. The development and improvement of its magazine of American history;*
- 5. The concrete national unity of its organization;*
- 6. The independence and zeal of its chapters within the strict limits of patriotism, history, genealogy and education, especially education in good citizenship;*
- 7. To maintain the authority of its board of managers within the limits prescribed in the constitution and by-laws.*

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, *Charter Member.*

(The signature of every charter member, without titles, is requested.)

MISS DESHA. In the absence of Mrs. Walworth, I offer this resolution.

The resolution was seconded by Miss Janet Richards, and agreed to, all the charter members rising to endorse it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know that Mrs. Walworth, absent though she may be in body, is with us in spirit, and will be grateful that we have abided now, as many times in the past, by her judgment.

MISS FORSYTH. *I should like also to move a greeting to our first treasurer general, who has long been separated from us through many sorrows, but I am sure is with us to-night in spirit—Mrs. Marshal McDonald.*

MISS DESHA. I have a letter from Mrs. McDonald sending her greeting and blessing.

The motion was seconded by Miss Miller and unanimously agreed to.

Miss DESHA. *I have a message also from Mrs. Shields, and I move that we send greetings to her, and I should like also to include in that General Shields.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, we will include General Shields.

The motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. *I should like to move also a vote of thanks and remembrance of the good works of Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; she was one of the first members of our society, and her work has always been felt.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Mrs. TERRY. Is a motion of sympathy in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move that the Fifteenth Continental Congress send to Mrs. Esther King, wife of General Horatio King, a message of sympathy in the recent loss of her brother.* Mrs. King is a charter member and expected to be present.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Patton and was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to ask any one of the charter members, or all of them, to give us reminiscences of particular incidents that they best remember in the early days of our organization. Think, all of you sitting here, what it was when we gathered then, when the entire membership of the society was nothing like so great as the membership of this congress and, therefore, when we first came as a body, we could assemble (very pleasantly, politely and amiably) in the drawing room of Mrs. Cabell. The first congress was held in a very little church which many of us here remember, and it was a long while before we could be quite weaned away from that to Chase's Theatre. And I must admit that it seems more like the old days to be back here, for although our auditorium is so much larger, there is something in the shape of it that suggests that old church with the little raised galleries at the sides; and it seems as though we were coming home again, after a period of banishment.

Mrs. KNOTT. Madame President General, you are leaving us nothing to say, you are giving it all yourself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will not do it again.

Mrs. KNOTT. Of course, I am willing to speak of the early meetings of this society, although I had not the honor of being in the first meeting that organized it. I attended the first meeting I was invited to, in the month of November, 1890. This meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, and I cannot mention Mrs. Cabell's name without pausing a moment to pay her a tribute of honor. Mrs. Cabell's hospitable house was the first home of our society, and she was really the first proposer of Continental Hall. At a conference held at her house in October, 1891,

a conference consisting of chapter regents and national officers, Mrs. Cabell made an address, as usual, in which she used this language.

"What our society wants is first a home, a building where we can keep our treasures and records, a large hall where we can have debates and addresses; a fire-proof apartment to preserve our relics and treasures."

Hardly fourteen years have passed since that suggestion was made, almost then in the spirit of prophecy, and we are now on the eve of the full realization of it all. I do not think our history offers a single incident of so rapid progress in the society as this. Having succeeded in fourteen years, by voluntary contributions, to a voluntary society, without the assistance of a city, state or nation, is something to which I think we can challenge the world for a parallel of such success. And while we have been so successful materially, our moral success has been great and phenomenal. We have cultivated and encouraged the love of country throughout the land. We have encouraged the study of Colonial and Revolutionary history. We have preserved our almost forgotten records, of the Revolutionary heroes who were almost forgotten; we have marked the spots of heroic deeds, and we have taught our children to walk in the footsteps of the fathers and the founders of this republic if they wish to preserve and possess that great boon of freedom and independence which their fathers left to them. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, there is one body of people that I never forget, and to whom we ought to offer our thanks to-night, and that is the Sons of the American Revolution, who turned us out of their society. [Applause.] I asked one of their prominent members why he did it. He said that the reason why they turned us out was that they did not want us to come to their banquets. They have continued to have their banquets—we have Continental Hall! [Applause and laughter.]

Miss DORSEY. Charter Members and Members of the Continental Congress, Miss Desha's voicing our thanks to the Sons of the American Revolution, who turned us out, brings us by very easy steps to our very origin. It seems that at the Louisville, Kentucky, meeting in April, many years ago (1890), the Sons decided, when the question was raised, that we could not belong to them. I do not think it was altogether such an ungallant thing as that, but perhaps because they recognized our powers, and knew if we were turned out of their organization we would grow into what we have grown into. I am going to think that is what they meant when they would not admit us. At any rate, one of their members took up the gauntlet, Mr. McDowell, of New York, and wrote a very strong letter on the subject, and when it was first announced, our own Mrs. Lockwood wrote the story of Hannah Arnett, and told it in such a splendid way that we were perfectly delighted to think that we had brought forth such a woman; and then a grandson of Hannah Arnett wrote a letter in answer, and called on the women of American

Revolutionary descent to form an organization and call themselves the Daughters of the American Revolution. This letter of Mrs. Lockwood's I have long hoped and wished to have struck off as one of the first documents we will put in our library, and I hope her chapter will take that up as one of its first presentations to the library that we are going to finish. That was in July. The national life of the country began in July, and our national life as an organization began in July. Then in August came the call for a meeting, the preliminary meeting having resulted in no action. The meeting was called, but the weather was so rainy that only three members responded, Mrs. Walworth, whose name you heard to-night, Miss Washington, whom you all knew and who is now no more with us, and Miss Desha, who is still in such active service. They were the three members present on that ninth of August, and began the forming of the board. In October we were organized in the home of Mrs. Lockwood, and from that beginning, with eighteen organizers present, we have grown as you see us. Now I have always hoped that, as over at Arlington there is a bronze tablet telling the story of the wonderful homestead and the vicissitudes through which it has passed, in our Continental Hall we will have a tablet bearing this history of these historic dates; of the preliminary meeting in Louisville, of the letter written about Hannah Arnett by Mrs. Lockwood, the answer by Mr. McDowell, the August meeting of these three ladies, the organizing meeting in October; and from that point we swept on in numbers like the waves of the sea. But I should like to see that early beginning written in raised letters on a bronze or brass tablet and put in our hall, where all who visit it may see and know that out of those beginnings, by the energy, patriotism, zeal and courage of the women of the country, this wonderful organization has grown to what it is and what it has accomplished. For a long time many people thought we were going to be a social organization, and I have been told that it was an aristocratic organization. I answered, "Yes," that it was an aristocratic organization, founded on the true aristocracy of America, the aristocracy of merit, the men who put their heads in the noose to fight for liberty, the men who had prices set on their heads. They were the great nobility of early America, and we, their descendants, are glad to commemorate them and to call them the great American aristocracy.

Then came the work of the Daughters in the states. People began to realize that we were a patriotic factor, and then the war gave us our chance to do our women's work; and this evening, when we look about us and see what we have accomplished, it is hard to realize that it all has come in so short a time from such a small beginning. We have told our story in a memorial of stone. We are going to put up our columns to the memory of the Thirteen Original States. The non-Colonial states have their memorial in color above us, to look up to as we look up to the states they represent.

One single point remains for me to tell you, and that is a talk I had

once with Miss Washington, one of these three ladies of whom I spoke. She, as you know, was a Virginian, and belonged to the great historic family of that name. There came during the civil war a terrible day when the battle of Fredericksburg was to be fought. The preliminary battle sent so many wounded into the town of Fredericksburg that she, although heart and soul bound to the interests of the confederacy, waited so long to nurse the Union wounded she could not escape with her aged father the next day, and during the whole of that dreadful day that saw the storming of the Heights, when the troops five times were beaten back by the withering fire on the hill, that gentlewoman, that devoted, faithful daughter, lay under the trail of a gun, the only shelter she had from the rain of bullets, shielding with her body her old father, whom she was trying to take through the lines to a place of safety. After that terrible battle was fought, there was a worse battle to fight, the battle that followed the declaration of peace; and in those days Miss Washington said she heard so often, through court and camp, and often in the pulpit, the echoes of the terror and griefs and sorrows of the civil war, that it occurred to her it would be a good thing to form some organization where all the country would come together on a common ground, and that was her inspiring motive from the beginning of the organization to the end of her life. So in the beautiful reception that our president general and you are giving to the charter members, it is most befitting that we carry deeply in our hearts the name of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of our founders.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am very grateful that Miss Dorsey has mentioned this name. It is the name of one to whom we are all deeply grateful.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President General and Charter Members, we are very young to begin the reminiscent period, when we are only fifteen years old, but as that is the order of the day, I want very much to say a word about how some of the state regents began to work. We were nominated and elected by the board in February, and one of our number. Mrs. Osborne, of Illinois, sat down and said, "How shall we go to work?" We had no precedent, we had not much knowledge, and some of us did not know what our great-grandmother's name was, and we were not quite positive whether our grandmother's name was Mary or Susan, but we hoped to learn. We sat down and we said, "What shall we do first?" And we said, "We will go to people that we know ought to be able to tell us, and learn who our grandmothers were. Within a month Mrs. Osborne started in Chicago. When those people went to Connecticut, she found that the eligible ladies with whom she was acquainted were all joining the Sons of the American Revolution. Then, of course, she had to wait until they concluded to join a society of which they knew nothing. We had no precedents, and did not know exactly how it was going to turn out, but in a little time they began to realize the value of the society. But no one can realize now how earn-

estly and at the same time how hopelessly those five state regents first looked upon the cause of which so few of us knew more than a very little. The first thing to ask was, "Do you know your grandmother's name?" Very many were surprised to find that they could not remember whether it was Mary, or what it was.

Now, if I may have another minute, when the subject of Continental Hall was first talked about, the proposition to erect a building that would cost a hundred thousand dollars, on a lot costing a hundred thousand dollars, seemed to be something so enormous that we might live to see it, but it was remarked that the older ones would hardly do so. You will recall that in 1894 or 1895, we drew up the plan of a very indifferent looking building that seemed to us very enormous, so large an undertaking, that we might hope to build it if we lived long enough. I am free to say that, much as I hoped for the society, and for the ultimate construction of Continental Hall, I never thought to live to see ourselves gathered in the building under our own roof, as we are to-night.

One more thought, Madam President General. It seems to me our own regent of Maryland, as well as the others, will recall with pleasure our meetings in Mrs. Cabell's hospitable home. It was so new a thing for ladies to go, that our husbands escorted us, and often they waited. So many of the husbands became great friends, and enjoyed good times while waiting in the library for us to finish our discussions. Sometimes we referred to them for their judgment; but does any one remember that they ever took it? [Laughter.]

A DELEGATE. They were the advisory board.

Mrs. KEIM. They were the advisory board, and, possibly because they were the husbands of the ladies seeking the advice, I do not remember that we ever actually took their advice. There was Mr. Knott, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Shields, who was our legal advisor; Mr. Howard Clark, the husband of our registrar general; Mr. McDonald, the husband of our treasurer, and Mr. J. Brown Goode, whose wife was chairman of one of our committees. Mr. Goode was the author of our insignia, giving us the spinning wheel. I stop here to say that we may recall with pride the earnest counsel and the splendid support of the husbands who were there. There were a great many more beautiful things that the other ladies will remember.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How lovely it is to feel that we are now, to-night, really extolling and making immortal the help and assistance of mere man! Those nights when they escorted their wives to those meetings—how little could they have dreamed that some day, through so doing, they would become really famous. [Laughter.]

Miss RICHARDS. Madam President General, and Ladies of the Congress, thus far you have heard my voice only in an official capacity, as your reader. As a charter member, many reminiscences return to me to-night, some of which I would like to give you. As I indulge so much

in statistics, perhaps, it would be natural that I should give you a few dates to start with. I want to remind you, in a chronological way, of the formation of our society and the dates of our early congresses. To start with, you all know that our organization was formed in the summer and fall of 1890, the preliminary meeting of the summer of 1890 having been alluded to by Miss Dorsey, and the formal organization having taken place on October 11, 1890, when, as one of the medallions in this hall indicates, we were formally organized. During the first year of our organization, during the winter of 1890-1, we devoted ourselves particularly to the consideration of our constitution, and I well remember the first constitutional convention, if I may so call it, which was called in May, 1891, in the parlors of the residence of Mrs. Cabell, that charming, hospitable home where we enjoyed so many delightful entertainments, and where the board meetings were held in the first year or two of our organization. I well remember how we discussed the proposed amendments to the first constitution, how Mrs. Lockwood and I sat side by side, and desiring to maintain order, we scribbled notes to each other back and forth on the edge of the printed copy of the constitution. I still have that historic document in my possession, with the notes along the border, showing how weighty those subjects seemed to us then, and how anxious we were to have that constitution just right, as early as 1891.

In the fall of 1891, we began to consider the first congress, and in February, 1892, the first congress was held in the little church, as our president general had said, at the corner of Thirteenth and L streets, known as the Church of Our Fathers. I remember how proud we were when we assembled 150 delegates in that church. We thought we were doing great things. I also remember in the second congress, when we began to have our first voting, that the tellers were appointed to count the votes for the new president, and those tellers were your present president general and Miss Richards. [Laughter.] We were then respectively secretaries in our chapters, Mrs. McLean being secretary of the New York City Chapter, and I the secretary of the Mary Washington Chapter, the first chapter organized in the District of Columbia, a chapter we are proud to refer to as being the mother of the chapters in the District. [Applause.]

I remember when the time came to count the votes, the table was placed at the end of the aisle, in sight of all, and Mrs. McLean and I sat there and suggested that the congress give attention while the tally was called, one, two, three, four, five, check, and so on, everybody listening, all attention, everyone interested as we counted the vote before the congress in less than one hour. [Laughter.] Contrast that with the arduous work of your tellers now, who are obliged almost always to devote the entire night to counting the ballots of this large, magnificent organization.

I remember, too, in that congress we were discussing what was then

the vexed question, long since passed and almost forgotten, the revising of our constitution to adopt the clause that only lineal memberships should be accepted; and when the time came to count that vote, Mrs. McLean and I were again tellers, and I remember how it turned out, thirteen in favor of collateral and all the rest in the congress in favor of the lineal, and what a laugh we had at the result. The laugh was rather on me at the time, as I was the one who led what I recognized as the forlorn hope for the collaterals. I was honestly convinced at the time, and most gracefully and willingly accepted the decision of the large majority, that we could not accept collaterals, although I myself came into the society on four lineal lines. When we announced our defeat, our only consolation was that the thirteen votes cast for collaterals were the exact number of the thirteen original states. [Laughter.]

I remember many other instances of the congresses of the old days, but one more that I particularly wish to call attention to, that we found very interesting and I think profitable, was the having of what was called orators. It was a very ambitious phrase, I admit, but the idea was this: We started in with the thought that it would be a good thing to bring literary contributions to the congress from the various states, of matters pertaining to the Revolution, in the way of short papers, and the people elected in the various chapters throughout the country to represent their chapters or states were known as "orators." I remember I had the honor of being the first orator, so-called, elected for the District of Columbia, in the first congress. In the second, I was a delegate. In the third, again I had the honor of being elected as "orator," and if you will pardon the egotism of it, I want to give you the subjects upon which I spoke, as an example of the things we talked about at that time. I remember some one gave a very charming little essay on the burning of the *Gaspee*. That came from Rhode Island. Others gave us stories of the most interesting historical events in various states. My first subject, proposed for me by Miss Desha, was the "Historic Women of the American Revolution." I remember Miss Desha said to me, when I was looking for a subject, "Our society is organized for the women. Take them for a subject, Miss Richards." I was only too happy for the suggestion, and I spent many hours in the library of congress looking up the records of the historic women who gave substantial aid to the cause of the Revolution. I found an embarrassment of riches. More than a hundred women, I found, had done wonderful things for us in the Revolution. From the one hundred I culled out the story of fifteen, and told them very briefly in my paper, including, of course, wonderful Lydia Darragh, who carried the news from Philadelphia of the intention of General Howe to take Washington by surprise and overwhelm his weak army. I told the story of Hannah Arnett, who inspired the patriotism of the colonies with fresh courage and hope; and twelve or thirteen others.

I remember my second subject was also suggested: "It is time we

should know what we are working for." So much had been said about our organizing as a purely aristocratic organization, to felicitate ourselves and each other upon our distinguished ancestry, that it gave me great pleasure to bring out in that little paper, even at that early day in the history of our society, the substantial things that we had already accomplished in the cause of what we like to call intelligent patriotism. That was our third congress. As Miss Dorsey has said, we have been the objects of a great deal of ridicule, and we still know something about that; but we have managed to live through it, and to wax great and strong in spite of it. [Applause.]

Madam President General, I could go on reminiscing until the end of the session, if I could be permitted, but I realize that I must stop. I would merely like to make this suggestion in closing: If the time should ever come when we did not have so much business to consider as we now have, I wish that we might return to the old idea of the early congresses, of having so-called orations, or short papers, one evening set aside for the purpose of well-prepared and digested, very brief and condensed papers on important historical subjects pertaining to the great period of our country's history which we are organized to celebrate and commemorate. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards has been so interesting in her reminiscences, I am sure we wish she could continue them indefinitely. One thing she has brought very forcibly to our minds that however we have changed in many of our habits, we commenced by amending the constitution, we have continued it with unflagging zeal, and we are still at it now. [Laughter.]

MISS LATHROP. *I want to move that we send a greeting to Mr. William O. McDowell.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am vividly reminded to-night not only of the old church in which we so long gathered, but of the spirit of those meetings which has just been alluded to. And perhaps I can best explain why I am so impressed by saying that I came here to that first congress very uncertain whether this was a work (this work of the Daughters) to which I ought to give any time and strength. The whole spirit of our gathering was such as to show me that it was a work to which I belonged, and I have believed still more and more that we were called of God. I saw that the women came from all parts of the country here and met with an enthusiasm and a cordiality that was beyond words to express. Sometimes we sisters from the north and the south and the east and west were so glad to welcome each other that both hands would go out, and we would clasp them as if we would never let them go, and we never will let them go. Besides that, there was the spirit of these meetings, in which we talked about the real things for which we had come together. We had very little

politics in those days. We had comparatively little to do except to say what the great things were that we wanted to bring forward, and it became very clear, and has become clearer and clearer, I trust, and will, as the years go on, that we were organized for service; that while we are bound to commemorate the past, we are organized for the purpose of giving actual service to the great needs of the nation to-day. And therefore to-night, when we come together in this sweet and wholesome way, and say a word here and a word there about these things which bring back what seems the dawn of a great day, which has been brightening and brightening, we can trust that there is a still brighter day yet to come. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President General, I am not going to make a speech, but there is one thing that happened in the early days of our beginning that I am afraid you will not all know if I do not tell you. On the 22d of February, 1891, I came to Washington as a guest of Mrs. Cabell at the formation of what we might call our first congress. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, then presided, and Miss Washington, who bore the family name of the father of his country, was the observed of all observers. But that is not what I am going to dilate upon, and if I do not tell you this you will never know it, I am sure, there were so few of us present. The day following this 22d of February two of the members present, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, and myself, were invited to a board meeting. Think of it, two members from a distance being invited to a board meeting at that time. At that meeting Miss Desha was present, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, and myself. We had a constitution. It was the first one, and, ladies, we then and there began to amend that constitution, which we have been so vigorously amending from then up to the present time. That night we realized the need of a new constitution, and Mrs. Cabell moved that General Shields should draw a new constitution for the Daughters. As he had drawn the constitution of Missouri, she felt him perfectly capable of drawing a new constitution for the Daughters of the American Revolution. And that was the foundation of the one that we really have kept on amending, until I do not believe General Shields would know his original child if it was presented to him. Miss Desha remarked that night (and I think she has vigorously kept up the work ever since) that she was tired of seeing us legalize illegal things. I wondered what she meant, and what that phrase meant, "legalize illegal things." Why, you know she has kept us from doing that from that hour to this. [Applause.]

Mrs. OSBORNE. Just a little word of reminiscence in reference to those early days of which Mrs. Keim has spoken, the days when we evolved that wonderful constitution, and when we used to meet evenings at Mrs. Cabell's. One word I want to say right away. We can never for-

get what we owe to our first president general, Mrs. Harrison. Very often at these meetings she gave us her personal presence and guidance, and many of the best things that we did were her inspirations. When we evolved that constitution, as Mrs. Keim said, our husbands waited in the other room. They were many of them of the advisory board. One of the names by which they were called was the "Weary-Waiting Husbands." I remember on one of those trying occasions when we were worn out, and if I am not mistaken it was almost one o'clock in the morning, we thought we had done great things toward the perfecting of this constitution which we to-day think is such a fine constitution, one lady arose and said, "Why, I could have written a better constitution than that in one hour." Those were the things we had to contend with, and if you will pardon a little personal allusion, I would like to say that after that first organization, the last of February, I went to Chicago. On the 20th of March I had the great honor and pleasure of organizing the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever organized in the United States, the Chicago Chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chair will not make any comment in regard to which was the first chapter organized; but if that subject were to be commented upon, there would probably be several chapters claiming a great deal of the same distinction. Now, I wish to recognize Miss Miller.

MISS MILLER. Several things have been recalled to my mind, as I have heard the ladies talking. I have been a delegate to every congress of the Daughters which has been held. The first, I think, with all due respect to Miss Richards, was held in the little church at the corner of Fourteenth and L. We afterwards moved to Thirteenth and L. The Unitarian church was the first one.

A DELEGATE. NO.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, they cannot fight over the church! [Laughter.]

MISS MILLER. I think I have a record of it. Miss Richards spoke of having been the secretary of our great chapter here in Washington, the Mary Washington Chapter. We claim to have been the third in organization, and I think the records bear us out. We yield to Chicago as the first, and to New York as the second, but we claim to be the third. At the time our chapter was formed, I was elected the first treasurer of that chapter. One of the members of our chapter was Mrs. Harrison and upon the occasion of her death our chapter was the one that formed a sort of bodyguard, as it were, around her bier. We furnished our insignia in immortelles, which stood at the head of her coffin. I do not know whether any of you remember how beautiful that was, the insignia of our society in blue immortelles. It was suggested by some of us (I remember it came to my mind) that a picture should be taken of that before it was carried to the White House, and I think

good many of us have that little photograph still. Quite a number of us were admitted to the house to stand around the bier, and were recognized in that way as members of the chapter.

Miss HETZEL. My memory goes back to the original meeting at Mrs. Lockwood's, on the 11th of October, 1890, when eighteen women gathered and signed the first draft of organization. After we had signed our draft of organization, our present recording secretary, Miss Mary Desha, proposed that the first work of the society should be the restoring of the tomb of Mary, the mother of Washington. The Mary Washington Society was then a little more than a year old. It had been organized in 1889, and the first monumental work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution was that. I have not tried to allude to the great work that has been done, but I should like to allude to the present, and show how still alive the charter members are. Our president general and assistant historian general and corresponding secretary general and recording secretary general and the official reader, and all the orators that we have been enjoying this evening, are all charter members, and so we are still alive. [Applause.]

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General and Charter Members, and Daughters of the American Revolution, in June of the present year our president general will join with the members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, four hundred and ninety-one in number, in celebrating their fifteenth anniversary. Mrs. Morton is another charter member of the Pittsburgh Chapter. Madam President General and members, we simply want to thank you for this greeting which you have given to us, for ourselves, and to carry home to the other charter members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, fifty-two in number, active, interested, and helping in every cause in which the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have been asked to speak of one who is very dear to all of us here. I would not assume this privilege (for it is a privilege) except that the lady who was to do it tells me she has lost her voice. So I wish simply to say one word of a lady who has not been with us to-night because of a deep sorrow which has come into her life, and that is our Mrs. Boynton. [Applause.] It would not be fitting that this charter members' meeting be held here without the most moving and tender recollection of the great services Mrs. Boynton and General Boynton rendered to us in the early days, and the continued active work of Mrs. Boynton to this day. This morning we made her one of our honorary vice-presidents general, and I hope that she will still continue her active and energetic services, when she may have allayed a little from the life-long sorrow which has befallen her. I would suggest that we pass a resolution similar to those which have already been adopted, carrying our greeting and loving thought to Mrs. Boynton.

Miss DESHA. May I offer that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Miss DESHA. *I move that greetings be sent Mrs. Boynton.*

The motion was seconded by Miss Ritchie, of Maryland, and Mrs. Keim.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President General, you have all heard of Ohio, and I had the honor of bringing that state into the Union. As Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, states, we members, not board members, not vice-presidents general, not anything but plain members, were invited to Mrs. Cabell's at one of the board meetings. I sat very meekly in the corner and said nothing. I cannot say as much for Mrs. McCartney. [Laughter.] I remember very well that she had with her the application papers for the foundation of a chapter, and I was devoured with envy because I had not a single application paper. We were appointed together, at the same time, by Mrs. Harrison, as chapter regents, she for Wilkes-Barre, and I for Cleveland. However, I think it is only fair to myself to say that I beat her in the race, and got my chapter charter first. She has never forgiven me.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I never heard of it before. [Laughter.]

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President General, the Western Reserve Chapter has been organized for a great many years, and when we came down at this time, a very gracious thing was given to me to say to our president general; to bring to her thanks from the Western Reserve chapter for her kindness to us in time of difficulties; and appreciating that kindness, we drew from our treasury, in addition to what we had already subscribed for Continental Hall, another hundred dollars to bring down for Continental Hall as a token of appreciation for her kindness to us in our time of trouble. That, we knew, would please her better than anything else we could do; and one reason that I wanted to say a word about Ohio, and about her early history, was that I might add this to my speech.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. But you have not given us the date when your chapter was organized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (standing between Mrs. McCartney and Mrs. Avery). I am here to protect the Daughters from every danger. See how a smile smoothes difficulties! [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General and Ladies, in the first place I am going to tell you something I heard last summer. I was up country, I am not going to tell just where, for if I did you will guess who it was; but I was introduced to a gentleman, a lawyer, by a Son of the American Revolution, and he said, "This gentleman knows some of the Daughters of the American Revolution." In the conversation he said, "I know one Daughter of the American Revolution very well." I am not going to call her by name; but he said, "She often comes to me for advice." I said, "Well, but does she take it?" (This is in

keeping with what Mrs. Keim told us) for he said, "I always manage to find out just what she wants, and then I advise her that way." [Laughter.]

You have heard her here to-night.

I will say to Miss Miller that our first congress was on the corner of Thirteenth and L streets, in the Church of Our Father; but during the first congress some of us were working very hard, some of us were working a good deal nights to get things into shape, and during the congress one day I saw a beautiful young girl come down the aisle, tripping along, and I thought to myself, "I wonder if that can be a Daughter of the Revolution I wonder if she is coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." She stepped on the platform, made a few remarks and walked back. I turned and said, "Who is that?" And I think it was her mother said, "She is my daughter," and I found out that that young girl was the same lady who is your president general that sits here to-night. [Applause.]

Now, we have talked here for five days and five nights, and I have nothing to say that you have not heard a great many times; but the thing that strikes me here as I look back upon these faces, that were with us when we started on this long journey of fifteen years, I cannot tell you how it makes me feel when I see each one, and know that year after year they have never faltered in this grand work. [Applause.] I think it belongs to them to have what time there is to-night, and you will hear from us to-morrow. [Applause.]

Mrs. MARIAN LONGFELLOW O'DONOGHUE. Madam President General, Sisters and Charter Members: I have had the good fortune to attend every congress, with the exception of one, since the beginning, and the thought that has struck me most, or one of the thoughts, has been my own antiquity. Now, it is not generally considered a desirable thing to be called a back number, but there is nothing in the world that pleases a Daughter of the American Revolution so well as to be called a back number in the sense of being one of the oldest members. If I, as No. 203, feel proud, what must that little group feel who started the roll?

To speak seriously, I cannot tell you what my emotion has been, and that of all charter members I am sure is the same, to think that the seed that we sowed in that day has become such a marvellous harvest. You have others here who can tell you what has occurred in the past, and so many of them can relate such rich remembrances. Therefore, I leave it to others to speak upon that subject. For my part, I desire to look forward. Each year you are growing in numbers and in power. You are making the world better by your lessons in patriotism, and by the scholarship which you bestow, and by your unfailing devotion, and by the grandest of all work that you have ahead of you in laying among the children of the aliens who come to these shores the foundations of good citizenship. That is the grandest work that we, as Daughters of

the American Revolution, can do. As charter members, one of our dearest thoughts, I am sure, is the fact that we have as one of our charter members our beloved president general. [Applause.] There is a homely saying that you must summer and winter a person in order to know that person. We have summered and wintered Mrs. McLean. We know what she is. She has shown us what she is. She is dear to the hearts of us all. And in conclusion, I would say, that we are safe in following the banner which she carries aloft. [Applause.]

MISS MALLETT. Madam President General, I just want to say a word of congratulation to this society, now fifteen years old, on the fine way in which the whole work is being managed by your national officers, especially the registrar general. When this society commenced, fifteen years ago, your registrar had to work night and day in order to make the backbone of your society. By the backbone I mean the genealogical record, without which you could do nothing. That was hard work. You had little help in the office. There were almost no books in the library, there was nothing to work with. Miss Washington, Mrs. Clarke and two others, whose names just now slip my mind, were the first registrars, and their work was very, very arduous. Now the matter is so changed that you would not recognize it. You do not have to go to the congressional library every time you want to verify a name. The card catalogue is very complete. I think the registrar has everything to help her in the performance of the work of her office, and the whole thing is magnificent. I just want to congratulate you upon it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to ask the chairman of the entertainment committee to bring us one of the oldest and most gifted members of our organization, that she may recite the poem of which we have heard. [Applause.]

MRS. SALLIE HOUSTON CARR. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am afraid our president general is rather mistaken as to the gifted person, but the poem that I shall recite was written by a gifted person, Thomas Buchanan Read.

Mrs. Carr recited the poem, "The Rising of '76," which was received with great applause.

THE RISING OF '76.

(By permission of J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

Out of the North the wild news came,
Far flashing on its wings of flame,
Swift as the boreal light which flies
At midnight through the startled skies.

And there was tumult in the air,
The fife's shrill note, the drum's loud beat.
And through the wild land everywhere
The answering tread of hurrying feet,
While the first oath of Freedom's gun
Came on the blast from Lexington.

And Concord, roused, no longer tame,
Forgot her old baptismal name,
Made bare her patriot arm of power,
And swelled the discord of the hour.

The strife was loud, the time was wild,
When from the sky Heaven's favorite child,
Sweet Liberty, in joy descended;
A veil of lightning round her clung,
Whereon the stars of morning hung,
While o'er her head Jove's eagle swung,
With all his thunderbolts attended.

She came with Victory hand in hand,
Whose flashing eyes and streaming hair
And gleaming robes and flaming brand
Shot splendor through the dusky air,
And gladdened the awakening land.

Wild was the night; but wilder still
The day which saw those sisters bright,
In all their beauty and their might,
Hanging above the battle-stroke,
Waving like banners through the smoke
That veiled the heights of Bunker Hill.
The field was well-nigh won, when, lo!
From the enraged and reeling foe
Another charge, another blow,
That reached and smote the patriot chief.
Pale Liberty recoiled a pace,
And for a moment veiled her face;
While Victory o'er her hero prest,
And wildly wept on Warren's breast
The first tears of her grief.
Alas! that moment was her cost:—
When she looked up, the field was lost.

"Lost? lost?" she cried. "It shall not be,
While Justice holds her throne on high!
By Heaven! for every martyr dead,
For every sacred drop here shed
From out the brave hearts of the free,
The foe shall doubly bleed and die!"

Such was the voice that fiercely rung
From brave New England's rocks and pines;
Such were the notes that echo flung
Far southward, from its clarion tongue,
Through all the Alleghenian lines;
And every homestead heard the call,
And one great answer flamed through all.

Each sacred hearth-stone, deep and wide,
Through many a night glowed bright and full;
The matron's great wheel at its side
No more devoured the carded wool,
And now the maiden's smaller wheel
No longer felt the throbbing tread,
But stood beside the idle reel
Among its idle flax and thread.
No more the jovial song went round,
No more the ringing laugh was heard;
But every voice had a solemn sound,
And some stern purpose filled each word.

The yeoman and the yeoman's son,
With knitted brows and sturdy dint,
Renewed the polish of each gun,
Re-oiled the lock, reset the flint;
And oft the maid and matron there,
While kneeling in the firelight glare,
Long poured, with half-suspended breath,
The lead into the moulds of death.

The hands by Heaven made silken soft
To soothe the brow of love or pain,
Alas! are dulled and soiled too oft
By some unhallowed earthly stain;
But under the celestial bound
No nobler picture can be found
Than woman, brave in word and deed,
Thus serving in her nation's need:
Her love is with her country now,
Her hand is on its aching brow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will be interested to know that the lady who has just recited this poem is the niece of old Sam Houston, of Texas. [Applause.]

This morning I asked all the newly elected vice-presidents general to come to-night and meet the congress. I now beg that any one of our newly elected vice-presidents general who is in the house be escorted to the platform, and I will do such officer the greatest honor in my power by appointing a charter member of this organization to be her escort.

Miss Lothrop, may I ask you to escort Mrs. Newberry, of Michigan? Are there any other vice-presidents general here? Here, I see, is a charter member of our organization, a great-granddaughter of John Marshall, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy.

Mrs. HARDY. Further than that, I am a charter member of the New York City Chapter, and stood side by side with our president general when she joined the organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are delighted to welcome you as one of our vice-presidents general.

Mrs. NEWBERRY. Madam President General and Ladies, members of this wonderful organization, I have only to thank you, and to tell you that whatever I can do to forward the work of this noble society shall be my pleasure. [Applause.]

The president general introduced Mrs. Bushnell (who was escorted to the platform by Miss Desha), of Iowa, one of the new vice-presidents general.

Mrs. BUSHNELL. Madam President General and ladies, I thank you sincerely for this cordial greeting, and to say that Iowa, in everything that she can, will uphold our president general in all she undertakes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is our re-elected Mrs. Park.

Miss Richards escorted Mrs. Park to the platform.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I have not the charm of being a new vice-president general, but I am happy to be with you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are none of the others of our vice-presidents general here, or are all overcome with their new honors, or reposing upon their laurels? I wish to announce that the name of one of our charter members has been sent to me, a charter member who did splendid work in the beginning, and who is now a resident of Paris, Mrs. Mary M. Hallowell. I am sure you will all be glad to send a greeting across the water to her.

Miss HETZEL. *I move that that greeting be sent to Mrs. Hallowell.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are fortunate in having with us this evening Mrs. Keim, who was to-day made an honorary vice-president general of this organization. [Applause.]

Mrs. DE BENNEVILLE RANDOLPH KEIM. I just want to thank the congress for their great courtesy to me, and I hope I shall continue to be

as honorable as they thought I was when they made me their honorary vice-president general. I do want to add one word which I omitted when I spoke about our old society. At the first conference held October 6, 1891, there were two ladies present whom I shall never forget, who are with us to-night, our honored founder and our honored president general. She was a very young woman, but she spoke very wisely, and I said if all our young members are going to grow up like this one we shall certainly be a very valuable society as we grow older.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have now a message to consider, not from one of our newly elected vice-presidents general, but one who has served us so capably through the year, Mrs. Swift, of California, who has left us for her devastated home. She has left a message in the hands of Mrs. Stranahan, who will now read it.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Mrs. Swift is at the hotel, but she was unable to come here, and requested me to read this to you:

Madam President General and Daughters of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: Mrs. Gray, state regent of California, and myself, feeling that it would be impossible for us to speak to you ourselves, and being unwilling to delay the message, have asked Mrs. Stranahan to read this short note, which bears our grateful thanks for the gift you this morning voted to send for the relief of the suffering thousands in our beloved state. We wish at the same time to express to you our earnest appreciation of the sympathy that prompted the generous gift. With love to the congress,

Yours sincerely,

MARY WOOD SWIFT.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we have sent our sympathy officially, and I know that at this moment we have a personal sympathy which is making itself felt to Mrs. Swift in her retirement from us. Now, we are going to have a song, "My Old Kentucky Home." I am positive nothing could awaken a tenderer feeling within all of us, and I will ask the chairman of our music committee to have it sung at once.

Miss Potts sang "My Old Kentucky Home," which was received with applause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This morning I told you "Freely ye have received, freely give." I wish to report additional contributions to the Continental Hall fund, which have been pouring in ever since we adjourned a day or two ago. Fifty dollars has come into my hands in a note from the newly elected vice-president general from Massachusetts, Mrs. Bates. She sends it for Mrs. Lothrop's Memory (or Roll-of-Honor) Book. I announce \$100 just received from Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, Ohio. I announce \$200 from the Oneida Chapter, New York, which was handed to the treasurer general, but which she asked me to announce in her absence. I announce from Nebraska, Omaha Chapter, \$30, handed me by the treasurer general. I announce

from Pennsylvania, Liberty Bell Chapter, \$25. I announce from North Dakota's state regent personally an offering of \$5. I also announce an offering that comes fraught with associations, from a sister of Mr. Hugh V. Washington, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, so dear to those who remember her, as so many of us do who are here to-night, in the early days of our organization, and a "Real Daughter." This is her daughter's redemption of her annual pledge of \$5, and \$5 additional in order to make a voluntary gift at this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. We have five more contributions from Massachusetts, Madam President General, one from the Old Concord Chapter, which should have arrived yesterday, sending greeting from Concord and Lexington; one from the Pepperell Chapter, sending loving greeting; and others.

Miss RICHARDS. It seems to me that in view of the very charming evening we have enjoyed here, this what we may call an informal at home amongst ourselves, felicitating ourselves as we have upon the history, progress and success of our organization; and also in view of the enjoyable evening we had last night at the patriotic celebration, the delightful reception which our president gave us the evening before, the very enjoyable evening that we had on Tuesday, when we listened to the reports of the state regents, and again the pleasant social evening we enjoyed on Monday at the theatre, in view of all these interesting programs, our attention should be particularly called to the happy manner in which the program has been arranged for our entertainment, pleasure, recreation and relaxation during this week. As far as the evenings are concerned, I wonder if we all of us realize that each evening, so far, of the congress, has been an evening of pleasure and recreation as well as profit? Therefore, in view of these charming evenings, *I think that a vote of thanks should be tendered to the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, and the chairman of our program Committee, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, for providing so much for us that has been, as I have already said, delightful, and I would add our chairman of the music committee also, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.*

Mrs. KEIM. May I second that?

Mrs. IREDELL. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is put in the form of a resolution, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Terry, to the chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Patton, and the chairman of the music committee, Mrs. Main, for the delightful entertainments they have provided for us during the sessions of the congress.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to announce that Mohawk Valley Chapter, of Ilion, New York, sends a check for \$25; Elizabeth Porter Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, \$10; Miss Hendrie and Miss Knight, each send \$5; Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, sends a check of \$105, and wishes to have it put in the Hall immediately, because last year their check was put in the bank, and the Fredonia bank failed, and the check was protested. I understand they raised the money afterward.

Mrs. KINNEY. I am in receipt of \$25 from the Norwalk, Connecticut, Chapter, but I did not bring it to-night, thinking it would be called for in the morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter pledges \$6.

General Horace Porter who, according to the program, was to receive on this Saturday evening the resolution of thanks to him resolved upon at the last Continental Congress, has telegraphed that he cannot be here in the evening, but that he will be here during the day. At the Fourteenth Continental Congress a resolution of thanks to General Porter was offered and carried just before we adjourned. Since that time the resolution has been engrossed, by the authority of the National Board; signed by the recording secretary and the president general, and I will have the illumination ready to present to General Porter as an expression of our admiration. I tell this to the congress because I know that any of you who has ever seen and heard of General Porter will be glad to do so again, and those who have not will experience one of the greatest privileges of their lives when they do see and hear him.

On motion (at 10.50 p. m.) the congress took a recess until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

LIST OF CONTINENTAL HALL CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received by Fifteenth Continental Congress, Wednesday, April 18, 1906.

Andrew Jackson Chapter, Alabama,	\$5 00	
Frederick William Gray Chapter, Alabama,	10 00	
General Sumter Chapter, Alabama,	50 00	
John Wade Keyes Chapter, Alabama,	25 00	
Lewis Chapter, Alabama,	15 00	
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Alabama,	15 00	
Mobile Chapter, Alabama,	100 00	
Peter Forney Chapter, Alabama,	25 00	
Stephens Chapter, Alabama,	5 00	
Tuscaloosa Chapter, Alabama,	12 00	\$262 00
Maricopa Chapter, Arizona,	50 00	50 00
Colorado Chapter, Colorado,	100 00	
Denver Chapter, Colorado,	25 00	
Pueblo Chapter, Colorado,	43 00	168 00
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Connecticut,	30 00	
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Connecticut,	30 00	
Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Connecticut,	80 00	
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Connecticut,	5 00	
Esther Stanley Chapter, Connecticut,	75 00	
Faith Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut,	50 00	
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter,	125 75	
Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut, ...	10 00	
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00	
Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut,	100 00	
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Connecticut, ...	25 00	
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Connecticut, ac- count memorial to Nathan Hale,	16 00	
Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00	
Mrs. H. Prescott, of Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut,	10 00	
Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00	
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut, ...	17 00	
Maria Watson Pinney, of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut,	50 00	
Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter Connecticut, ..	25 00	
Torrington Chapter, Connecticut,	10 00	
Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut,	100 00	833 75
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware, account Dela- ware room,	90 00	

Colonel Haslett Chapter, Delaware, account Delaware room,	25 00	
Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Delaware, account Delaware room,	15 00	
John Pettigrew Chapter, Delaware, account Delaware room,	5 00	135 00
Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	100 00	
Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia,	50 00	
Continental Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	150 50	
Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	100 00	
Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia, in memory of Mrs. Helena M. Sommers, Mrs. Phoebe McLure Pride and Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox,	100 00	
Miss Mary R. Wilcox, of Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia,	10 00	
Lucy Holcombe Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	60 00	
Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia,	125 00	
Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, account library,	904 00	
Potomac Chapter, District of Columbia,	20 30	1,619 80
Jacksonville Chapter, Florida,	28 00	28 00
Five Atlanta Chapters, Georgia, account Georgia column,	163 40	
Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	50 00	
Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, account of Georgia column,	10 00	
Brunswick Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	15 00	
George Walton Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	25 00	
Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	15 00	
Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	100 00	
Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	50 00	
Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	43 00	
Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Georgia, account general building fund,	10 00	

Nancy Hart Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	21 00	
Nathaniel Macon Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	20 00	
Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	50 00	
Mrs. Samuel Spencer, of Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	5 00	
Pulaski Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	11 00	
Sergeant Newton Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	20 00	
Shadrach Inman Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	10 00	
Stephen Heard Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	15 00	
Xavier Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column, Interest, account Georgia column,	35 00 36	668 76
Amor Patriae Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	5 00	
Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	10 00	
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room, ..	600 00	
Mrs. La Verne Noyes, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	100 00	
Elder William Brewster Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	5 00	
Illini Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	50 00	
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	350 00	
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	25 00	
Moline Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room, ...	103 40	
Mrs. William Butterworth, of Moline Chapter, Illinois, account of memorial to Nathan Hale, ..	3 00	
North Shore Chapter, Illinois, account of memorial to Nathan Hale,	10 00	
North Shore Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	30 00	
Mrs. R. W. Colville, of Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois,	5 00	
Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois,	25 00	
Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	100 00	

Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois, account of Illinois room,	50 00	
Mrs. Joseph Sheaff, of Rockford Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	3 65	
Springfield Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	75 00	1,550 05
Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Indiana,	15 00	
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana,	73 50	
Mrs. S. E. H. Perkins, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, from commission on flags, account president general's room,	30 25	
John Paul Chapter, Indiana,	10 00	
Richmond Chapter, Indiana,	15 00	
Washburn Chapter, Indiana,	5 00	148 75
Mrs. Richard Adams, of Indian Territory,	25 00	25 00
Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa,	25 00	
Mrs. Lettie Dodge Montgomery, of Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa,	10 00	
Dubuque Chapter, Iowa,	20 00	
Priscilla Alden Chapter, Iowa,	10 00	65 00
General Edward Hand Chapter, Kansas,	2 25	
Hannah Jameson Chapter, Kansas,	10 00	
Newton Chapter, Kansas,	3 25	
Sterling Chapter, Kansas,	2 00	
Topeka Chapter, Kansas,	12 50	30 00
Bryan Station Chapter, Kentucky,	6 00	
Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Kentucky,	50 00	
General Evan Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,	50 00	
General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Kentucky,	20 00	
Isaac Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,	15 00	
John Marshall Chapter, Kentucky, for memorial box,	500 00	
Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Kentucky,	10 00	
Paducah Chapter, Kentucky,	10 00	
St. Asaph Chapter, Kentucky,	50 00	711 00
Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	15 00	
Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	41 00	
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	100 00	
General Knox Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	50 00	
Hannah Weston Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	10 00	
Koussinoc Chapter, Maine, account of Maine room,	50 00	

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	40 00	306 00
Cresap Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	10 00	
Miss Willie Ritchie, of Frederick Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	2 00	
Maryland Line Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	500 00	
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	70 00	
Thomas Johnson Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	100 00	682 00
Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Massachusetts,	15 00	
Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Lexington Chapter, Massachusetts,	10 00	
Lydia Darrah Chapter, Massachusetts,	20 00	
Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Molly Varnum Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Old Bay State Chapter, Massachusetts,	30 00	
Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of National Society Children of the American Revolution, and member of the Old Concord Chapter, from the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Lothrop, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Old South Chapter, Massachusetts,	51 00	
Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts,	25 00	
Mrs. Nancy E. H. Merrill, of Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts,	5 00	
Miss Annetta Shipley Merrill, of Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts,	5 00	
Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Warren and Prescott Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	461 00
Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Mexico,	10 00	10 00
Albion Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Alexander Macomb Chapter, Michigan,	15 00	
Algonquin Chapter, Michigan,	30 00	
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Michigan,	35 00	
Mrs. E. H. Courtright, of Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Michigan,	10 00	
Big Rapids Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
General Richardson Chapter, Michigan,	21 50	
Lansing Chapter, Michigan,	25 00	
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan,	650 00	
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan,	150 00	
Marquette Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Mary Marshall Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	

Menominee Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Saginaw Chapter, Michigan,	20 00	
Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Michigan,	32 00	
Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan, to be added to memorial held in trust for Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister,	10 00	
Mrs. James P. Brayton, through the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan, to be added to memorial held in trust for Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister, Michigan,	50 00	
Mrs. Susan Howard Leavenworth, through Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan, ..	1 00	
Ypsilanti Chapter, Michigan,	2 00	
State conference of Michigan,	25 00	
Paul Jones Society, Children of the American Revolution, Michigan,	50 00	1,156 50
Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Minnesota,	5 00	
Distaff Chapter, Minnesota,	15 00	
Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Minnesota,	25 00	
Josiah Edson Chapter, Minnesota,	30 00	
Minneapolis Chapter, Minnesota,	65 00	
Monument Chapter, Minnesota,	48 00	
St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota,	11 00	
Wenonah Chapter, Minnesota,	52 00	251 00
Ralph Humphries Chapter, Mississippi,	10 00	
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri, account Mis- souri room,	10 00	
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri, account Mis- souri room,	20 00	
Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Missouri, ac- count Missouri room,	100 00	
Jefferson Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	90 00	
Joplin Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	3 00	
Nancy Hunter Chapter, Missouri, account Mis- souri room,	50 00	
St. Joseph Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	155 00	
St. Louis Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	300 00	728 00
Margaret Holmes Chapter, Nebraska,	25 00	
Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Margaret Holmes Chapter, Nebraska,	10 00	35 00
Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire,	45 00	
Matthew Thornton Chapter, New Hampshire,	50 00	

Milford Chapter, New Hampshire,	35 00	
Molly Reid Chapter, New Hampshire,	50 00	180 00
New Jersey Chapters, New Jersey, account New Jersey room,	487 00	
Eagle Rock Chapter, New Jersey, account New Jersey room,	125 00	
Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Society,	50 00	
Miss Dorothy McGregor, of the Polly Pitcher Society of Children of the American Revolution, from the Roll of Honor Book originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Society,	50 00	712 00
Jacob Bennet Chapter, New Mexico,	10 00	
Lew Wallace Chapter, New Mexico,	10 00	
Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter, New Mexico, ...	10 00	
Samuel G. Cartwright, of New Mexico,	2 00	32 00
Amsterdam Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Baron Steuben Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Battle Pass Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Bronx Chapter, New York,	15 00	
Mrs. T. G. Avery, of Buffalo Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Camden Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Cherry Valley Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Chemung Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, New York, ...	10 00	
Deborah Champion Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Fort Greene Chapter, New York,	300 00	
Mrs. Frank W. Lupton, of Fort Greene Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Gansevoort Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Mrs. P. K. Dederick, of Gansevoort Chapter, New York,	100 00	
General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, New York,	100 00	
General William Floyd Chapter, New York,	16 00	
General William Floyd Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Jamestown Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Johnstown Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, New York,	10 00	

Mrs. J. Cunningham Hazen, of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, account memorial to Nathan Hale,	5 00	
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Mohegan Chapter, New York,	75 00	
New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	180 00	
Mrs. Elmer J. Post, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	50 00	
Mrs. H. E. Stevens, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	50 00	
Mrs. C. H. Jones, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	100 00	
Mrs. James W. Randell, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	100 00	
Rubinstein Club, through Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	1,000 00	
Olean Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Miss Maud D. Brooks, of Olean Chapter, New York,	5 00	
Miss Kate McKie, of Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, New York, in honor of Mrs. A. D. Geer, of District of Columbia,	75 00	
Otsego Chapter, New York,	5 00	
Onwentsia Chapter, New York,	30 00	
Patterson Chapter, New York,	75 00	
Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, New York,	20 00	
Saratoga Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Skenandoah Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Swe-kat-si Chapter, New York,	100 00	
West Point Chapter, New York,	60 00	
White Plains Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Willard's Mountain Chapter, New York, in memory of Miss Abbie Whipple Sherman,	100 00	
Wiltwyck Chapter, New York,	20 00	
Mrs. Charles Burhans, of Wiltwyck Chapter, New York, on account memorial to Nathan Hale, ...	5 00	3,446 00
Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	100 00	
Mary Slocum Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	20 00	
Mecklenburg Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	100 00	
Salem Centennial Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	100 00	320 00

Ohio Chapters, Ohio, account Ohio room,	800 00	
Columbus Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	100 00	
Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	25 00	
George Clinton Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	10 00	
Urbana Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	15 00	
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	100 00	1,050 00
Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	50 00	
Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, of Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	25 00	
Delaware County Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	20 00	
Fort McClure Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	5 00	
Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	15 00	
Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	100 00	
Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	891 25	
Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, of Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	21 00	
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, from sale of badges, account front vestibule,	9 00	
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	10 00	
Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	100 00	
Mrs. David W. Bruce, of Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	25 00	
Shikelimo Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	25 00	
Mrs. James Kerr, of Susquehanna Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	50 00	
Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	45 00	
Warrior Run Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	5 00	
Washington County Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	10 00	
Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	50 00	1,477 25

Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, Rhode Island, account Rhode Island column,	122 00	
General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Rhode Island, account Rhode Island column,	100 00	
Cash, account Rhode Island column,	1 75	223 75
Cowpens Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	60 00	60 00
Adam Dale Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	10 00	
Bonny Kate Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	200 00	
Miss Mary B. Temple, of Bonny Kate Chapter, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Tennessee,	50 00	
Campbell Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	90 00	
Chickamauga Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	100 00	
Commodore Perry Chapter, account chandelier Tennessee,	10 00	
Cumberland Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	60 00	
Jackson Madison Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	29 00	
Watauga Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	50 00	599 00
Texas Chapters, account Texas room, Texas,	327 30	327 30
Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Utah,	30 00	30 00
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont,	10 00	
Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter, Vermont,	25 00	
Bellevue Chapter, Vermont,	22 25	
Bennington Chapter, Vermont,	51 00	
Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont,	50 00	
Hands Cove Chapter, Vermont,	25 00	
Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Vermont,	12 25	
William McKinley Chapter, Vermont,	30 00	225 50
Mrs. Miriam Boocock, of Albemarle Chapter, Virginia,	2 00	
Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia,	50 00	
D. A. R. Chapters in Virginia,	25 00	77 00
Esther Reed Chapter, Washington,	25 00	
Rainier Chapter, Washington,	50 00	
Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, of Rainier Chapter, account of memorial to Nathan Hale, Washington,	20 00	
Virginia Dare Chapter, Washington,	5 00	100 00
Mrs. J. N. Camden, of James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia, ..	50 00	

James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia,	50 00	
Mrs. Annie C. Spilman, of James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia,	50 00	150 00
Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin,	50 00	
Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin,	62 35	
Mrs. Louise K. C. Thiers, of Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin,	37 65	
Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin,	35 00	185 00
Cash, account memorial to Nathan Hale,	1 00	1 00
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Total cash,	\$19,130 41	
Total pledges,	13,655 30	
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Grand total, cash and pledges,	\$32,785 71	

LIST OF PLEDGES MADE AT FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 18, 1906.

Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Connecticut,	\$150 00
Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, for the Board room, Connecticut,	6,000 00
Mary Wooster Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00
Continental Dames Chapter, District of Columbia,	10 00
Our Flag Chapter, District of Columbia,	100 00
Sara Franklin Chapter, District of Columbia,	25 00
Thirteen Colonies Chapter, District of Columbia,	25 00
Barbara Standish Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	25 00
Decatur Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois, ..	50 00
Fort Dearborn Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	50 00
Princeton Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois, ..	10 00
Rebecca Park Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	15 00
Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	25 00
Rockford Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois, ..	100 00
Shadrach Bond Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	10 00
Lexington Chapter, account of bust of Isaac Shelby, Kentucky,	105 50
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, account Maine room, Maine,	300 00
Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine,	15 00

Baltimore Chapter, account Maryland column, Maryland,	318 00
Frederick Chapter, account Maryland column, Maryland,	15 00
Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, to the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts,	550 00 50 00
Mrs. Frederick Warren, Regent of Martha's Vine- yard Chapter to the Roll of Honor Book, origi- nated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts, ..	50 00
Mary Draper Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00
Watertown Chapter, Massachusetts,	25 00
Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Mexico,	68 00
Ravalli, Oro Fino, and Yellowstone Park Chap- ters, for a memorial, Montana,	500 00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter, New York,	105 00
General Richard Montgomery Chapter, New York, Irondequoit Chapter, New York,	25 00 100 00
Philip Schuyler Chapter, New York,	25 00
Tuscarora Chapter, New York,	50 00
Mrs. George W. Holland, New York,	300 00
Edward Buncombe Chapter, account North Caro- lina column, North Carolina,	100 00
Whitmel Blount Chapter, account North Carolina column, North Carolina,	25 00
Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, North Dakota,	5 00
Berks County Chapter, account furniture for front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	324 75
Dial Rock Chapter, account front vestibule, Penn- sylvania,	10 00
Fort McIntosh Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	10 00
Lycoming Chapter, account front vestibule, Penn- sylvania,	100 00
Mrs. George F. Huff, of Phoebe Bayard Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	100 00
Elizabeth C. Hendry, of Quaker City Chapter, ac- count Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00
Miss Anna F. Hendry, through Quaker City Chap- ter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00
Tioga Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsyl- vania,	25 00
Liberty Bell Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	50 00

Legislature of Pennsylvania for Pennsylvania column (substituted for pledge of last year),	2,000 00
Gaspee Chapter, account Rhode Island column, Rhode Island,	25 00
Andrew Pickens Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	10 00
Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of Columbia Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina, ..	5 00
Cowpens Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	200 00
Eutaw Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	36 00
Kate Berry Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	100 00
King's Mountain Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	66 00
Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	10 00
Mary Adair Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	52 50
Moultrie Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	55 00
Nathaniel Greene Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	17 05
Rebecca Motte Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	96 00
Star Fort Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	33 50
Sumter's Home Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	71 00
Swamp Fox Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	45 00
State Conference of Texas, account Texas room, Texas,	75 00
Texas Chapters, in memory of Mrs. John Lane Henry, account Texas room, Texas,	300 00
Betty Martin Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	50 00
Jane Douglass' Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	50 00
Lady Washington Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	100 00
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	75 00
Mount Vernon Chapter, for Ann McCartney Ramsay Society, Children of the American Revolu-	

tion, account Children of the American Revolution room,	50 00
Lady Sterling Chapter, Washington,	50 00
Kitty Livingston Society, Children of the American Revolution,	10 00
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia,	42 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$13,655 30

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL, 21, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 10.40 a. m., and was called to order by the president general, who announced that in the absence of the chaplain general the congress would join in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The congress rose and recited the Lord's Prayer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before we proceed to anything, even the music, I wish your attention for an important piece of advice which I desire from this congress. I have just received a communication from General Horace Porter, saying that he is in the city and desires to come to us in this congress assembled at whatsoever hour this day we select. I will make a request for advice from you immediately, because, while I hope none of our delegations will leave to-day, I understand that some are doing so. I know that none of you wish to be deprived the privilege of listening to our great orator, statesman and diplomat. I therefore ask some resolution from this house as to the hour considered best to receive General Porter. My secretary is waiting to carry the message to the General, as he has been good enough to hold all other engagements in abeyance until he hears from us.

Mrs. PATTON. *I move that we request General Porter to meet us at whatever hour this morning is convenient to him.*

After some discussion as to the hour which would be most convenient to the congress, the President General said: It may, perhaps, be suggested, as to the general disposition of the house, to ask the General to be good enough to come as soon as he conveniently can this morning. (Applause.) If I hear no objection, that is the message I will send to the General.

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the song "America." We have with us here this morning Mr. Smith, who is going to present to us the book which contains a facsimile of the anthem "America" which was written, as you know, by the Reverend Doctor Smith. The facsimile is bound in this book, and I understand that every member of the congress, who desires it, will be the recipient of a copy of this. The facsimile autograph copies will be distributed later.

The congress rose and sang the first and last verses of "America."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our song this morning will be rendered by Mrs. Sallie Houston Carr, who is going to sing "Annie Laurie," accompanied by herself.

Mrs. CARR. I feel like saying this is the proudest moment of my life, to sing to so august an assembly. I felt very proud last night to

give a recitation. Think of an old woman, past three score and ten, being invited to sing. This is done for the pleasure of the southern representatives. I am so old fashioned that I have to play my own accompaniment. [Applause.]

Mrs. Carr then sang "Annie Laurie," which was received with great applause.

Mrs. AMES, of Illinois. Madam President General, those whose seats are far in the rear and under the gallery feel that we have missed a good many of the good things of this congress, but we are under obligations to the sweet singer this morning, for we heard the faintest syllable.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know that is indeed, agreeable to Mrs. Carr.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Mrs. Carr said she sang it for the especial pleasure of the southern representatives. In behalf of those southern representatives let me return thanks. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am quite sure the north does not want to be left out in that.

Delegates from Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island and other states, wished to be remembered as thanking Mrs. Carr.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And we will always welcome her when she returns to us. (Applause.)

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I want it known that Mrs. Carr is from Kansas, and represents that delegation. I should like to say one other word for Kansas this morning, as we have not had adequate representation, on account of our state regent being unavoidably detained. We have pushed through the legislature an appropriation of \$1,000 last year. We have not been behind in enthusiasm, although small in numbers.

The official reader read notices and announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces the committee she has appointed to take charge of the ballot box, which is to be put to the highest use a ballot box has ever been used for, that of collecting money for the sweet sake of charity. You remember yesterday a resolution was offered and carried, that a committee be appointed to receive in this ballot box the voluntary contributions to the California sufferers. This resolution was offered by Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut. I have appointed her chairman of the committee. I will appoint Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut, Mrs. Willis, of Connecticut, who brought the first contribution, \$26, which had been donated by the state delegation from Connecticut to buy flowers for Mrs. Kinney and Miss Bowman, the re-elected vice-president general from Connecticut, Mrs. Hazen, of New York, and Mrs. Bell, of Minnesota. These ladies will please place themselves at the disposal of Mrs. Kinney, their chairman, during the day.

The official reader announced a telegram returning personal thanks from Mrs. Lindsay, for the greeting sent to her yesterday.

Also a telegram from Caroline Scott Chapter of Indianapolis, sending greetings to the congress assembled.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read.

Pending their approval, the president general said:

One minute, please. I ask the unanimous consent of the house to suspend all business. I have just received the delightful news that General Horace Porter is in this building. I appoint as an escort to General Porter every state regent in this house. I request every state regent to rise, go to the vestibule and duly escort the General, in order that he may know that this whole country is waiting to receive him. (Applause.)

General Porter, escorted by Mrs. Terry and the state regents, lead by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Kinney appeared on the platform, amid great applause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, rejoice in your most distinguished moment! I present to you, without further parley, General Horace Porter. (Applause.) And to you, General, the society presents these resolutions:

"The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Continental Congress assembled, April, 1905, having expressed profound appreciation of the priceless patriotic service of General Horace Porter in recovering the remains of the Revolutionary naval hero John Paul Jones, the members of the Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in 1906, beg General Porter to accept this lasting expression of the gratitude and admiration of his countrywomen."

"Signed by the president general and recording secretary for this whole association."

GENERAL PORTER. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, this all too generous welcome, this cordial demonstration of friendship and good will, the presentation of these touching resolutions so gracefully worded, so artistically executed, and bestowed in the spirit, I am sure, that actuates your hearts—all these command my profound gratitude, my deepest sense of appreciation. If it be true that life is a symphony of youth executed by ripe age, then in your cheery voices to-day, I seem to hear the most melodious strains of that symphony. Burke tells us that gratitude is a debt which it is left to the debtor to pay in whatever coin he chooses. I regret that I can coin no words of sufficient value to thank you for the debt I owe you on this occasion, and my only regret is that your encomiums are not deserved for my humble instrumentality in recovering the body of a Revolutionary patriot.

I thank your president general for the eloquent words that she has spoken to-day. They have touched me very deeply; and all this makes me admire and respect every patriotic woman in our history, from Martha Washington to Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] I have a

peculiar sympathy with these meetings, these important conventions and congresses of patriotic endeavor. This arises largely, I suppose, from the fact that for many years, almost from its inception, I had the honor to be president general of your brother society, the Sons of the American Revolution. In that time we saw it starting, with two or three thousand, increasing before my departure from America to over nine thousand, and now running up to some fourteen thousand or more; but, in that same time, this society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has swollen its numbers to the superb figures of over forty thousand.

(Several members, "Fifty thousand!")

GENERAL PORTER, (Continuing) Fifty thousand! Well, I have to examine the record every week to add another ten thousand. [Laughter.] Now, it shows how the women surpass the men in these organizations. We cannot dwell upon that too forcibly. I hardly understand it. I think it is because you have a richer sentimental nature, that you devote more time to it, and then there seems to be an indescribable faith that you have in the success of whatever you undertake. Why, it seems like the faith that can see in the storm-clouds a bow of promise, can hear in the discords of the present the harmonies of the future. It is a faith that can be likened only to that of the Christian in his God. [Applause.] There is something always very significant to me in these voluntary associations, particularly in a country like this, in which the government governs so little and the people govern so much. All these great movements are brought about, not by the initiative of government, but by individuals and by organizations such as this. Without such action, these great patriotic sentiments would slumber. When I see delegates coming and spending weeks of their time that they can ill spare from their homes, paying out large sums in expensive travel to come here, not for any purpose of personal gain or personal distinction, but simply to unite in carrying out these great purposes of patriotic endeavor; when I reflect upon how much more the Daughters do than the Sons, I become reconciled to the prediction that has recently been made by a great scientist, that the coming man will be a woman. [Laughter.]

It is good for us to be here. I have always felt that it is not good for man to be alone, and I appreciate it particularly this morning. The sons and daughters of men came together at a very early period of our history, reaching back to the Garden of Eden. I will not dwell upon that, because I suppose that you all are of the opinion that there is no particularly important event in history prior to the American Revolution. [Laughter.] We all appreciate, I am sure, what wise men have so often said, that patriots, unlike poets, are not born, but made. Bolingbroke tells us that love of country is not an institution of nature, but a lesson of reason. Hall describes that patriotic sentiment which must everywhere pervade the countries that want liberty in its purity.

He speaks of that great patriotic sentiment of liberty which can turn blind submission into rational obedience, dissipate the mists of superstition, overturn the thrones of tyrants, pour opulence into the laps of the people, until it makes the world one great theatre of wonders. [Applause.]

I congratulate you upon your good work. I congratulate you particularly that in addition to your regular labor here you have had the heart and disposition to turn aside and make a liberal contribution to that stricken city by the Golden Gate which has suffered from the most appalling calamity in ancient or modern history. You will receive your full reward for it, for "Glory writes a more enduring epitaph on one generous deed than on the sarcophagus in which the great Sesostris sleeps." [Applause.]

I can only thank you again for the kindness shown to me this day. I accept these beautiful resolutions in the true spirit in which I know they have been given. I shall always regard them as among the most precious souvenirs of my entire life. I shall carry them away with me with satisfaction and with pride. I shall preserve them carefully, look upon them with affection, guard them in life, and bequeath them reverently to my children after death. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, I want just to say a word to General Porter, that we do go back of the Revolution, for we have gone back to Jamestown in a most substantial manner in this congress. [Applause.] But I want to say another thing; it is not for John Paul Jones alone that we owe so much to General Porter, but that he had done so much to resurrect the names of the French who fought for us. Therefore, I have a resolution to offer:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Fifteenth Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, be extended to General Horace Porter for being instrumental in having the roster of the French compatriots published. We have one in our library.

(A voice, "10,000 names.")

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hazen, and was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. General Porter, we present this resolution to you; and wish we had a thousand laurel wreaths for you, one for each of your patriotic achievements. The tenderest gratitude of our loving hearts will follow you wherever you may go, the wide world over, asking only one thing in return, that you never fail to come back to us. [Applause.]

GENERAL PORTER. Ladies, it seems now that "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Which represents righteousness, and which peace, I will not pretend to say. [Laughter.] In thanking you for these very touching resolutions that have been offered, let me say a word or two about that generous land of France. During my eight years' sojourn there I was particularly pleased at seeing the devotion of her

people to patriotism. It is born in them, it is breathed into their nostrils at their very birth. I do not think it is particularly because they are a more emotional people, it seems partly from habit. They do not go away from home. They stay there, they enjoy that country.

There were two things that struck me with peculiar pleasure. In the first place, that tri-colored flag, representing the true colors of liberty, is placed on every building, public or semi-public, and it remains there without removal until it absolutely goes to pieces and has to be replaced with another. It is there day and night, in storm and in sunshine, always present to the view of a French citizen. When a particularly patriotic man dies there, a tablet is put on his house. If he is still more worthy, he has a public funeral at Pere La Chaise. If he is still more eminent his remains are laid to rest in the Pantheon. They name streets for their illustrious men; the story of their lives is told in all the national histories. If you go to a dinner of the president or of any cabinet minister, you will find in the beautiful service of Sevres china, your plate has on its face a most artistic design of some patriotic monument or some historic landscape in a certain department. You turn the plate over, and on the back there is a list of all the distinguished patriotic men who have been born in that department. Well, that turns the subject of conversation at once onto things patriotic, and I think that, in this respect, we can all learn a little something of advantage from the things we see in the country of our ancient ally in fighting the battle of liberty. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. [To General Porter.] I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the French flag is there to assist in guarding you, with the star spangled banner, and further, that the bas-relief presented to us by a French woman is now enshrined and crowned by the flag which you, in your great care for the fame of the Daughters of the American Revolution, permitted to enshroud the remains of John Paul Jones upon his return. [Applause.]

I know that every Daughter of the American Revolution here must be touched to the profundity of her emotions by the thought that she is looking upon the living hero who brought back to us our dead hero, combining as it were our love for the living and our precious care for the dead. [Applause.]

[General Porter then left the hall.] I am afraid this whole congress will go out with General Porter. I constitute you all his escort, and only ask you to return to transact a little business. [Laughter.]

The order of business which was suspended, in order that we might listen to General Porter, is the adoption of the minutes.

After some verbal corrections the minutes were approved.

Mrs. KINNEY. *I move that we proceed to the unfinished business.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam President General, I ask that that be held

in abeyance for a moment, because it is necessary for me to leave the city.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Delafield asks that the motion be held in abeyance for a moment.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam President General and members, I would not ask this courtesy except that it concerns this whole body. In the September *Ladies' Home Journal* was an article entitled "Shall We Make a Coal Fire of Niagara?" That was just before our Missouri conference, and just before the meeting of the National Board meeting in October. The state regent of Missouri wrote a letter to the National Board, asking that when each member returned to her home, she interest the chapters in every state to write letters to our president and to the governor general of Canada, asking them to co-operate to preserve Niagara and prevent further desecration. The Missouri Daughters, I think, were the first to send theirs, as we sent ours on October 4, in conference assembled. The president of the United States has shown that he is in hearty accord with the Daughters, and with the citizens all over this great land who are interested in this subject, and a month ago he recommended to congress that they form a treaty to preserve Niagara; and further negotiations may be gone into later. Therefore, I think when we have been done a favor, we should return thanks, and I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution request the recording secretary general to write to President Roosevelt expressing our hearty thanks for his prompt action in regard to the preservation of Niagara Falls.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Sternberg.

Miss MECUM. May we not have the name of our organization added? It says, "The Fifteenth Continental Congress." Should it not read, "Of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution?"

Mrs. DELAFIELD. That is what the resolution says.

The resolution was heartily agreed to.

The motion of Mrs. Kinney to proceed to the consideration of unfinished business was then agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that to the best of her knowledge and belief the unfinished business consists of a few amendments which we had not yet acted upon when we ceased consideration of them on Wednesday. Is it your pleasure to proceed immediately to action upon those amendments?

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, may I make one statement? The first unfinished business is the acceptance of the reports of your national officers. They were received, which Roberts says is no action

at all. They should be approved. There is the report of your National Board, which I was so proud to bring to you; for it is many years since the National Board has reported in accordance with the constitution, which says that the actions of the National Board are legal and binding, and that they should be reported here. Your National Board reported to you. Your officers reported the work they have done during the entire year, and I think the first unfinished business to be considered is the adoption or approval of the report of your Board of Management, and of your national officers.

Mrs. THOMPSON. A point of order. I understood there was the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that whatever the congress desires, of course will be acted upon first; but the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers was placed on the program for Friday. The amendments which we were acting upon were on Wednesday's business. We had not quite finished the amendments. That is the reason the Chair stated that the first unfinished business was the amendments. That was the unfinished business from Wednesday. The committee on recommendations of national officers should naturally report in connection with the report of the national officers. Your CHAIRMAN reported for the Board of Management, and would be delighted, of course, to have her report accepted, but it is for the house to decide which it will take up first.

Mrs. THOMPSON. *I move that we proceed to the consideration of the amendments.*

Mrs. STEVENS. There are many leaving who came here to act on these amendments, and they would like to do it now.

Miss MILLER. Do all the reports of the national officers contain recommendations? Mine has none.

Miss DESHA. The motion heretofore has been to adopt or approve the reports, which is simply the work done, and to refer the recommendations to the committee on recommendations of national officers, whose report is brought in later; but the reports are generally adopted or approved when they are presented. Of course the reports of national officers come before the report of the committee on recommendations.

Mrs. ORTON. I second Mrs. Thompson's motion that we proceed to the consideration of the amendments.

Mrs. MURPHY. We amend the constitution so often, so continually, I would make a little plea for the women who have done the work for which the society exists, and who have been at it the whole year, and who have come here to read their reports. It is rather unpleasant to read them to empty benches.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are speaking of the reports of committees?

Mrs. MURPHY. I am speaking of the reports of national committees that were ordered to report this year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a resolution before you, which has been seconded, that we proceed to the consideration of the amendments. I am perfectly willing to hear an expression of views on all points, but if you are ready for the question I will put it.

The motion to proceed to the consideration of the amendments was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read the amendment which is next in order to be presented.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, I am instructed to read the next amendment, on page 6 of the amendments, which proposes to amend article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, which you will find in the constitution, on page 12.

Amend article VIII, section 3, by striking out the whole of section 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 3. Any local chapter shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues of *those members who belong to it for the fiscal year for which those dues are paid*; and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to its treasurer, for its own use."

"Any local chapter may in its by-laws make provision for the collection of additional dues for its own use."

Signed by regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, and endorsed by Thirteen Colonies Chapter.

Attest: Helen E. Magruder, recording secretary.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, my name was left off. It should have been signed, and was signed to this amendment. Have I the privilege of commencing the discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, if you presented the amendment. The ladies speaking for and against the amendments will come to the platform, so they may be heard.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, last year I presented the argument in favor of this amendment, and therefore shall not present the entire argument now. I will only speak to those points which I have been informed are not clear to many of the delegates. The reason why I wish this change made is because as the law is now, it is not equitable. It stands on the letter of the law, a mere technicality, and is not equitable. If a member leaves a chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year, whether voluntarily or at the direction of the chapter, and has paid her dues for the ensuing year, and she joins another chapter, the chapter she has left is in possession of her dues for that year, and the chapter she joins has nothing. Now, if she leaves before the commencement of the fiscal year (I believe you all know what the fiscal

year means,—it commences with the 22nd day of March), it is the year for which the dues are paid in advance. Many members, for the benefit of the chapter to which they belong at the time, pay their dues away in advance, very much in advance of what they are obliged to pay. Now, if a member does not belong to a chapter for one fraction of a moment of the fiscal year, is it not unjust that that chapter should have the use of her half dues, and she derive no benefit from it? Is not that taxation without representation? Is it not cruel to the chapter which she enters, to which she belongs for that entire next fiscal year, that that chapter should have nothing from her unless they require her to pay a second time? And is it right that she should be required to pay a second time? Now, remember, that it is not for the rich to settle this question. You must remember there are many Daughters, worthy Daughters, of the best blood in the land, whose means are limited. To you, it may mean nothing. One dollar, why, what is it? It is a trifle. You may throw it away every day of your life. You may throw hundreds of dollars away; but for some members in this society (and I do not think it is anything to be ashamed of) a dollar a year in addition to what they pay for other things, does count for something. Besides, it is the injustice of the thing that they should get no benefit from the half dues that they have paid, because how can they derive any benefit from it when they do not belong to that chapter?

(Cries of "Time!" "Time!")

Now, I am speaking only in regard to those who leave the chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year. Those who belong to the chapter after the commencement of the fiscal year, even though it be but one day, are counted as belonging for the whole year. Then we might not need to change this article if there were concerted action among the chapters, but there has not been any, and it is doubtful if we ever could secure any in regard to one chapter paying over to another chapter, as the National Board does to a chapter when a member joins in the first half of the year. Now, it is most injurious and most disadvantageous to the very members most worthy because they pay promptly. If a member goes out of her chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year, that chapter could not collect one cent of dues from her for that ensuing year. That shows you those dues do not belong to that chapter.

OFFICIAL READER. The time limit having expired—

Mrs. ROOME. I ask that my time be extended two minutes.

Miss MECUM. We cannot hear one word Mrs. Roome is saying.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. Roome will permit, the official reader will read once more the special clause in the constitution and the proposed amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. The constitution at present reads as follows, page 12:

The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues, and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them respectively for their own use.

Mrs. ROOME. The main point is to strike out the words "paid to them." That is the most important thing. It changes nothing in regard to the dues paid to the treasurer general, it makes no change in the life membership fees. It only affects those dues that are paid prior to the commencement of the fiscal year to one chapter, when a member goes into another chapter. That is the only thing that is changed. I have tried to make it clear why it ought to be changed. We never want to do anything that is unjust, and never want to do anything that will result in injury to anybody else, to a chapter or to an individual; and as the law stands, it does work injury. Many chapters have been injured by it. Many members have been injured by it, while if you pass this amendment, nobody can be injured.

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move that the speeches to the amendments be limited to two minutes.*

Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Terry, and agreed to.

Mrs. HARDY. Do I understand that this motion is to return dues after they have been paid?

Mrs. ROOME. Not for the past. It does not affect any past thing, but only the future.

Mrs. HARDY. Are the dues to be returned after a member has paid them?

Mrs. ROOME. If they are paid before the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mrs. HARDY. In my opinion, that would work just as unfairly to the chapter. [Applause.] The chapter assumes a certain amount of responsibility and debt for the year with the understanding that it has a certain number of members, and when a member resigns and goes into another chapter, the chapter is still responsible for those debts which were due at that time. If the money is paid to the new chapter, the old chapter is left without the money to pay its just debts. I think it is unfair to that chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In endeavoring to make this clearer, I understand from Mrs. Roome that the meaning of the amendment is this: Only in case the dues are paid *before* the fiscal year commences (you ladies will recollect our constitution reads that your dues are payable on or before such a date, and as I understand it, Mrs. Roome only speaks for those ladies who are so anxious to escape any chance of indebtedness that they pay their dues before the fiscal year commences). Mrs. Roome thinks that ladies who pay in February for the coming year, in case they move in March, or April, should be able to have those dues back again, to enable them to pay them to the new chapter

which they have joined; but if paid *after* the beginning of the fiscal year, it is not expected they should be returned.

Mrs. ROOME. We do not expect to have them returned unless they go into another chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year for which the dues have been paid. If they go after the commencement of the fiscal year they can get nothing back.

Miss DESHA. This means that if you go into a chapter, and the by-laws of that chapter require, you shall pay your dues before you vote, and you pay your dues and vote and do not like the result of it, you get up and get out of the chapter, and then want to take the money with you. It would upset everything. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, I do not like to raise any question of unfairness, but that is an unfair statement, because that is not the state of the case, nor is it the intention of the amendment! You are required to pay for the current year when you vote, and the current year does not end until the 22nd of March. If you go out of a chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year for which you have paid dues, then I think you are entitled to have your half dues back.

(Cries of "Time!")

Miss TEMPLE. This will cover very few cases comparatively. The by-law itself will cover the majority of the cases. It is reciprocal. If we lose certain members, we will receive certain members, and some other chapter will retain their dues. So it is a reciprocal thing all around and will act as no injury to anyone. It has worked no harm in the past, and this proposed amendment will lead to complications.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. HENRY. It will lead to confusion worse confounded to have the dues paid back.

Mrs. ROOME. *I move that the amendment be adopted.*

Seconded by Thirteen Colonies Chapter.

The question being taken on the proposed amendment it was rejected, and the Chair declared the amendment lost.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. In view of the great difficulty we have had during the entire session in hearing what has been said, it has occurred to me that there is something the matter with this hall. I should like to ask if, when finished, the acoustic properties will be any better? We are generally credited with having voices that are far-reaching, and yet we have been almost unable to hear the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We all hope for splendid results when the hall is finished; but the unfinished business is the amendments to the constitution; possibly we can consider that at some other time.

OFFICIAL READER. The next proposed amendment is as follows:

Amend article VIII, section 4, of the constitution by striking out all after the words, "unless applicant," and substituting for them the following: "*can present a card of transfer from the National Society of*

the Children of the American Revolution, showing that she was in good standing, with all dues paid to that society, to the age of eighteen, and that the transfer is given within a year thereafter."

MARTHA W. FULTON,
 MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD,
 GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
 MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
 MRS. WM. M. LIGGETT,
 MARY MERWIN TIBBALS,
 EMILY HENDREE PARK,
 SARA T. KINNEY,
 ELEANOR G. CONOVER,
 MARY E. R. PHELPS,
 MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
 MRS. FRANK H. GETCHELL,
 ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
 ELIZA F. LEARY.

Mrs. BUEL. *I move the adoption of the amendment.*

Miss FORSYTH. I second it, and wish to speak on the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The seconds are printed in the list of proposed amendments.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General, as the state director for New York of the Children of the American Revolution, I merely wish to say that nothing we can do will help our own society more promptly than the passing of this amendment. I move its adoption.

(Cries of "Question!")

The question was taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment was agreed to.

The Chair so declared.

Miss HUEY. The next proposed amendment is so thoroughly in keeping with the one we have adopted, only not quite so sweeping, that it would be a waste of time to consider it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is offered by Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey, seconded by Mrs. Delafield, of Missouri, and Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan. It has been stated that the meaning of this amendment is practically the same as the amendment you have just acted upon and adopted. Is it the wish of this house or the movers of this amendment to continue the consideration of it, or does any mover of the amendment desire to withdraw it, as it is practically the same thing we have just acted upon?

Miss HUEY. I would move that it is a waste of time.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. *I move that it be withdrawn.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Chittenden, and was agreed to.

OFFICIAL READER. Article IX was passed the other day. That refers to the by-laws.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will remember that the amendment to ar-

ticle IX was, by consent of the house, acted upon first on Wednesday, in order to clarify the situation for your future action. We have, therefore acted upon all the amendments to the constitution presented to this congress.

Dr. McGEE. There were two proposed amendments to article IX. We adopted only the first one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now act on the second clause of the amendment to article IX.

OFFICIAL READER. The proposed amendment is to amend the constitution and by-laws by striking out the word "*General*" wherever it appears in connection with the word "President" or "Vice-President."

Signed by

CAROLINE C. LITTLE,
M. B. F. LIPPITT,
SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,
MARY A. LYONS,
SARA COOLIDGE BROOKS,
MARY EVANS ROSA,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
MARTHA WITHERBEE FOSTER,
ELIZABETH PATTERSON BURNHAM,
AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
MARY L. SPRINGFIELD,
KATHERINE L. EGAN,
EVELYN FELLOWS MASURY,
VIRGINIA SHEDD HODGE.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does anyone move the adoption of this amendment?

Mrs. KENDALL. For the purpose of bringing it before the house, I move the adoption of the amendment.

Miss TEMPLE. *I move to lay it on the table.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Gerald, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment was laid on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will proceed immediately to the amendments of the by-laws.

OFFICIAL READER. The first proposed amendment is to article I of the by-laws, by adding "*and no candidate for office shall have more than one nominating speech and no seconds.*"

MARY WOOD SWIFT,
HARRIET BAIRD HUEY,
MRS. WILLIAM M. LIGGETT,
MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN,
MRS. ROSA B. TODD,
MRS. CLARENDON SMITH,
MRS. D. U. FLETCHER,
MRS. STRANAHAN,
MRS. C. E. GRUNSKY,
MRS. THOMAS MAYHEW WOODRUFF,
MISS MARY V. YOUNG,
MARY B. KENDALL.

Miss HUEY. Is Mrs. Swift in the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear not.

Mrs. ROOME. I ask for information, did the delegates who signed this amendment intend to strike out the seconds, or merely the seconding speeches?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to abide by the amendment as presented literally. It says "seconds."

Miss HUEY. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, as the mover of this amendment is prevented from being here by the appalling catastrophe which has befallen her state, her city and her friends, I come as a very poor substitute of Mrs. Swift, to explain why Mrs. Swift offered this amendment. Those of you who were present at the Fourteenth Continental Congress may remember that we who sat in the galleries were condemned to sit through fifty or sixty seconding speeches of which we did not hear one word in ten. In desperation, I was the lady who rose and moved that the nominating and seconding speeches for president general be ended, and I had the vials of wrath poured upon my head. A few days afterward Mrs. Swift came to me with this amendment, and asked me if I would sign it. I told her I would, and I obtained for her some of the signatures to it. Last October, when Pennsylvania held its conference in Reading, our honored founder, Miss Desha, told me this amendment was going to be snowed under, and I told her it would not break my heart if it was. I think I can explain for Mrs. Swift, as well as for myself, that our main object was to bring before the National Society for discussion in each chapter the abuse of the seconding of nominations in our congresses. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. I did not say it was going to be snowed under; I said I hoped it would be snowed under. [Laughter.] Because there is nothing I enjoy like hearing the speeches of the women of this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I just want to supplement what Miss Desha has said. We all enjoy the seconding speeches, when we have time to hear them, very much indeed. It is true that sometimes this congress has so much important business to consider that we cannot allow time for more than one seconding speech; but certainly we would want one. It is in the power of each congress to decide this, according to the requirements of the congress, and the time they can allot to it. We do not want to bind these future congresses and deprive them of the pleasure which they may desire to enjoy. As it is not advisable to encumber our by-laws with unnecessary details, *I move this amendment be laid on the table.*

This motion was seconded by members from all over the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this amendment be laid on the table. All in favor will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All

opposed will say "no." [There were a few "noes."] It is carried by a two-thirds vote. The amendment is laid on the table.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Amend article I of the by-laws. Add the following paragraph to article I: *'State regents, state vice-regents and honorary state regents shall be elected by the delegates, or delegate, from each state or territory to the Continental Congress, at its annual meeting, and their election shall be announced to the congress by the chairman of each delegation. The certificate of election shall be filed with the recording secretary general.'* Mary Desha."

MISS DESHA. Madam President General, I wrote this simply for the purpose of bringing the matter before the congress of how our elections should be announced. I found I had put in state vice-regents, which the constitution says cannot be elected at the annual conference; I put it in here that they should be elected by the delegates at the congress; so we cannot vote on a thing that is in violation of the constitution. Then the president general suggested that I put it in the wrong place. Then the vice-president general in charge of organization suggested that I should add at the end that the certificate of election shall be filed with the recording secretary general, and the vice-president in charge of the organization of chapters. Then a member from Georgia offered this amendment, that if one delegate only from a state or territory is in attendance at the annual meeting she shall file a certified statement that the officers whose election she announces are the choice of a majority of the chapters in her state. Then the state of Colorado has offered an amendment which I think ought to be heard before we take any action on this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha has spoken to the amendment she has presented. Are there any further remarks? I cannot recognize an amendment to the amendment unless I know whether it is germane or not.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. Madam President General, now we can elect our state vice-regents at our state conferences. If we pass this, as it stands, is it not unconstitutional? It will annul the privilege of voting for a state vice-regent at a state conference. Wipe out that and the state conference no longer has any power to elect the officer under this. Our constitution admits of this. Our president general will remember I rose in the midst of a vote and asked the president general if we passed that, if it was not virtually a recognition by the board, compulsory of state meetings, and she said it was. That is the only time, and the first time, that we ever had a particle of state recognition. Now, if you vote upon this as it stands, you will wipe out that clause of the constitution and you can no longer vote for a state vice-regent at your state conference.

MISS DESHA. Madam President General, I would suggest that as both the Colorado and my amendment speak of *state* vice-regents and state regents that both—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no amendment from Colorado before the house at present.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General, a point of order, that we ought not to adopt a form of amendment that has not been sent to us first for consideration; we ought not to take it up without previous notice.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will state that the Chair has not recognized any amendment which has not been sent out.

Miss DESHA. I do not think that is right. The point I want to make is that we should not vote on this amendment as it stands. The Colorado amendment was sent out all over the country. There is no order how it shall be sent out, provided it is sent to the chapters sixty days before the congress, and that was sent out. I simply wanted to show a courtesy to Colorado. It is almost like mine, except that its delegates elect at the conference, and mine provides for vice state regents, and both are violations of the constitution. What I want to say is that as this is a violation of the constitution and it has been amended so often without being sent out, I propose to postpone the consideration of it at all. We would amend the constitution, which cannot be done until next year, but we could postpone the consideration of this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, do you offer a resolution to that effect?

Miss DESHA. I do.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Dr. McGEE. A point of order, Madam President General; if we cannot act upon an amendment now because it is unconstitutional, we cannot act on it at any time, and I do not see why it should be postponed.

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, we can make it constitutional by amending the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, ladies, unless Dr. McGee presses her point of order, I will put the resolution offered by the recording secretary general. There is no time named, as I understand it, in the resolution. It may be postponed to such a time that the constitution may have undergone many changes.

Miss DESHA. Leave the time out.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President General, my point of order is that you cannot act on an unconstitutional thing; therefore, before we can act on this at any time it must be re-offered in the regular way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, your point of order is well taken. It should be withdrawn and re-offered when it is in accordance with the constitution.

Miss DESHA. Withdraw it, Madam President General, I don't care. Just get it out of the way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers the point of order well taken. The mover of the resolution to amend the by-laws to such and

such an effect, withdraws it. There will be no further discussion at the present time. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOTSFORD, of Ohio. Madam President General, I move that the order of business be suspended that the members of the congress may hear the reports of the standing committees, as many are leaving.

Seconded by Mrs. Heintselman and Mrs. Orton.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, the house can always reconsider its action, but it has not been more than thirty-five minutes since it was decided to finish the amendments. The Chair will consider it a favor if you will withdraw this motion.

Mrs. BOTSFORD. I will withdraw it with pleasure.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Article X,"—this should be article XI—"Article XI, paragraph 1. Strike out 'corresponding secretary general' and substitute therefor '*vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.*' It will then read: '*Notify the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters* of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates.' Charlotte Emerson Main, Mary Desha."

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, I hardly think this requires being spoken to at all. It justifies itself. It means this: The card catalogue, as you remember, is in charge of the vice-president general in charge of organization and every letter which you send her telling of the election of your officers is obliged to be passed to her office. If you send it to the corresponding secretary, as it often happens, then it has to be stamped and acknowledged from that office, and then passed over to mine, and acknowledged a second time. Now, as we have the entire charge of that card catalogue it would be better that the first letter should be sent directly there. Then there is no danger of losing it, or of two letters being sent in answer to one. There is subtlety of meaning. *I therefore move its adoption.*

Miss DESHA. I second the motion.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President General, this is an amendment to article X; I think it should be an amendment to article XI.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader so corrected it. All in favor of the adoption of this amendment will please say "aye;" and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] It is carried by a full vote, and the Chair hereby announces that it is in full force hereafter.

OFFICIAL READER. The last amendment. [Reading.] "I move to amend the by-laws by adding as article XIV, *that the east gallery of Memorial Continental Hall shall be reserved for Daughters of the American Revolution on all patriotic occasions, and the following articles shall be renumbered: XV, XVI, and XVII.* (Signed) Nancie Otis Winston."

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. Madam President General, if Mrs. Winston is in the house *I move that the courtesy of the house be extended to her to speak to her own amendment.*

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Winston is not a member of this house, but is a member of this society. It is moved that if Mrs. Winston is in the house that she be given the courtesy of the house to speak to this amendment.

The question was taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Delafield, I understand Mrs. Winston is in the corridor and I appoint you to escort her in.

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President General, *I move the adoption of this amendment.*

Mrs. KENDALL. I second the motion.

Mrs. Winston came to the platform, and the president general said: "Mrs. Winston, we are very glad to see you and to hear from you."

Mrs. WINSTON. Madam President General and Daughters, with our congress twice as large as it now is, we should still wish to seat in some small portion of Memorial Continental Hall members of the organization who built the hall—

(Mrs. Winston at this point resumed her seat.)

Mrs. BELL. May I say one word?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, *I move the adoption of this amendment.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to adopt has been made by Miss Temple of Tennessee.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I promised Mrs. Winston that I would say something for that amendment. I will only occupy one minute of your time. Mrs. Winston's object is that members who are not delegates or alternates have not sufficient attention paid them in this congress. [Applause.] They have probably contributed to the building of this house of ours and yet when they come here and want to hear the deliberations of the congress, there is no special place made for them, and I think Mrs. Winston desires, if I am not mistaken, that there shall be a special place in this house somewhere for these people. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I approve of that entirely, but I have a suggestion, if it does not matter to Mrs. Winston, that they would take the north side, for I tell you the time is coming when part of our delegations on this floor have got to go up there. In fact, Colorado and two or three other delegations have asked if they could not be changed this year, for this reason, that there are found several places under the galleries where you cannot hear, and up there they can hear every word and so many prefer to be in that gallery, where they could hear every word going on downstairs. Therefore, if it would make no difference to the mover, let us set aside the north gallery for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. MURPHY. The members only ask for a place.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. And therefore, I move to amend this, because in

time we will take those places and the visiting Daughters will be ruled out, there will be no place for them. *I move to amend and make it the north gallery instead of the east gallery.*

Mrs. PARK, of Georgia. Madam President General, I merely wish to substitute that gallery or some suitable place.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question for information. She says "all patriotic occasions." Does she mean that in every patriotic anniversary that is held in this building the Daughters of the American Revolution shall have a special place, or does she mean just during our congress? That is what I want to ask.

Mrs. WINSTON. Especially during the congresses; the motion was made for the visiting Daughters.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is very misleading.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You recollect this is an amendment to your by-laws, and the Chair wishes to make the statement that there is no one in this hall more anxious for the comfort of every Daughter than she is, but the Chair wishes also to draw to your attention that it would be perhaps a more simple thing to adopt this under the rules of the house than as an amendment to our by-laws, which are as to methods of carrying on business, not to locate individuals. [Applause.] The Chair will not rule it out or order. She only makes that statement, in order that you understand fully what you are doing.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I rose for recognition a few minutes ago to make exactly that kind of a statement. In making this suggestion, I wish to say it is in thorough approval of Mrs. Winston's amendment to the by-laws, but as we must look forward to the time when some of our delegates must go to the galleries I was going to suggest that instead of adopting this amendment to the by-laws we should give notice that after its consideration we would present a standing rule for your consideration, which would recommend that the house committee hereafter assign a certain portion, a certain space in this house for those members of our association who are neither delegates nor alternates. [Applause.] I will give notice, Madam President General, that after the consideration of this amendment, if it should not pass, I will present such a standing rule for consideration.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, there seems to be a slight misunderstanding with regard to this. One or two have spoken of it as being a reservation for the alternates of the congress. That is not the idea. The idea was that it should be reserved for visiting Daughters. We have a great many chapters sending a half dozen or dozen of their chapters as alternates; when they come there is only space reserved for the alternates and delegates and no place for the visiting Daughters, which was the intention of Mrs. Winston in offering this amendment, that the visiting Daughters should have a certain locality, separate from any one who comes hereafter for the congress, so that

the public shall not come in here and crowd out people who come from long distances for the sake of hearing the deliberations of this congress. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the various statements as to this amendment, and you have also heard the statement of Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, as to standing rules for the government of the house. Now, what is your pleasure?

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of personal privilege. Can we not have an explanation as to the changing of the articles? It says they shall be renumbered XV and so on. We do not know what is meant. Will you explain to us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is simply for this purpose: If you insert an article anywhere in your by-laws, which is a perfectly new article, of course, it *adds* an article. If you had fourteen articles and a new article came in, one would be added and the number would be 15, then we should go right on with the seriatim numbering of your clauses. In other words, it is nothing but the insertion of a clause which adds to the number of clauses, therefore making them 16, and 17, rather than 15 and 16. There is no cabalistic meaning in this numbering. Ladies, you have heard the amendment. Its adoption has been moved. There has also been a statement made by the state regent of Georgia in connection with the standing rules. What is your pleasure? Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, does the standing rule come first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, we are voting on the amendment.

Mrs. WINSTON. Madam President General and ladies, we asked for the east gallery for the reason that that holds 168 seats and the side galleries hold a great many more and so we asked for the smallest portion of the galleries, 168 out of 600 seats was asked for members who are neither delegates nor alternates to the congress. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you are aware now that there is an amendment to the amendment. The amendment states that the east gallery, and the amendment to the amendment states the north gallery. All in favor of adopting the amendment to the amendment will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] The amendment to the amendment is lost. We now proceed to the original amendment. All in favor say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] The amendment is lost and the Chair would announce that the amendment is not adopted.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I move the adoption of the following standing rule: *The house committee of future congresses are hereby requested to assign liberal space in the galleries of Memorial Continental Hall for use of those members of this association who are neither delegates nor alternates.*

(Cries of "Good!" Applause.)

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second that.

Mrs. BOTSFORD, of Ohio. Madam President General, may the motion I made a few moments ago be considered now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will recognize you immediately we act upon this. There is a motion before the house.

(At the request of Mrs. Swormstedt the official reader read Mrs. Rounsaville's motion.)

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I would like to amend that by inserting the words "visiting Daughters." The complaint has been that visitors come here and have no place to sit. A great many of the delegates and alternates this year have been deprived of their seats; they had no place to sit. The idea is that a place should be provided for the visitors who are not delegates or alternates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you desire to amend this resolution, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee?

Mrs. BRYAN. *I desire to offer a resolution to amend by inserting the words "visiting Daughters."*

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, every Daughter is a visiting Daughter. [Applause.] I offer to amend that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You wish to amend the amendment to the motion? This is an amendment to the amendment to the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I do not think I will amend it; let us act on this as quickly as we can.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). *"The house committees of future congresses are hereby requested to assign liberal space in the galleries of Memorial Continental Hall for visiting members of our association who are neither delegates nor alternates."*

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, before putting the question I would like, in behalf of some visiting Daughters, to say that we do not wish to exclude from this house Daughters of the American Revolution who may not be considered visiting Daughters by reason of residence in Washington. [Applause.] However, in coming congresses the galleries may be so crowded that there will be no place for Daughters who are not visiting Daughters. I would ask that the resolution as offered be adopted.

Seconded by Mrs. Gerald.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment which is to insert "visiting." All in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] The amendment is lost. It now reverts to the original resolution. All in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no."

The question was then taken and the resolution agreed to.

Mrs. WILES, of Illinois. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question, please.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President General and ladies of the Continental Congress: This is a question of privilege because it concerns the seating of the delegates themselves, and I hope it will meet with your approval so that we may pass it very quickly. It would be a standing rule:

Resolved, That in seating the delegates to the Continental Congress, the numbers from one to twenty-five be placed in one lot, and the numbers from twenty-five to fifty in another lot, and that the state regents who drew the last half of the numbers for the Fifteenth Congress, draw only from the first half for the Sixteenth Congress, and those who drew the first half for the Fifteenth Congress draw only from the last half.

Resolved, further, That a similar rule of rotation be followed in seating future congresses. [Seconded by Mrs. Terry.]

I would like to speak to it for a few moments. I asked the state regent of New York to second this because New York has good seats this year and so very seldom has had good seats. Illinois has very seldom had good seats. The first day of this congress we did not hear one single word, except those of the president general. We lost every single word of those fine responses to the address of welcome. Now, very one of you wants to make this just as fair as we can. This makes it a little bit fairer, by saying that the state regents who this year drew the last twenty-five numbers shall not run the risk of drawing forty-five next year and being under the gallery. We trust to luck; we have no favoritism in the matter, except to give all those who have the poorest seats this year the best chance next year. So the state regents of the states having the poorest seats this year will draw from the first twenty-five numbers next year. Those having the best seats will draw from the last twenty-five. We have been saying a great deal about the seats for the visiting Daughter and alternates; surely you want to hear your delegates and have the delegates hear everything and understand what business is being transacted here. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move the adoption of this resolution.*

(Cries of "Question!")

The question was then taken and agreed to. [Applause.]

Mrs. PORTER KING. Madam President General, a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will please state it.

Mrs. KING. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, appreciating fully the enormous mental and physical strain that the guidance of such a body must impose, and, whereas, expressions of appreciation have been voted to the house and program committees, *I move that this body, in congress assembled, do, by a rising vote, express to our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, with unquestioned justice, unfailing courtesy and considera-*

tion, has guided us at every meeting of this Fifteenth Continental Congress, our sincere and loving appreciation of her work. [Great applause.]

(The congress rose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask Miss Bowman to take the chair and put that resolution.

MISS BOWMAN (presiding). It is not necessary to put this question, which has already been unanimously voted upon, and I am sure it is not necessary to ask for the negatives, for it is not possible to have a negative. However, all those in favor of expressing their vote of thanks to our presiding officer will please say "aye."

(The vote was unanimous and there was great applause.)

The president general thereupon resumed the chair.

MRS. KING. I thank the house for extending this courtesy to me, for I am leaving; otherwise I would not have interfered with business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thanks every member for this action. It is a source of profound gratification to her.

MRS. TERRY. Madam President General, may I ask the courtesy of the house to offer a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I promised to recognize Mrs. Botsford, of Ohio. Mrs. Terry, of New York, desires to offer a vote of thanks. If there is no objection the Chair will entertain it.

(There was no objection.)

MRS. TERRY. *Resolved, That as so many delegates are leaving and have expressed their pleasure and appreciation of the services rendered so graciously by the chairman of the house committee and by the members, a rising vote of thanks be tendered the chairman, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins and the members of that committee.*

Seconded by Mrs. Ellen L. Dunn.

A rising vote was had and the resolution agreed to.

MRS. BOTSFORD, of Ohio. Madam President General, *I move that the order of business be suspended, that the members of the congress may hear the reports of the standing committees, as many are leaving.*

Seconded by Mrs. Heintzelman and Mrs. Orton, of Ohio.

MRS. BOTSFORD. Madam President General, I would like that they be heard; they have been working on their committees all the year and have their reports ready. I would be pleased to have them give their reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reports of the chairmen of the national committees? Ladies, do you understand the purport of this resolution?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand the purport to be that the next order of business be the hearing of the reports of the national committees, such as school city committee, Revolutionary relics committee, &c. That is the meaning of the resolution.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, Mrs. Botsford has requested me to say for her (her voice doesn't carry as well as mine) that instead of standing committees she meant the national committees which have reports to make, and that there are many people in this congress who are constantly asking these chairmen, "Why cannot we hear your reports before we go away?" I want to say that these ladies, having these duties assigned them, have worked the whole year with the committees and have written their reports and it will be very encouraging to have them read them, as so many go away to-day, and then many ladies have said they want to hear the reports of the committees on patriotic education, school city, &c.; that is why this resolution was offered.

Mrs. BOTSFORD. I will be perfectly willing to withdraw it, if you think it best.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let me state that the regular order of business would be that we hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers; we would then be at the place where we would hear the reports of these committees.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I would just say that by the time you get to this, if you proceed with the regular order of business, there will be no one here to hear them.

Mrs. PARK, of Georgia. Madam President General, I would say for the information of Mrs. Murphy that the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers is exceedingly short and will not occupy more than two or three minutes in reading.

Mrs. MURPHY. I withdraw any objection I may have made. I am in favor of anything our president general may desire. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, I desire to remind the house that we have never approved the reports of the national officers yet.

Mrs. PARK, of Georgia. Madam President General, inasmuch as the recording secretary general has made some remark about this, as chairman of this committee I am compelled to state that one of the last things that a congress does or has done, in my experience, when I have formerly belonged to this same committee, was to receive the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers, one of the last things, and I will tell you that when these reports are handed to the committee it is expected that that committee will conscientiously go through those reports, (and some of them being long) give to them due attention and find out if there is any recommendation, and report upon it to the best of their ability. It stands without any argument that they cannot do this in the first part of the congress. These reports were not handed to your committee until Wednesday afternoon. Your committee spent every moment they could take from the house, sitting up until after twelve o'clock at night, to get this report ready for you. I simply submit that it is an injustice to your committee to make any complaint upon the delay of the report, for in

previous congresses it has been left to receive these last, because your committee could not do the work earlier.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President General, I desire to substantiate all that Mrs. Park has said.

Miss DESHA. I would like to say that as Mrs. Park has said they were not handed to her until Wednesday afternoon, they were handed to her just as soon as she asked for them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that it is the duty of the officers to hand their reports to the chairmen of the committee, and doubtless the chairman would have been glad to receive them.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I know Miss Desha has given you a correct version as she understands it. I tried to communicate with Miss Desha, and tried to telephone her; we could not get the reports at first. She said she would hand them to me as soon as she could get them, and put them into my hands; it was later than I asked her, because she didn't bring them to me until Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President General, it is quarter past one now, and we seem to be wasting a lot of time. I move we take a recess until half past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been seconded, and I will not put it now. Mrs. Botsford, of Ohio, offered to withdraw her resolution and Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, was kind enough to say she would do whatever her president general thought best. The president general thinks it is best to proceed immediately with the regular order of business. She therefore recognizes the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers, Mrs. Park, of Georgia. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PARK:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The committee on recommendations of national officers would report in response to the recommendation of the vice-president general in charge of organization, that some provision should be made for the appointment or election of officers who may be empowered to exercise, in countries outside the jurisdiction of the United States, powers similar to those of state regents; but thinks such provision can only be made by an amendment to the constitution, or by-laws, which amendment should be offered during this congress in order to avoid undue delay.

The committee favors the adoption of a recommendation from the treasurer general that \$10,000 should be transferred to the building

fund from the current balance. We find no other recommendations included in the reports of national officers referred to this committee.

EMILY HENDREE PARK,
Chairman.

KATE DUNCAN SMITH,
MARY LITTLE DEERE,
EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,
ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
CLARA C. BEEKER, Illinois,
ELLA BLAINE BOTSFORD,
DELIA AUSTIN AVERY,
HALLIE A. ROUNSAVILLE.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of this report.*

This motion was duly seconded.

The question was then taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I report to the chairman that her report is carried unanimously.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President General, I thought the treasurer general offered some recommendations yesterday, wasn't it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where is the chairman? I must ask the chairman of the committee to listen to these questions.

Dr. MCGEE. I do not know anything about it. I was merely asking for information. Didn't the treasurer general make some recommendations, which were read to us? *

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, would like that question answered; but having adopted the committee's report, it is an act of courtesy not to question it; but Mrs. Park (the chairman) will be glad to answer it.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, after the report of the treasurer general was handed in, there was a secondary report, written, headed "Recommendations of the Treasurer General" not submitted, as I understand, in her printed report. That would make no difference. We took this request, headed "Recommendations" and went over every one of them carefully, gave all the attention we could and the unanimous opinion of your committee was that there was no recommendation. There were a series of questions which we felt entirely unable to answer and which can be later, by the treasurer general, submitted to the congress. We could not act upon them because they were not in the nature of what we considered recommendations. [Applause.]

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President General, *I move we take a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.*

Seconded by Mrs. Thompson and Miss Huey.

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that a recess be taken.

There can be no debate upon this. All in favor will please say "aye." (The "ayes" voted). All opposed, "no." (There were two "noes"). It is carried; a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

(Recess taken at 1.20 o'clock p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 3.20 o'clock p. m., the president general in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will be in order to listen to some notices.

(The official reader thereupon made several announcements).

Mrs. MUSSEY. I have \$20 from the Continental Chapter for the relief fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will proceed with the business of the day, the hearing of reports of the chairmen of national committees. I would ask Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, if she is in the house, to report for the committee on Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. KENDALL. If the chairman of the committee on patriotic education is ready, I will gladly give way. I know she is anxious to make her report.

Miss MECUM. I appreciate very much the kindness shown me, but there are several people who are coming that wish to hear my report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the chairman of the committee on national university is present, Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania, we would like to hear from her. [Applause.]

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE REPORT.

The National University Committee held its first meeting March 8th; six members being present.

There was organized some years ago in the American Historical Society, the movement to carry on post-graduate work in American history in this city on the plan of the school abroad, with a view of enabling students from any university to come here and do post-graduate work in this subject; and it is hoped that this committee on national university may, in consultation with the president of the George Washington University, look toward such plan in this country, as well as, arrange that courses of lectures in American history may be given in this, Memorial Continental Hall, and given at so small a cost as shall enable the public to attend in large numbers and frequently.

The location to our own building of the new property of the George Washington University, which is in a measure, the national univer-

sity of the country, seems a splendid opportunity for the advancement of patriotism and learning.

As time goes on we hope great developments will result from this national university committee.

MARY D. PATTON,
Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this report. It is a very important report and very interesting to us. A resolution to accept it is in order.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. *Madam President General, I move that the report of the committee on national university be received.*

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. I second that.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, now report?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

Madam President General and Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: The committee on Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall has attended to its duty, and would respectfully submit the following report of progress:

Immediately after being appointed the chairman, I communicated, in writing, with each member of the committee. With rare exception, and then only for imperative reasons, a prompt and courteous reply was received. The request to secure, at least, one suitable and valuable relic of the Revolutionary period was made to each woman on the committee. The replies were of the most satisfactory, and in some cases inspiring, nature, and in some cases bore immediate fruit.

Owing to the fact that all sections of the country are represented, there has been but one meeting held, and that of an informal character, a majority not being present. Three of those appointed have had their new birth, and several of the members are not in attendance at this congress.

There is a deeply rooted sentiment that the relics, antiques and curios, which may come to this museum, must be of the Revolutionary period, of historic fame, and of unquestioned authenticity.

One of the obstacles which confronts any such committee is the fact that the hall is not completed and the doubt that seems to exist as to whether it is fireproof. With these removed, there is promise of a rich harvest.

The committee would express its deep appreciation for every precious treasure which has been given into its keeping for the museum, among which are the following, which are placed with the collection now in the national museum:

A marvelous piece of needlework done by Mrs. Seabrook, of South

Carolina, given by Dr. Augustus Fitch of that state to Mrs. Clark Waring, a member of this committee, who has turned it over for the museum.

From the Misses Jeanette and Nellie Anderson, of Burlington, Wis., of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry, from Mansfield, Conn.:

Two writing books showing exquisite penmanship; one damask towel, flax raised, spun and woven in Connecticut by Miss Lucinda Goodwin, the mother of the donor; one pair of silk stockings, silk raised, spun and knit by Miss Goodwin, Conn.; one bead bag, made by Miss Marilla Goodwin, Mexico, N. Y., 1830; one linen pillow case, flax, spun and woven by the same ancestor, nee Miss Lucinda Goodwin, the mother of the donor.

A mirror of great historical value from Mrs. S. V. White, Fort Green Chapter, N. Y.

One photograph of the tomb of Francisco Miranda in the Pantheon, Caraccas, Venezuela, S. A.

A trunk, formerly the property of Aaron Burr, will find its final resting place in these historic walls after wanderings, the stories of which would interest those most loyally devoted to romance.

There are three classes of relics with which we have to deal: Those given to the hall; those promised upon condition, and those which the owners desire to sell. Alluring as may be the claims of the last, there is no money for the use of the committee, and not until the hall is completed has it the heart to ask for any. Should some crisis arise where we might lose to the society some precious heirloom, we trust that ways and means could be devised to divert the misfortune.

Some of the letters received from the donors are of the most touching character, and "between the lines" may be read life's lessons and histories, having a meaning for all. These tenderly loved and long-time cherished mementos and treasures of this eventful period are unselfishly given to the keeping of our great society that the events of that fateful time may be ineffaceably outlined in our memories.

Every year the objects and purposes of our society become more living and vital. There seems to be a tendency to build the living monuments in the hearts of the people, but it is essential that we study the past that we may be guided aright in the future. The "relics" are the scattered threads which, drawn together and skilfully interwoven, leave the handwriting on the wall.

MARY B. KENDALL,
Chairman of Relics Committee.

Mrs. Kendall (continuing): The following relics are also presented: Presented by Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Statuette of Andrew Jackson.

Bequeathed to the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, by Miss Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox, an honorary member of the chapter.

Mrs. Wilcox was the daughter of Colonel Donelson (who was Mrs. Jackson's nephew,) and the private secretary of President Jackson. Mary Emily Donelson was born in the White House, and when christened in the White House, both houses of congress and the supreme court adjourned to attend the christening.

A lock of her hair was placed by the president, under the "corner stone" of the treasury.

Colonel Donelson was afterwards minister to Germany, and Mrs. Wilcox played with the father of the present emperor of Germany.

When several years since, Mrs. Wilcox published her book, "Xmas under Three Flags," she sent through the German ambassador, a copy to the present emperor, and in reply received an "Autograph letter." So the statuette is replete in associations.

Quilted silk petticoat made and worn by Dinah (Kelton) Comstock, (Mrs. William), in 1725.

1 pair of invalid slippers.

1 pair of over-shoes.

1 pair of shoe buckles, worn by William Comstock, husband of Dinah Kelton.

1 pair of gossip shoes, or sandals.

Apron made from a piece of a dress, and a ball covered with a piece of a dress worn by Dinah Comstock.

Tortoise shell comb worn by Penelope (Comstock) Peck, (Mrs. John).

Silver watch owned by Cap. John Peck, husband of Penelope Comstock.

Bead bag owned by Penelope (Peck) Keene (Mrs. Benjamin).

These articles represent three generations—mother, daughter and granddaughter, all of Providence, Rhode Island.

Engraved goblet which has been in the family for over two hundred years.

These articles are presented to Memorial Continental Hall, by the present owner, (of the sixth generation from Dinah Comstock).

MARIAN WILMARTH MORTON,

Regent of Battle Pass Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Brooklyn.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General I would like to offer now a gift, to be added to that report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With great pleasure, as soon as we accept this.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move this report be accepted with thanks.*

Miss BENNING. I second that motion.

(The motion was carried).

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General and ladies, I have the pleasure to present an original letter written by Patrick Henry to the Phila-

delphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. It is the property of the Harvey estate, but with the consent of all the heirs, I am appointed spokesman to present it in the name of my brothers and sisters. [Applause.]

COPY

Chairman of Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall.

DEAR MADAM: The Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Cambridge, takes great pleasure in presenting to you a letter of Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, second president of the United States, to be placed in Continental Memorial Hall.

We are enabled to make this presentation through the generosity of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who had it framed in wood from the house where John Adams was born, in Quincy, Massachusetts.

Hoping that you will be pleased with this letter of Mrs. Adams, and will give it a good place in your museum,

I have the honor to be

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

MARY I. J. GOZZALDI,

Regent, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In addition to the above, the four following articles were brought from Boston to Washington, by Mrs. Main, and by her deposited in the National Museum.

1. A piece of the cornice of Faneuil Hall.
2. A piece of the belfry of the Old North Church, of Boston, from which the signal was flashed to Paul Revere.
3. A piece of the Jonas Clark house, in Lexington, in which Adams and Hancock were breakfasting, when so nearly taken prisoner by the British.
4. A piece of the Old Elm Tree, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which George Washington took command of the Continental army in July, 1775.

These four pieces of historic wood, together with pictures of the places from which they were taken, were presented by Mrs. Margaret J. Bradbury, founder, and ex-regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

By order of the Board, they were appropriately framed, with the pieces of wood firmly attached; and have been placed in the custody of the Smithsonian Institution, until such time as the museum in Continental Memorial Hall, is in readiness to receive them.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. As chairman of the committee I express my appreciation for this, and will submit it to the committee with pleasure.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam President General and ladies,

this little souvenir, which has been sent to the congress by the Nathaniel Macon Chapter of Macon, Georgia, is a model of old Fort Hawkins, which was built by the order of President Jefferson in 1806, on the Albemarle flats, then the mud flats, on the lowlands just east of the present city of Macon. It was then at the outposts of Georgia civilization. It was there that the United States Commissioners met to treat with the Indian Chiefs of the Muskogean and Creek nations, The fort was demolished several years ago, but one of the logs was preserved by a gentleman in Macon—heart pine—and out of that log this little model has been made. It has all the marks that were marked on the old Fort, by people who were trying to destroy it, and other things. General Jackson was there on his trip fighting in the Indian wars and fighting the Spaniards, and I would present it for the Museum Committee, with the wish of the Macon Chapter that they be present at the centennial celebration next fall in the city of Macon. [Applause.]

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. Madam President General, the John Marshall Chapter of Kentucky will present cushions and a pillow to be used in the president's room, made from feathers bought at *Mount Vernon* and supposed to have been used by George Washington. We had ordered covers made, but they have not arrived. We simply wish to be recorded as presenting cushions and pillow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The President General would say in grateful recognition, that for the first time in history, *easy* will lie the head upon which rests responsibility.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, there were a few things which have not been mentioned in this report, which were presented. I would like to speak of them for a moment. A letter from Abigail Adams, framed in wood from the old Adams house, historic wood from Faneuil Hall, from Old North Church, from Clark house, where Hancock and Adams were so nearly captured, and a piece of the old Washington Elm, together with pictures of those places. They were framed by order of the National Board and placed in the Smithsonian Institution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, ladies, I would call for a report of the committee on preservation of historic spots. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott is chairman. In her absence I shall ask Mrs. Charles H. Deere, vice-president general from Illinois, to report.

Mrs. DEERE. Madam President General, I have not had any report from Mrs. Scott or any of the members of the committee, and I am not prepared. If I had known it I would have been. In Mrs. Scott's absence nothing has been done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the absence of Mrs. Scott there is no formal report to present to you. Certain details have been sent to me by Mrs. Scott, and I know we all regret her absence and will be very glad to hear her report when she returns. I thank you, Mrs. Deere, for appear-

ing for the committee. We will now hear from the committee on patriotic education, of which Miss Ellen Mecum is chairman. It is one of the most important branches of our work, in our organization. I bespeak full and thorough attention, Miss Mecum of New Jersey. [Applause.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Early this year your committee on patriotic education formulated a circular to be sent out to all state regents urging them to co-operate in establishing the great work of patriotic education on a broad, firm basis. The statement was made that in the past the Daughters of the American Revolution had right nobly carried out the objects as set forth in the first section of article II of its constitution. They have honored the men and women who made our country, they have marked historic spots, and preserved much history that would otherwise have been irrevocably lost. They have promoted the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and they have labored to teach reverence for our flag, which stands for all that is noblest in our national life. Now it behooves us to take the last section, which bids us "Cherish and maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." The time is ripe for work of this nature.

Day after day great masses of foreigners are pouring into our seaboard cities, utterly ignorant of what this great country which opens its doors to them, stands for, often mistaking liberty for license, the prey of corrupt politicians, and unable by reason of their ignorance of our language to learn of our institutions. We can reach them and at least make an impression upon them by giving them illustrated lectures in their own language upon the history of the country, on the naturalization laws, on good citizenship, and other kindred subjects—this has already been done with good results in many states. We would here make an urgent appeal to those chapters which have prepared lectures to be used among the foreigners to allow us to have them printed for free distribution to chapters which might be desirous of entering upon this work, and yet find it difficult to supply lectures. The National Board has consented to print any lectures furnished by us.

Another duty which lies hard upon us is that of lifting from their ignorance and degradation the mountaineers of the south. These people who come of good Anglo-Saxon stock have been shut in behind their mountain walls for so many generations that they have returned to almost a primitive state. Be it remembered, however, to their credit, they have always, in every war, from the Revolutionary war to the Spanish American war, come forth in vast numbers to fight for that country of which they know so little. They are fighters ingrain, and have given magnificent service to the country, indeed the regular army of to-day is largely made up from the boys of the southern

mountains. In this generation they are waking up to their possibilities and are asking, nay, demanding civilization and education. Shall we be unmindful of this very apparent duty? There is amongst these people an enormous amount of misdirected energy. As true patriots, we Daughters of the American Revolution must share the responsibility, and glory as well, of turning this energy into the direction of right living. We may best help them by either building cheap school houses about through the mountains, or supporting scholarships in the schools already established in Tennessee and North Carolina, or in supporting by money gifts those devoted women who go every summer up into the mountains and live amongst them in settlements—wonderful results have come already from all these suggested lines of work.

The children of the slums, who will one day become the ignorant voters at our polls, should engage our attention. By vacation schools for manual training, and public playgrounds, these unfortunates may be helped. Surely if we can take them from the hot disease breeding streets and put them into the cool rooms of a school building with its shaded playground, and give them the companionship of refined women, instead of the coarseness of the crowded streets, we shall be doing a beneficent work, very far-reaching with its results.

We may also by co-operation with school boards, make better the conditions of school houses and yards. We may by gifts of money help the George Junior Republic in its great and marvelously successful work in training children who are delinquents if not already criminal. We may assist in introducing the school city into our public schools—this has been successful in many localities in training for good citizenship.

Civics and Social Ethics.—The aim and purpose of this branch is to lead the public schools to perform the function for which they were originally founded, namely, to fit for citizenship. We must train the child so that he will not only know what is socially right and socially wrong, but will do the right from force of habit. We would make this a regular part of the school curriculum, in the grades just as are arithmetic and grammar. To make good citizens there must be years of training in the ethical principles of our relations to our fellow men. The habit of good citizenship should be developed until it becomes a second nature.

Children of the Republic.—This means the formation of clubs among boys who have no Revolutionary ancestry, and who are generally of foreign parentage. These clubs are comprised of boys from nine years upward. They are officered and conducted by the boys themselves under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters. The object is to "teach them the underlying principles of our government and whatever will conduce to good citizenship." They salute the flag, often have topics for discussion, read papers, listen to addresses from men of standing on public matters, are encouraged

to hunt up the history of given topics (always on American affairs), and in many ways too numerous to mention now are taught to feel the spirit of the founders of our government.

Much valuable information was gained from the report made by the former chairman on patriotic education. Desiring, however, to bring the work already in operation up to the present date, we asked for reports from all state regents of work accomplished in their several states. Many have responded and the reports are most encouraging, as well as interesting. We should like to read them at length but time fails us and we can only give them much abbreviated.

ALABAMA reports making school houses more habitable and the history of the state studied.

CONNECTICUT has a fine work already well organized. They have given illustrated lectures to foreigners in their native language; have established reading rooms with foreign books and newspapers; have organized night schools, and are maintaining twenty-seven scholarships in the Tennessee schools for mountaineers. They are also co-operating with the women's clubs in giving substantial support to settlement work among these people and are supporting two teachers in the country schools of the Great Smoky Mountain district.

COLORADO is assisting in marking the Santa Fe trail, thus preserving its early history.

FLORIDA tells of interesting patriotic exercises in connection with its public schools.

KANSAS has been very active in this good work. The whole state is working to mark the Santa Fe trail, that great road across the desert and plain, to the Pacific, which was the scene of many an act of heroism. Most interesting accounts have reached us of their efforts.

MASSACHUSETTS, as would be expected, is doing fine work in patriotic education. One chapter has maintained a free class for Greek girls, who have been taught English and sewing, another for boys, who are trained in business methods, civics and history, another supports a class for boys in American history at Denison House, another has not only been able to have a school house named for Paul Jones, but at illustrated lectures given in it has had the pupils, who are largely foreign born, admitted free, another has given money toward two scholarships in the Montgomery Industrial School in Alabama. Truly a fine showing for the state of Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN reports good work done in co-operation with the settlement work in Detroit. Most interesting programs of patriotic teachings are cited.

MISSOURI.—Several chapters contribute to the support of vacation schools and civic improvement societies.

NORTH CAROLINA sends a report of good work done among the district schools, beautifying the yards and making the school houses more habitable, most civilizing in its results.

NEW HAMPSHIRE reports an interesting work. One chapter has its members give talks in the schools on patriotic subjects. This is an excellent suggestion.

NEW JERSEY has to report a most successful vacation school and public playground maintained for four years. A state committee has been formed, and has much valuable work in progress, lectures are being written and lantern slides purchased for the use of the state. They hope to give substantial support to some excellent settlement work already in operation in the state.

NEW MEXICO sends a most interesting account of patriotic exercises on Washington's birthday, on which date they also observe Flag day. They have succeeded in passing most comprehensive laws providing for a compulsory flag law for the whole territory. With reverence for the flag comes reverence for the country.

NEW YORK.—Buffalo Chapter in western New York has continued its good work with the illustrated lectures to foreigners. This chapter was the pioneer in work of this description and the past year has been one of great activity. Settlement house work has been done by members of this chapter. Each week they give sketches of lives of patriotic women before the mothers' clubs of these houses. No doubt many other chapters in the state have been doing valuable work.

PENNSYLVANIA is working well in connection with other associations in introducing the school city, in establishing vacation schools, public playgrounds, etc., and teaching reverence for the flag. There is an immense field here for work among the foreign born—no doubt another year we shall see work of this character well carried out. Indeed it is promised us.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Gaspee Chapter leads with its illustrated lectures to foreigners, its \$1,000 fund, the income of which goes to a prize offered to the Women's College of Brown University for the best essay on American history.

One large chapter in the state has done a great work with its illustrated lectures to foreigners. These lectures have been translated into Italian, Portuguese and recently Yiddish. It has also its \$1,000 fund, the income of which goes to a prize offered to the women's college of Brown University for the best essay on American history.

VERMONT reports great interest in all patriotic educational work. A number of flags have been placed on school houses.

WASHINGTON.—From the far Pacific coast comes a most encouraging report. One chapter gives a sum of money to help maintain a juvenile court. This is unique and suggestive. The state is endeavoring to induce all school children to give the "Pledge of allegiance and salute to the flag." They are also trying to introduce vacation schools for manual training.

OHIO has done noble work in patriotic education. One chapter has contributed money toward the support of a course of lectures in Ameri-

can history in the woman's college of its city, this with a view to establishing a chair in American history in the college. This effort was closed by the paying of a fixed sum towards this object, and also giving one thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be used in buying books for the college. The chapter established a course of lectures on Americana for foreigners in their own language—Hungarian, Polish, Italian and Bohemian. These lectures were given in English also to the public schools.

Another chapter took up the patriotic educational work by establishing an association called the "Children of the Republic."

Another chapter opened clubs of "Children of the Republic," and at one time supported eight clubs. Cincinnati has four large clubs of Children of the Republic. Mass meetings of the clubs are held once a month, with illustrated lectures (lantern slides), given on American subjects, such as the Cuban war, Panama Canal, etc.

Another chapter has given lectures on Americana to a Finnish population in their own language.

Another chapter has just succeeded in getting through the Ohio legislature a bill on juvenile court. A woman probationary officer is a pleasing feature of the bill. (May she be a Daughter of the American Revolution.)

Another chapter is urging a bill through the legislature making the teaching of civics in the public schools mandatory, which has not been the case up to this time.

UTAH.—We have offered a suggestion that where a work in patriotic education is in successful operation, it is wiser to co-operate than to weaken it by another organization, so in Utah the Daughters of the American Revolution are working harmoniously with the club women throughout the state in futhering the juvenile court, which is well modeled, in establishing the school savings bank, feeling that thrift is the right hand of patriotism, in having civics taught in the public schools. They are also giving prizes to the graduating classes in the schools for historical essays, and teaching homage to the flag.

VIRGINIA reports increasing interest in all patriotic educational work.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, has been very active in helping in the settlement work within its precincts, in supporting the Junior Republic, in urging a compulsory law, and petitioning congress to appropriate money for public play grounds in the District.

WISCONSIN has offered the usual prizes and has presented flags to various public schools. Books on historical and patriotic subjects have been placed in local libraries. Historic spots have been marked. Many Daughters are actively engaged in co-operation with other organizations in establishing vacation schools and public playgrounds.

We find that almost every chapter in the land gives prizes for essays on patriotic historical subjects. Numbers of framed copies of the Declaration of Independence have been distributed in the schools

throughout the country, and an influence for true patriotism spread abroad, beyond calculation. All this we recognize gratefully. One great object in collecting this mass of information is to awaken even more general interest. There will be added strength acquired if the work can be unified and we all realize that in organization we have added power.

From many directions the cry has come up, "Give us something practical to do, we have marked the graves of our heroes, we have set up tablets as mile-stones to tell of our country's path of glory, and we have purchased historic houses, now tell us of some new work." Briefly we have outlined different avenues, all leading to this great work for the future of our society, so varied and many are the suggestions that no chapter in the land but can take up some of them.

Respectfully submitted by

ELLEN MECUM,

Chairman National Committee on Patriotic Education.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know this house concurs in my congratulations for this most excellent report.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I would like to ask Miss Mecum what became of Tennessee's report? I sent a beautiful report from our state, because we have done so much work this year.

Miss MECUM. Won't you tell us about it? I haven't anything about it here, or among my papers,

Mrs. BRYAN. It was sent about the first of April.

Miss MECUM. I did not receive it. The mails are uncertain sometimes. I would be glad if you will tell me just what Tennessee has done.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General and ladies, in our state we have patriotic education very much at heart, and we have two chapters in this state that annually give a handsome medal to the children of the public schools for the best essay on some patriotic subject. We have Arbor day in Tennessee when trees are planted and named after heroes; we have Flag day when the children go in procession and we have orators appointed to give to us the beautiful idea of the flag and why the children should honor it, and throughout Tennessee we have contributed, I suppose, two or three hundred dollars this year toward helping the education of foreigners.

Miss FORSYTH, of New York. Madam President General and ladies, I simply wish you to know that the state of New York, in addition to what has been so ably and delightfully said of us, that in several cases the societies of the Children of the American Revolution are taking up similar work, especially in regard to the prizes in the schools, to win the interest of their pupils. Of course, we know that children

can do with other children often beyond what we older ones can. [Applause.]

Miss MECUM. I am very glad to have these supplemental reports. I never received Mrs. Bryan's report; I never had any report of that kind. You know the mails do sometimes miscarry letters. I did not receive it.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, probably it was due to the illness of the regent from Georgia that Miss Mecum did not receive the report from Georgia. I feel that although the time is limited I cannot allow it to pass without telling you what has been done in Georgia. More than half the chapters are giving medals to stimulate patriotic historic study in the schools of the state. They are doing many other things, but especially, I think, should I tell you of the work of one little woman, a Daughter of the American Revolution. It will illustrate what women in Georgia would like to do and are trying to do. One little woman,—she was a young girl of independent means, who had every social pleasure open to her, and like many young girls, had not thought much of the serious side of life. But down in the park around her home was one of the old negro cabins left, one in which a faithful negro had long been sheltered. After his death the cabin gradually was going to decay and her mother concluded that she would have it torn down. But the young girl did not like this idea. She said, "Let me have the cabin; I cannot bear to have the last one taken away." She asked her mother to let her have it in which to keep the little mementos of her childhood, and she made it her little den. She frequently went down to sit in that cabin and read. One Sunday afternoon she was sitting there when some little children, from what is called the flatwoods nearby, came and peeped in at the cracks. She asked them questions, and gradually found they knew very little of the Bible; she told them Bible stories and the children were so interested that they asked to come back again the next Sunday; and so they came. In a few weeks not only the children came but the parents, and soon a Sunday school, in an adjoining school house, was established. As the result of that, within the course of two years, six Sunday schools in a radius of ten miles had been established, and lately those grew into churches. In this work she discovered that the intelligence of those children was remarkable, but the opportunities very meagre for educational development. She therefore decided that it was her duty to do everything she could to give them those educational opportunities and especially to train them industrially. With the help of a few friends and with all the means that she could possibly place at the disposal of that work, she established what she called the "Boys' Industrial School," for the benefit of those mountain boys Miss Mecum has spoken about and who have the very best blood of this country in their veins. From Maine, Massachusetts, and many other states, their forefathers came down and went into those frontier

settlements of Georgia. As Miss Mecum said, they were cut off, more or less, from civilization and their descendants have lacked educational opportunities. But they have the spirit and the blood of their ancestors, and it was those boys which largely made it possible for Georgia to send to the Spanish-American war the largest number of volunteers, according to population, of any state in the United States; a large part of that volunteer force was made up of these mountain boys. Well, it is for boys of that character that she established this school; she required that they should be boys of good character; she would not make it a reformatory, but a reward for merit; those who are deserving from back in the mountains are given a place there. As her work became known, voluntary contributions came to her from different directions, from the south and from the north, and in three years' time she has built up there a magnificent school. It seems to me, as I look back to it, something wonderful has resulted from her efforts. Last year, when the study hall was burned, contributions came in from many directions and with this money, and with the aid of the boys who had learned carpentering there, they have built a beautiful study hall, a central hall, around which are several dormitories, and the boys assisted in building every one. Now the property of that school is valued at over thirty thousand dollars, in three years' time. That has resulted from the efforts of one little Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. Mussey. Madam President General, I want to supplement that fine report on education that we have heard to-day. [Applause.] *I want to move its acceptance*, and then I want to report something that is of double interest to the playground movement of the District of Columbia. You know, ladies, and Madam President General, that the men that your husbands send here to congress tell us how we cannot have our own money to use in our city, and this morning I got the sad news that the committee on appropriations has cut out entirely the estimates made for playgrounds in the District of Columbia, and here we are. Now, I do hope, when you go home, that you will see your congressmen and have them vote the money for the District of Columbia to have playgrounds and promote good citizenship. [Applause.]

Mrs. NOYES, of Illinois. Madam President General, Chicago did send a report in, but it must have been lost on the way. We do not want you to think that so large a city as Chicago is not doing something. The Daughters of the American Revolution in that city have had a great many patriotic lectures this winter, and in many cases we have worked with the park commission, because our commission, having in charge the park system, has made many small parks all over the city and in ten of those small parks they have erected audience halls where we can have 1,500 people at a time to hear, often, patriotic lectures. We have found it best to have them in the evening and with the

stereopticon, because in these foreign settlements we have discovered that the parents need to be taught patriotism just as much, if not more than the children, because the children are learning a great deal in the public schools and the parents do not learn anything, when they stay at home. Another work we Daughters have done is to distribute flags to the schools of the settlement houses and to the industrial schools and, I think, to some public schools; but I know that in certain public schools we have given many statuettes of George Rogers Clark and told of his work for the united northwest, and other statuettes of other Revolutionary heroes. [Applause.]

Miss MECUM. I just want to say to you that Salem, New Jersey, you know, is not a very prominent place, and unless you write out the New Jersey, it goes to Salem anywhere. There is a Salem,—two Salems in some states, and one in every state in the Union, which will account for my not having received some of the reports which were sent.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, before the report is accepted I want to give the record of one thing that I forgot in sending my report to Miss Mecum. One young lady wrote to tell me that she has accepted a position in the state of Ohio and in a year she has already, in connection with her work in the library, as librarian, established some Junior Civic Clubs, which were learning Junior Civic cultivation. I would like to have it recorded with the report sent in.

Mrs. MOORE, of Colorado. Madam President General, Colorado has given prizes to patriotic education for several years.

Miss MECUM. I know that; you know I mentioned that several states had given prizes for patriotic essays.

The adoption of the report was thereupon seconded, and the motion carried.

Mrs. HAZEN. Madam President General, in view of the fact that the report of the patriotic education committee is perhaps the most important of all our objects, and in view of the fact that we have so many empty chairs to listen to this magnificent report, *I would like to move that this inspiring report of the fine work done by the committee on patriotic education be separately printed, and fully distributed among the members of all chapters.* I think they will need its inspiration, which many are failing to receive to-day by their absence.

Mrs. BROOKS. I second that motion.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy, we wish for your report immediately upon the school city, because it so affiliated with the work of patriotic education. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio. [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General, I would like it if that report is not printed until our reports are sent in.

Miss MECUM. I would like to have all supplemental reports sent to me. A great many states have not reported at all; since they have

heard what other states have done they will want to tell what their states have done. There is no particular hurry about it, if I can have them within two or three weeks.

REPORT OF SCHOOL CITY COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and Ladies: Your committee, called the school city committee, was ordered by the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the purpose of endeavoring to introduce into the schools of the United States a new system of teaching civics—created by Mr. Wilson Gill—called the school city. Shortly speaking this system is a method of teaching the form and working of our municipal governments by actual practice, rather than by lessons. By it the school is converted into a theoretical city, of which each school room is considered a ward. The school children elect the city officers of this, their city from among themselves. These are a mayor, city council, a judge, a prosecuting attorney, a clerk of the court, police force, board of health, sheriff and others I may not remember. The city council meets at intervals and passes such laws or ordinances as seem best for the welfare of their city. Pupil citizens accused of breaking the school city laws can be arrested by their police and brought before their court. The prosecuting attorney tries the case, by examining witnesses, according to the prescribed forms. If the prisoner is found guilty he receives from the court a sentence of punishment of some sort.

The board of health looks after the cleanliness of the house and school yard and also after the personal cleanliness of the young citizens.

This is a brief and a very crude sketch of the school city system, but it is all the limits of this paper will allow. The idea sounded most attractive and fraught with every possibility for good. But on sober consideration the members of your committee and especially your chairman felt dismayed at the magnitude of the undertaking. But she took heart of grace, and in May, 1905, called upon the superintendent of schools in Cincinnati, her home, hoping to get aid in initiating this work. But she received scant encouragement in this quarter—the only item of value derived from the interview being the fact that each school principal is an authority in his own school house and could try the school city experiment should he be so minded.

In October, 1905, your chairman was fortunate in having the opportunity to take counsel with our wise president general over her perplexities. After an exhaustive review of the subject we decided to consider this year's work as a mere experiment to test the value of this system. And in order to do this, it would be quite sufficient for each member of your committee to induce even one school principal in her own city to give it a trial this year. And from the judgments

of these several practical teachers your committee should get data for a report to this congress, on which to base its further consideration of the value of the school city system. Your chairman at once made known to the members of her committee the good advice of our president general and directed each one to act upon it. For herself your chairman immediately, through the kind offices of lady teachers who are members of the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, made the acquaintance of three principals of public schools. Two of these gentlemen called upon her and talked the subject over exhaustively. These gentlemen also took with them the printed circulars of Mr. Gill as guides, and promised to organize the system at once. But each man said he would prefer to see Mr. Gill himself and find out his way of organizing. Therefore, your chairman wrote to Mr. Gill in Philadelphia and invited him to visit her in Cincinnati. This he was unable to do before December, 1905. However, he arrived December 14th and addressed the Association of School Principals on his school city system December 15th. Your chairman was fortunate in being able to interest Mr. Pendleton, president of the Reform Club, in this subject. He called upon Mr. Gill and went with him to the meeting of the principals to hear his address. Mr. Gill's exposition of his subject must have made an impression, for at its close two more principals came and asked him to organize the system in their schools. So now there were four schools to try the school city plan. Mr. Gill was invited to address the Reform Club on his plan,—also the Commercial Club—and the faculty of the Cincinnati University. He organized the school city in the four public schools and explained it all to the principals before he left us.

Your chairman kept in touch and knowledge of these schools all winter by telephone, but did not go to the schools for final report of the principals until April, 1906. On April 5th she was present at the trial of a prisoner (school boy) before the school city court of the Jackson district school. I assure you it was quite solemn. There were twelve young jurors, the judge, the prosecuting attorney and clerk of the court on the platform. The young prisoner, arrested for swearing and using foul language in the school yard, stood white and trembling before the court. The trial was held in a school room, with all the pupils sitting at their desks with folded arms, silent, but deeply interested spectators. The prosecutor announced that he would try the prisoner for breaking the law concerning swearing. Three witnesses were called and each gave the same evidence. The young offender was allowed to speak for himself, but broke down and pleaded guilty. The jury retired for a few moments and brought in a verdict of guilty. Thereupon the judge sentenced the culprit to remain after school and write the law he had broken twenty-five times, in a fair copy book hand and submit it to the principal. And then the court was dismissed. It is likely that the ordeal the boy endured,

rather than the punishment he received, will help to cure him of swearing. He must have received a strong impression, for even I felt awed and shivery by the dignity and solemnity of the proceeding. [Applause.] This principal and several of his teachers were very decided in the opinion that the system is of value and are resolved to carry it on still another year. The principal said that he saw that it had already lessened the profanity in the school yard and improved the children in habits of cleanliness. He also said that without the active aid and interest of the teachers it could never succeed.

April 6th I visited the second school and had much the same experience. The principal called in thirteen of his teachers to express their opinions. Each one thought the system of value and wished to continue it. One young man teacher said he thought it quite the most practical way of teaching civics, and he thought civics should be taught. The experience of the other two principals is submitted in their own words:

"DEAR MADAM: The school city proved of great help to us until the pupils lost interest. They learned many things about government we would not have taught in any other way. It is true we could have told them, but the knowledge would not have been so clear nor lasting. After participating in elections, making of laws, holding courts, and enforcing decrees they had actual knowledge concerning these things.

"After about two months the interest began to drag. A number of boys were found guilty of fighting and of swearing and were punished. These combined and intimidated the police by telling them if they were arrested again they would whip the police. I agreed to stand by the police and have the city officials do the same, but the school city police repudiated that that would do them no good after their companions had whipped them.

"A few of the parents interfered and told their children to have nothing to do with the school city. Not having the school board behind me (this was an experiment by me without the knowledge of the school board) I could not compel obedience to the school city law and officials.

"If these two difficulties—loss of interest and interference of parents—could be overcome, much good can be gotten from the school city.

"Yours respectfully,

("Signed) T. R. BERRY,
"Westwood School."

"DEAR MADAM: At your solicitation I submit the following concerning the workings of our school city: We are pretty well organized but experience trouble in keeping up the interest. The elections create the most interest.

"The council meets every week but is not disposed to enact many laws.

"The court is a terror to evildoers—so much so that but little quarreling or swearing is heard.

"Our organization includes only the rooms on the third floor. If the interest should grow sufficient to justify the attempt it would be extended to the second floor. The five, six, seven and eight years are found on the third floor and on our second are found the third and fourth years.

"Trusting I have given such data as you expected, I am, with pleasure,

"Your servant,

"J. H. LOCKE,
"Principal Garfield School."

This closes the personal report of your chairman. Our colleague in Cleveland sends in no report. She says she has found it impossible to get a hearing on the subject owing to constant changes of the superintendent of schools in her city and she felt unable to proceed without co-operation of that officer.

From our colleague in Pittsburg we have the following testimony: Prior to February, 1906, one school city had been organized in Pittsburg by the principal of one of the school districts. In February upon the invitation of the regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, a member of the national school committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, acting in the name of the committee, Dr. Wilson L. Gill spent three days in Pittsburg and Allegheny. During that time Dr. Gill addressed the principals of the public schools of Pittsburg and neighboring towns, also the Pittsburg Play Ground Association and many members of women's clubs interested in having the school city established in western Pennsylvania. Under the direction of Dr. Gill a school city was organized in the News Boys' Home in Pittsburg, which has proved to be of interest and value to that institution. Under the direction of members of the school city committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter, school cities are being formed in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. The school city plan has the unqualified endorsement of the superintendent of public schools of Pittsburg.

And from our colleague in San Francisco the following:

The school city experiment was transferred by your colleague to the Council of Women in San Francisco—which has promised to put it in operation.

In conclusion, Madam President and ladies, your committee feels that this experiment is worthy of further trial. It therefore recommends the re-appointment of a special committee on school city to carry on the work in the same experimental and cautious manner for still one more year. And in case this congress resolves to appoint this com-

mittee that it will also allow a small appropriation to defray necessary expenses of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

Mrs. MURPHY (continuing). I would like to add a few words that I haven't in this report. There were several boys brought up for minor offenses; they were tried in the same manner that I have described and the judge punished them, but before they closed, one boy stood up to make a complaint to the court, and he said that he wanted— But before I tell you that I must tell you that there was a law in this school, a rule, that boys arriving before the time for the school to open, should not be allowed to enter the school building until the principal arrived. The girls were allowed to go in, but not the boys, on account of fear of disorderly conduct; but the boys had to stay in the school yard. This boy wanted to bring in a charge against the chief of police. He said that the chief of police had let a big boy go in before the principal because the big boy had given him pretzels and apples. [Laughter and applause.] This, you see, ladies, was a case of graft. [Laughter.] The chief of police was not in the room, but in another room; they sent for him and he appeared, very composed, an honest looking boy, with a fine, open countenance. The accuser was ordered to bring his witnesses. He had none. The chief of police was ordered to bring witnesses to defend himself, which he immediately did, and I am thankful to say he was able to show, by several witnesses that the big boy that he let into the school before hours had been sent for by a teacher to do a lesson that he had been ordered to do out of school, as not having done it well in school. He was also able to prove that the pretzels and apples were given to him by a boy that he had not let into the school. [Laughter and applause.] Therefore, this example of graft was disproved and I was very glad of it.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move that we accept this admirable report with thanks.*

Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden; Mrs. Orton; Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Osborne and others.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy, I wish to extend the thanks of the congress to you. You have just received them in a resolution.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not think I deserve thanks, but I am very much obliged to the congress.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General, after listening to this report of Mrs. Murphy's, of Ohio, and learning from her what many of us have known, her great interest in the children of this country, I offer the following resolution:

I move that the president general be, and hereby is, empowered to appoint a special committee to organize all over the country the

Children of the Republic, and that Mrs. John A. Murphy (this to be within the prerogative of the president general), of Ohio, the founder of the Society of the Children of the Republic, be appointed chairman.

Seconded by Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, it is my great privilege to be permitted to be the official second of this motion. I think all of us who have worked with Mrs. Murphy realize that she is fully capable of taking up the work of this organization, and we want to give her the credit of being the founder of this work of the organization of the Children of the Republic. Those of us who know the duty of rearing and training little children, appreciate how great a work this is. And, if our children of the American Revolution need training, line upon line, and precept upon precept, with all their Revolutionary idols and their ancestry, how much more do the children who have not the past for an inspiration for the future! The Children of the Republic are to receive the same training, the same work, that the Children of the American Revolution have, and they have not the past behind them to inspire them. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Murphy as the chairman of the committee to organize this work which she organized in Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The appointment of the chairman of the committee, of course, is in the hands of the Chair. I understood Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania, to make this as a suggestion to the Chair. The motion is that a special committee be formed on the Children of the Republic. Those in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no." [After the vote.] It is carried.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, before we leave this matter of patriotic education, particularly as to children, may I make a statement that I think has particular bearing upon this subject? You will remember that our President Roosevelt, in his last message, recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 for an investigation of the industrial conditions relating to women and children in this country. There has been no action by congress on that recommendation. Several women have come, I am glad to say, from the west, and I would be glad to have the women of the east join them, and they are now working most earnestly to procure favorable action on that recommendation of the president. I do not need to say to the women here assembled how necessary it is to the welfare of our homes, to the industrial prosperity of the country, that there should be an adjustment of educational, industrial and social conditions, and in order to make that adjustment it is necessary that we should have full information. The information obtained from the last census is five or six years old before it is published; it is almost worthless. It is intended that this investigation should be made by the department of labor, which has the necessary machinery, and, Madam President General, with your

permission, I will offer this resolution for the consideration of this assembly:

Whereas, A bill authorizing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral and educational, and physical conditions of woman and child workers in the United States; and,

Whereas, This is of vital importance to the home life of the country; and,

Whereas, We, as patriotic women of America, realize that the home is the very heart blood of the nation;

We urge upon the congress of the United States the great need of passing this bill at the very earliest opportunity, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks, and members of the committee on labor and education in the senate.

Dr. MCGEE. I second that motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would be very glad to second this. I see that Mrs. Mary McDowell, of Chicago—

Mrs. MUSSEY. This is written by Mrs. McDowell, of Chicago.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (Continuing). Is now in the city. Now, we are trying to help her in congress by this action. There is nothing in the world that impresses congress like the 50,000 women of this society.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, I am asked by the four delegates from Pittsburgh Chapter to second this resolution. We come, as you know, from the industrial center of the world and our interest is very great.

Mrs. STEVENS, of Iowa. Madam President General, I simply want to remark how glad I would be to second anything Mrs. Mussey does and that I could force that upon congress. We are without a voice in the west, except our influence, but are very willing to use that influence.

The resolution was adopted.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, what became of that resolution to make a committee on the Children of the Republic?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was carried, Mrs. Murphy, while you were standing here on the platform. It will give me great pleasure to appoint you chairman of the committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. I thank you very much.

Mrs. BARKER, of Rhode Island. Madam President General, *I move that this congress appropriate a small sum to defray the expenses of the school city and Children of the Republic committee work.*

Seconded by Mrs. Stevens.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This resolution is simply to empower the payment of a small sum of money covering printing, postage, &c., I presume?

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

Miss HUEY. Madam President General, wouldn't it be better to name the sum, some small sum? That would be better.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would just like to say, in explanation, that if a small sum were named, it would be a small sum that the chairman of these two committees might find it necessary to use for postage, you know, &c. Also, the school city work, it might be necessary sometime (I hope not) to call for the author of the school city to help organize it, but I think as the work progressed the ladies will know how to do it themselves.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As I understood in your report, you only recommended that the school city committee be continued for another year, on probation, so to speak?

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes, not a permanent committee.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, does this apply to one committee alone, just to this committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To Mrs. Barker). Will you state your resolution?

Mrs. BARKER. *I move that this congress appropriate a small sum to defray the expenses of the school city and Children of the Republic committee work.*

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President General, does the sanctioning of this resolution by this congress, that that work should go on, carry with it remuneration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, of course not; but it ought to carry with it the sinews of war.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I did not catch what the Chair said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair said it does not carry any remuneration with it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I mean, if we make this appropriation for the expenditures, are we not responsible for the expenses, if we vote it shall be carried on?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would seem morally to be the case.

Mrs. MURPHY. Could not the chairman of such committees keep an account of their small expenses and transmit that to the Board and let it be paid by the treasurer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is possible; you are now trying to put the machinery in force.

Miss MILLER, of the District. Madam President General, may I ask whether the condition of the treasury is such that we can call on it for all these sums?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair refers all questions relating to the treasury to the treasurer general, but her general knowledge warrants her in saying that she thinks the society is able to pay all the small expenses of postage and printing that are incurred in undertaking this patriotic work.

(Cries of "Question!")

The question was then taken and the motion agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed to listen to the report of the chairman of the committee to prevent desecration of the flag. Is Mrs. Walter Kempster in the city?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In her absence I will ask the official reader to read her report.

OFFICIAL READER:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress Assembled: The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution to protect the American flag from desecration is a greater and longer task than we could have supposed when our National Society first expressed its wish to see the symbol of our government upheld in dignity and honor.

In 1897 the Daughters of the American Revolution made the first appeal to the congress of the United States to protect our national emblem from misuse and insult; to enact a law forbidding its use for advertisement, forbidding placing upon it or attaching to it devices and inscriptions, and punishing those who should treat it with disrespect.

Since that time there has been much change in public sentiment, and the Daughters have had a generous share in producing it. The patriotic societies now are a unit in the feeling that the flag should be held aloof from the touch of greed or political dissension, and that active expression of disloyalty and hatred toward it should be punished; and public opinion,—as expressed by the press—and people—is heartily in accord with this stand.

Yet we still await the action of the congress of the United States. The senate,—that much-condemned body of our national law makers—two years ago recorded its determination to protect the nation's flag by the unanimous passage of the bill presented in behalf of our society. The house of representatives—or rather the judiciary committee of the house,—has remained indifferent to every appeal made by members of congress, members of your committee, by our National Society, and many patriotic friends.

We have before us the same problem and the same necessity for work as in the past. Our supporters are much more numerous than in those early years of our first efforts, but the result is not yet attained. We have seen great progress towards the longed-for goal, but the step which places our flag above contamination has not been taken. The attitude of the government is this:

The use of the flag, and coat-of-arms of our country, is forbidden

in the *registered* trade marks, but the owner of *unregistered* trade marks may employ it without interference.

The departments of the army and navy have forbidden inscriptions upon the flag, but the American private citizen may place upon it whatever his fertile fancy suggests, *however debasing and dishonorable*; while, as to indignities and malicious assaults upon our nation's colors, the *government* is equally inconsistent. In no foreign land may disrespect or violence be permitted to our flag or coat-of-arms, without prompt and full apology made to our national government, but in our own land American or foreign born may, unmolested, show it every possible indignity and outrage, even to destroying it with contempt. And the now powerful nation which brought into existence, by the bitter struggle of the Revolution this banner of stars and stripes, and has preserved it through woeful horrors and bloodshed, regards such shameful offenses heedlessly, indifferently, calmly.

We do not forget that thirty-one states and three territories have endeavored to do the work of the nation, by enacting laws to prevent desecration of the flag; but those observant of the difficulties which are met with in the enforcement of *state* flag legislation will find little encouragement for the belief that it will be effective in protecting our flag from misuse and insult. State laws have been the means of awakening public opinion upon this subject, and the public has expressed a desire for federal legislation, and the president of the United States and the senate have signified their approval of it.

In the outlook for the coming year, your chairman has the pleasure to announce that the bill offered by the Daughters, which was passed by the senate in 1904, has been again introduced. In the senate by the Honorable William Warner, of Missouri (S. 5030), and in the house of representatives by Honorable Charles L. Knapp, of New York (H. R. 15844), both gentlemen assuring us of their hearty support of the measure. Let every Daughter remember her duty to aid the good work by spoken or written words, whether from herself or her friends that can influence any member of congress, or more especially the judiciary committee, which for some untold reason neglects to report the bill to the house of representatives. Laws are never enacted unless the desire for them is vigorously made known.

Let us not forget that it is the duty of every Daughter to refrain from purchasing articles which misuse the representation of our country's flag as a means of advertisement or improper decoration, and at every opportunity may our acts always speak our reverence for the colors.

Like our brave soldiers and sailors who allow no defiling or irreverent touch to the flag, we will stand pledged to its honor and glory, nor will we be dismayed nor discouraged by the silence which still refuse it protection.

The hearts and consciences of the people are with us, though our

appeal to the lawmakers of the nation falls yet unheeded; and again we ask this great government to enact a law which shall forbid the misuse of our country's flag by trade, forbid disfiguring and dishonoring inscriptions and devices, and *punish* those who treat it with indignity and disrespect.

It may be that the flag must wait for the protecting hand of the nation until some act of hatred or disloyalty arouses the whole people to righteous anger and passion,—such is the history of our absorbed, generous-hearted countrymen. It may be that such an evil moment is not so distant as we dream. Disloyal and malignant teachings bear fruit richly and sometimes speedily. Let us labor incessantly with earnest hearts, and as faithful Daughters of our Revolutionary fathers, to train into patriots those who know and realize so little of the blessings of our noble country, and use all means to teach unfailing respect for the symbol of law, order and government. As our fathers before us knew no defeat in their righteous cause, so must we be undaunted by delay and disappointment. Let us remember

"For ever star in its field of blue,
For every stripe of stainless hue,
Ten thousand of the tried and true
Have laid them down and died."

No American whose heart thrills at the tragic story of our country's past, can see unmoved the irreverent seizure of the flag for the purposes of political or commercial scheming, nor hear without a glow of indignation the studied insults of the evil-minded and disloyal.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 23, 1906.

59 Congress, 1st Session, H. R. 15844.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1906. Mr. Knapp introduced the following bill; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall in any manner place upon or attach to or cause to be in any manner placed upon or attached to the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, any advertisement, trade mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, or who shall exhibit or display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale, the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof whereon is

placed or to which is attached any advertisement, trade mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall imitate or represent, or cause to be imitated or represented, the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade mark, label, or device, for exclusive or personal gain or profit, upon any material, article, goods or merchandise, or who shall exhibit, display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale any material, article, goods, or merchandise bearing in any manner any semblance, imitation, or representation of the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade mark, label, or device for exclusive or personal gain or profit shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That the devices now attached to the representation of the flag of the United States and worn by the Grand Army of the Republic as the badge and insignia of their order may continue to be so worn by them.

SECTION 3. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with malice or indignity, wantonly deface or destroy the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 5. That this act shall not be construed to cover or prohibit any act permitted or required by any law of congress, or by any lawful regulation of the war department or the navy department, nor prohibit a representation of the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States in any book or periodical, or in any historical representation or decorative picture unassociated with advertisement of any kind.

Mrs. BROWN. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of the report as read.*

Seconded by Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Iredell.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the report of the committee on "Real Daughters." In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. William L. Peel, I would ask Mrs. Deere, who is a member of that committee, to report for the chairman.

Mrs. DEERE. *Madam President General, and ladies, I ask that the official reader may read the report. I represent Mrs. Peel. I feel you will be very much impressed with one very pathetic incident in this report on the "Real Daughters."*

OFFICIAL READER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON "REAL DAUGHTERS."

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress Assembled: Owing to protracted absence from home and much illness in the family, I deeply regret my inability to be present at this congress. My heart is with you!

Would that I could awaken in *your* hearts a renewed interest in this most beautiful of all the sentiments connected with our order, reverence for these old links which personally bind us to their heroic sires.

All honor to the Daughter whose brain conceived the idea of giving these "Real Daughters" their own place in the temple of fame. And with what reverence and honor was the first one received! Do we not remember? And although since, there have been hundreds representing every note of the social gamut, does not each one still find a place in our hearts, whether the high born old lady in lace cap and ruffles or the pauper in rags. And is not the last one to be welcomed quite as cordially as the first?

Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour of your committee has the honor of reporting this last "Real Daughter," the only one, she says, belonging to a chapter in California, and she writes of her the following charming sketch, which I beg to incorporate in this report:

Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, "Real Daughter," 2612 Hillegass Avenue, Berkeley, California. Member Oakland Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, born in Rockland, Maine, youngest of fifteen children of John Heal, Revolutionary soldier. Father died when she was five years old. Is now eighty-four years of age. She has been a widow for some years—resides alone with the exception of her maid.

Mrs. Hills is quite tall and stands very erect—one would suppose her much younger than eighty-four years. She apologized for delaying to receive me for a few moments—said "she had been making a birthday cake for a favorite granddaughter."

Mrs. Hills attends the meetings of the Oakland Chapter, of which she is a member, frequently. She keeps up with the literature and news of the day through reading herself, and through her sons, one of whom visits her daily. Another son lives across the bay in San Francisco, and he and her favorite granddaughter visit her often.

Mrs. Hills is much interested in Daughters of the American Revolution matters, and she will be pleased to know that she was mentioned with interest at the congress of 1906.

MARY JANE SEYMOUR.

As in this history, so also in the life of many a "Real Daughter,"

do we, reading between the lines, thrill with the great story of unity and fraternity—"Born in Maine, living in California"—or "Fought in Pennsylvania or Virginia—received land grant in Georgia—"Daughter" living in Texas!" Does it not teach the sacredness of our great Union?

During the year the Daughters of Connecticut, always to the fore, have brought out a beautiful volume of sketches and portraits of their "Real Daughters," who all seem happily to have been born in Connecticut and to have staid on right there among friends and neighbors who love and cherish them in their old age. What a striking contrast they present, in their happy sisterhood, to those other "Real Daughters," some even daughters of Connecticut sires, who, far from friends and after having outlived their kindred, are dependant upon such charity as now and then seeks them out. Let it be made known by the congress of 1906 that although many of the "Real Daughters" are in circumstances of bitter poverty, we consider it our dearest privilege to minister to their wants and necessities, and that we, as an organization, will not permit any "Real Daughter" to be the recipient of public alms.

Let us look about us everywhere. if perchance there should be another "Real Daughter" to be found. Let us cherish and protect those who are still with us. Let us recognize the great work of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Georgia, which had thirty-two "Real Daughters" of whom twenty-two are still with us, [Applause] and which are found from Philadelphia to Mexico.

And let us "hats off" to Connecticut with her large number of well cared for "Real Daughters," and her beautiful Memorial Volume!

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,
Chairman Committee of Real Daughters.

Resolution by Mrs. Peel, of Georgia:

WHEREAS, *Our attention has been called to the fact that many of our "Real Daughters" are in indigent circumstances and are receiving charity from disinterested persons; and,*

WHEREAS, *It is not only the duty but the privilege of our great society to minister in every way to the few remaining wants of these our beloved guests of honor, be it;*

RESOLVED, *that a fund be appropriated for relieving the wants of "Real Daughters, the amount in each case to be fixed by the Board, and be it;*

RESOLVED, *That upon presentation of each claim (duly certified by the Regent of the Chapter and three town or county officials or ministers of the gospel) it be paid, and the treasurer general is hereby so directed.*

N. B. These precautions are necessary only in case of non-residents where we must guard against imposition, and when the chapter is not

personally acquainted with the "Real Daughter," who lives perhaps remote.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, may I second that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, a motion cannot be proposed by an absent member. The report, as read, can be adopted; but before we adopt it, I should like the recording secretary general to state why this resolution was appended.

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, several times during the year most pitiful cases of destitution of "Real Daughters" have come before the National Board. The National Board has no authority to appropriate money and it has to be brought before the congress. It was suggested in the Board that it should be referred, as it was several years ago so ordered by the congress, to the state regents of the state in which the "Real Daughters" lived. Somebody said it was state work, and the president general said something that I thought we all would appreciate, that if we were national in everything else we should be national in our charity. [Applause.] We should take care of the Daughters of the Revolutionary soldiers. The National Board authorized me to write Mrs. Peel, chairman of the committee on "Real Daughters," asking her to bring a resolution before this congress that some appropriation might be made by the congress to take care of these old ladies. [Applause.] *I offer this resolution in the absence of Mrs. Peel.*

Mrs. MUSSEY. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of the report.*

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second that motion.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, may we have the resolution read again?

(The resolution was thereupon read by the official reader.)

Mrs. BELL, of Minnesota. Madam President General, I would like to second this resolution.

[Cries of "question."]

The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have one more report, that is upon our prison ship martyrs. I am most happy in introducing the chairman of that committee to you, Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President General and ladies; you are all tired waiting and I am tired, too. I reported here two years ago that the money was ready. It is in the treasury and waiting there yet and drawing interest, I am glad to say. Not a dollar can be drawn out for any purpose, nothing only to build the monument. I have not called the committee together because I have stood waiting for something to be done. We find ourselves in the position that we must ask the authority of the Park Commission to put up the monument; then we must ask the permission of the Art Commission of the Greater

City of New York. They took eleven months to make up their minds. Then we had to get the consent of the governor of the state of New York; we had to get the consent of the secretary of war in Washington, and they have all had something else to do; and I have waited and looked and longed for the time to come when I could say to you, "We will lay the cornerstone." The last thing is, that I waited and waited for the word to come to me, that I could bring it to you and say that the contract was let. It was found upon consultation that the State of New York could not appropriate this contribution until some work had been done, and they were waiting to untie the knot. It was promised me on the 16th of April, last Monday, that I should have word. I have waited all of this week and no word has come. The money is there; the monument will be built. I began it when I was young; I am now many years older; I have grown gray in the service; I was a grandmother then; I am a great-grandmother now; but I had to take out a new lease of life to live to see that monument. I ask the committee for their forgiveness for not calling them together, and the president general too. [Applause.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MARTYRS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: For my report I beg to submit the following communication from the president of Martyrs' Monument Association, Hon. S. V. White, of New York.

The condition of the work of building the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, is as follows:

After the plans were adopted in the autumn of 1905, the secretary of war, the governor of the state of New York, the mayor of New York City and the president of the Martyrs' Monument Association in pursuance of law organized themselves into a monument building commission of which the secretary of war was president and Col. W. L. Marshall of the United States Corps of Engineers, was secretary and disbursing officer.

Preparatory to advertising for bids for work and material, the secretary desired to have all the money subject to immediate check at sight and the treasurer of the state in due time paid to him \$25,000 for the State of New York, and the Monument Building Association paid a like amount placing \$150,000 at once in his hands counting the \$100,000 already appropriated by the United States.

Under the laws as they existed, the city of New York could only pay for each item as the work progressed.

The secretary of war felt, and said that those provisions would seriously embarrass the work. The legislature being in session, the mayor expressed the belief that an act could be passed placing the \$50,000 city money in the general fund and at the request of the mayor the assistant corporation counsel prepared a bill giving the city the

necessary power, and on Monday, April 16, he reported that it was making satisfactory progress and he did not fear that it would fail to pass.

ELIZA M. C. WHITE,
Chairman Committee of Martyrs' Monument Association.

MISS FORSYTH. *Madam President General, I move that we accept this report, with thanks, by a rising vote.*

Seconded by Mrs. Orton.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. White, I am very happy to present you with such a resolution of thanks. I desire to congratulate the congress on the splendid reports of these committees, and the intelligent attention given to them must be gratifying to the chairmen.

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President General, there may be some in this audience who do not know that we have more than two hundred thousand dollars in the treasury and had it for Prison Ship Martyrs Monument two years ago, and that it is drawing interest.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. Madam President General and ladies of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I would like to make a statement. I have brought up before the Continental Hall committee, of which I am a member, a subject that I have very much at heart and I hope to meet with the sympathy of the congress on the subject. I refer to the selection of marble for the thirteen columns of the portico. I have spoken to the committee on this subject of the Maryland marble. It is a most superior marble, not only for building purposes but for monuments and particularly for columns. The Washington monument that towers in our neighborhood, and almost throws a shadow on this building, is built of Maryland marble; the 108 marble monolithic columns that adorn the capital of the United States, each twenty-six feet in height are of Maryland marble from the Maryland quarries, and not only in Washington, but it has been used throughout the United States, and particularly in Baltimore, where it has made it a city of marble; we have it in our new buildings, in the new court-house, with its magnificent monolithic columns; it is used in cities all over the United States, particularly in Buffalo, the Albright Library, built there some years ago. Before the donor of the library, Mr. Albright, commenced the building, he had the architects go around through the country to select the most beautiful white marble of which to build this building, and they have selected Maryland marble. I speak simply from a business point of view, although you all know that Maryland is one of the thirteen original states and of the valiant services she gave in the Revolutionary war. Indeed, this very ground on which our Continental Hall stands was the gift from the state of Maryland to the United States on which to found its government, without price and without reward. It would seem hard, ladies, that, after all these

services by Maryland, we should have gotten the marble seven hundred miles away, from the North; but that was perfectly right; but we should divide the honors with the quarry which is so near, the Beaver Dam quarry. It is only seventeen miles from Baltimore, and only fifty-seven miles from here. There was a motion before the Continental Hall committee in March, in which this idea was very favorably received; the motion was that the thirteen,—I think it was made by Mrs. Hazen—that the thirteen columns to decorate the portico, representing the thirteen original states, should be made of Maryland marble, if it met with the approbation of the architect and advisory board. Now, I do not know that these gentlemen have been consulted, but I thank you very much, Madam President General, for permitting me to make this statement; I hope you will give it very sincere consideration and thought.

MISS MILLER. Madam President General, may I not have a word to say for Maryland marble, in addition to what has been said? I do think we ought to have those thirteen columns from Maryland. [Applause.] It is beautiful marble, as we who live in Washington know; we have seen these buildings. I do not know whether this was a resolution or whether it was simply to be a statement. If I may, I do offer this resolution that this congress recommend, or direct, or what would be the best term to use?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Recommend.

MISS MILLER. *Recommend to the building committee of Continental Hall that they use marble from Beaver Dam quarry for the thirteen memorial columns.*

Seconded by Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, I would just like to say in connection with this, a motion was before the Memorial Continental Hall committee, and I amended it, and then allowed it to be incorporated in Mrs. Hazen's motion, that I was in thorough sympathy with using Maryland marble if, upon consultation with the architect and the advisory board, it did not in any way conflict with the harmony of our building now in the process of construction, for I felt we could not afford to spoil the looks of our building.

[Cries of "Right! Right!"]

MISS MILLER. It will not spoil the looks of the building, I do not suppose. I am very willing to have the motion as it was offered. I simply wanted the endorsement of the congress for that resolution.

MISS TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I come from a state of marble. I have been repeatedly asked why we have not had the Tennessee marble for the thirteen columns, but just along the line of Mrs. Patton's remarks, we have not agitated such a thing, feeling it was best for the committee to decide this matter. I think in the interest of economy and in the interest of Maryland, I would certainly

suggest that if it could be carried out, it would be best to have them of Maryland marble.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, may I answer that? Before the Continental Hall committee this question was very thoroughly gone over sometime ago. It was suggested at the time that we should have a column from each of the thirteen original states, but it was found impossible because the marble from all these states would not accord. It was then decided, I believe, to leave the building material in the hands of the building committee. They had this Vermont marble before them. But the fact that the columns were not from any one quarry could not make any material difference, provided the quality of the marble is good; and then the distance of transportation is so much less, and it is beautiful marble, and it does seem to me that Maryland, though I am a Virginian, that Maryland, with all her heroic past, ought to stand in remembrance there in those thirteen columns. At the suggestion of our president general I would ask that the house, instead of offering a separate resolution, endorsed the resolution of Mrs. Hazen, which was endorsed by Mrs. Patton. I think that is the way it was presented to the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. PATTON. Which was amended by Mrs. Patton and incorporated in that resolution.

Miss MILLER. *I move that this resolution, presented to the Continental Hall committee, be adopted.*

The motion was duly seconded. The motion was carried.

Mrs. MARIAN LONGFELLOW O'DONOGHUE. A question of privilege. Madam President General, I would like to offer a resolution regarding the naval heroes in whose honor we go to Annapolis on next Tuesday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is always in order to offer such a resolution. I was about to declare that we must enter upon new business before anything else was done, but I recognize this as a question of privilege, owing to the fact that General Porter was with us this morning.

Mrs. O'DONOGHUE. Madam President General, and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I have had placed in my hands to present to this congress, a resolution given me by a man who has unbounded faith in what the Daughters of the American Revolution can do, if they so will. He has not gone to the Sons of the Revolution, but has particularly asked that the Daughters of the American Revolution take this matter up. You have noticed to-day that there has been more than one occasion in which matters have been brought forward which were recommended by the president of the United States, and passed by the senate, but which had been held up in the house of representatives. They are cases like this. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, Bills have been passed in the United States senate, and favorably recommended by the committee on library of the house of representatives, to erect statues in the District of Columbia to the Revolutionary naval heroes Paul Jones and John Barry, and;

WHEREAS, *The passage of these bills has been recommended by the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, in a special message to congress, therefore be it;*

RESOLVED, *That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, memorialize the house of representatives to pass the said bills in memory of Jones and Barry, at this term of the congress, thus doing tardy justice to two of the most valiant founders of our navy, and;*

RESOLVED, *That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the speaker of the house, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.*

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. I second that motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. Ballinger.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, may I call attention to the fact that Commander Barry was a Marylander.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, I ask for the regular order. Let us get off these acceptances of these reports. We feel we shall never get home; get these off our minds.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, a question of privilege. Does Mrs. Lockwood mean the officers' reports? What report does Mrs. Lockwood refer to?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What reports Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Acceptance of all the officers' reports; they have not been accepted yet by the congress,—the national officers' reports, not already accepted.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, do we take them separately or in bulk?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state, that according to Roberts, the reading of the reports of all officers, when such reports are merely to give *information*, are, when they are read, *received*, and no further action is necessary. That is Roberts' ruling. When they give *information and recommendations*, further action is necessary. Now, these reports which included recommendations have been acted upon by the committee to which they were referred; if any other reports give other than information, of course, they must be either accepted or not. The Chair will say that her report, as chairman of the National Board of Management, was giving you information alone, and she therefore considers that all action was taken upon it which was necessary,—that is courteously to receive it.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. *Madam President General, I move that the report of the recording secretary general be considered seriatim.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the reports of the recording and corresponding secretaries general, treasurer general, &c., gave other than information, they needed action; if they did not give other than information, they have been given most courteous and interested hear-

ing by this congress, which is all that is necessary, under Roberts' rulings.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, may I ask what has become of the report of our magazine committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was referred to the special committee, and I have no doubt it will be reported.

Mrs. PATTON. Madam President General, may I ask if this includes the report of the treasurer general, the adoption of the report of the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I just said that all reports which are read here, giving information, were sufficiently acted upon when they were received without protest. Now, reports containing *more* than information have been acted upon by the committee on recommendations, to which they were referred. Now, next to the chairman, comes the report of the recording secretary general. Madam Recording Secretary General, does your report contain anything other than information?

Miss DESHA. I should like, before I answer, to read what Roberts says about receiving and adopting. He says—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a matter of courtesy, the Chair will allow the reading from Roberts, and is glad to do so, but as a matter of ruling, the Chair will rule. [Great applause.]

Miss DESHA. I do not believe the Chair can rule different from Roberts. [Great applause.] (Reading) "A very common—

Mrs. STEVENS, of Iowa. *I move that this house sustain the President General in her rulings.* [Great applause.]

Miss DESHA (reading). "A very common error is after a report has been read, to move that it be received." It is received when it is read. Then he says, in the main body of his report, that it should be to adopt, to accept, or to agree; to move that it be received has no meaning whatever. The motion ought to have been to approve or to accept. He says it is a common error to move that it be received when it has been received.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the reason that the Chair entertained no motions to receive, that is, no action was taken when the reports were presented. A motion to receive would have been out of order; they were received without motion. [Great applause.] I wish to say the Chair considers she is ruling entirely in accordance with Roberts.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, may I call your attention to the fact that there is a motion which has been offered and seconded?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To Mrs. Stevens.) Did you offer a motion?

Mrs. STEVENS. I offered a motion that the house sustain the President General in her rulings. [Great applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Rounsaville and Mrs. Thompson.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask Mrs. Deere to take the chair.

(Mrs. Deere thereupon assumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is quite sure she is ruling fairly.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. I am speaking to the motion that is before the house, when I say that I do not understand there has been any appeal from the decision of the Chair. No one in this house has yet objected to the rulings of the Chair. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. May I say one word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the motion had better be put at once.

PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mrs. Deere in the chair.) A motion has been made that the *rulings of the president general be sustained*. Those in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." (The vote was taken. The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. STEVENS. We ask for a rising vote on that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will resume the chair and consider the resolution was carried, as announced by the Chair.

I wish to say, if Miss Desha has anything in the world in her report which she wishes this congress to *act upon*—(*It was received when it was read*)—if she has anything she wishes this congress to *act upon*, I ask her now, with the utmost consideration, to bring it to your attention.

Miss DESHA. I have nothing more to say about it, not one word. When this congress has a legal authority and a parliamentarian there and when they make absolutely illegal rulings, [Cries, "Out of order!"] all I have to do is to resign from my position as recording secretary.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Miss DESHA (continuing). I bid you farewell, absolutely. I have stood here for fifteen years, trying to stand for parliamentary rulings. The only thing I say is, there was a motion to receive when it should have been a motion to accept or approve. [Cries of, "That is right!"] That is the whole thing, and Mrs. Draper made a motion that it be received. I have written on the back of it, "Not accepted but received." I have been trying to have the motion approved; it is simply the approval of all your officers have done, simply a difference between the word approved or received. I think it is a waste of my life, to work for fifteen years, to try to sustain the constitution of this society and Roberts' rules, which is our authority, and have such an absolute violation as this go on; and I simply will not serve such a body.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President General, the member who has just spoken has made the statement that this congress has done something irregular; no objection has been taken to the ruling of the Chair. I think every member in this house wishes her action, individually and collectively, vindicated. I understand there is an official parliamentarian. May we ask the official parliamentarian to give her opinion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, the Chair feels competent to rule on the point. [Long and continued applause.] Your chairman is going to

make an informal statement to you. Our recording secretary general is perfectly correct when she recalls to our minds that her report was received by resolution instead of being received by no action; she is correct; she recalls that to my mind. I remember perfectly that when that report was made there was a resolution offered and carried, just simply that it be received. The reason for that, as I understand it, was that the report, at that time, was presumed to contain recommendations. It was handed, with all other reports, to the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers. When the chairman looked over these reports and consulted the committee regarding them, she found that it was a mistake to consider that the recording secretary general's report contained any recommendations. I was informed to that effect—and I am correct in that statement?

Mrs. PARK, chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers. We considered it contained no recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, the Chair consulted Roberts' rules and determined that, when reports are made, containing merely *information* for the assembly, it is a sufficient action of that assembly to listen to that information. When reports contain anything *further* than information, of course, the assembly, if it *accepts* such reports, accepts the statements therein contained. You may have statements in a report which are *more* than information and yet *not* recommendations. Now, that point is perfectly clear in the mind of the Chair, and she hopes it is perfectly clear in the mind of the house. She wishes to say, further, what she said a few minutes since, that she considered her own report was simply giving information; no action has been taken on it; it was received by virtue of your listening to it. The recording secretary general's report, if it gave only information, could have been received in the same way. It gave no recommendations, according to the presentation of the report of the chairman on recommendations, which report has been accepted. Now, there is but one point left. If the recording secretary general has aught in that report which is not merely *information* and not *recommendations*, if she desires to bring it forward here for acceptance by this house, the Chair would recognize her for that purpose. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. My point is that the motion should be to accept or adopt the report of the national officers, instead of receive.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, I know; we differ a little on that parliamentary ruling.

Miss DESHA. I have nothing to say, because I am no longer recording secretary.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, will you cast your mind back to the time when the officers' reports were read and we were asked to accept? Do you remember I rose and raised the point right here in the house if that acceptance involved the adoption of those reports, and I think, Madam President General, with all deference to

you, you decided it did not. I think the minutes ought to show it; I think the minutes will show it. You decided then these reports would come later; they have come later; what are they here for now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because any individual officer who has anything in one of those reports which has *more* than information, and *not* a recommendation, has a perfect right to bring it forward. And, Mrs. Ballinger, allow me to say, (though really, the Chair does not consider it necessary to continue to explain, but she is very anxious to make this perfectly clear) that acceptance and adoption of a report are practically the same thing—by Roberts' authority they are practically the same—and entitled, in adoption, *to an adoption of all facts contained* in such report; a *receiving* of a report merely receives the *information* therein. Is it your pleasure to continue to the next report?

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege. I asked for certain information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair answered your question. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. BALLINGER. When the treasurer general brings in her report and makes some suggestions, cannot those suggestions be placed before this house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a question of privilege that is not recognized; it does not affect the rights of the body as a matter of privilege. Now, when the treasurer general desires, if she does desire—

Mrs. BALLINGER. It affects the body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then the treasurer general will speak for herself, as a member of the body. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I rise for an inquiry. I would like to know if in the report of an officer who has routine work to report, or giving a record of what has been done and minutes of meetings, &c., if it is correct and parliamentary to use that report as a vehicle for ideas and sentiments on constitutional law?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would rule it is not. [Applause.]

Mrs. BUEL, of Connecticut. We have not accepted any of the reports of the national officers, Madam President General, as we have understood. We have only received them; we have not adopted them as yet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the point that is being made.

Mrs. BUEL. Are we not to accept them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for this body to say. Roberts' rules state, if you have *received* them no action is necessary, if they contain only information. If the reports contain *other* than information such as recommendations, they are referred to the committee on recommendations. If the reports contain aught *beside* information *and* recommendations, and you desire to act upon them, the Chair will have them presented at once, if the committee on recommendations or the officers reporting desire so to present.

Mrs. BUEL Roberts' rules say it is common error to receive a report; it should be adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must state that the Chair has ruled on that point. Roberts says also that the *receiving* of a report, which contains *merely information*, is sufficient. The point that he makes as to a "common error" is that of offering a resolution to *receive* (instead of to accept or adopt) when referring to a report which contains *more* than information. I think you will find this ruling perfectly correct.

Mrs. BUEL. Might I have the page and section of Roberts' rules?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at present. The Chair has ruled to the best of her ability and knowledge.

Mrs. MURPHY. And is sustained by the house.

Mrs. HASKELL, of Montana. Madam President General, if there is any member dissatisfied with the ruling of the Chair there is but one way to reach it, that is to appeal from the decision of the Chair and ascertain whether or not the Chair is sustained in her ruling, or overruled in her ruling. I agree with the lady on the opposite side of the house on that proposition; and if any one is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Chair, that is the only possible way to legally reach it. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Anything further, ladies? If not, and as none of the reports containing other than information are before you, the reports containing recommendations having been acted upon, and the information having been received. The Chair will recognize the next new business in order. I recognize Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I think the matter which I shall bring before you is more difficult than the one we have just been considering, but I hope that we may all agree to it. This is the resolution, the adoption of which I move. *Only members who have paid their dues on or before February 1st for the fiscal year preceding the Continental Congress shall be counted in determining the number of delegates to which the chapter is entitled. The fiscal year is from March 22nd to March 22nd.* This is seconded by M. E. S. Davis, our treasurer general, and by Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mary Desha, Alice L. Brown, Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Catherine G. Thom, Mary D. Patton, Clara C. Becker, Kate Duncan Smith, Mrs. Murphy, and Mrs. Bratton, of South Carolina. Now, ladies, I wish to speak to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this a proposed amendment to the constitution?

Mrs. WILES. It is not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you will speak upon it at once.

Mrs. WILES. I will read the resolution again, but I preface reading it again by saying that it contains nothing new. I believe that it is not an attempt to amend the constitution, for that would be out of order

and our president general would, of course, so rule. It is simply an attempt to put this congress on record as clarifying the situation as to the payment of dues before February 1st, simply to clarify the situation, to express very much more clearly than it is anywhere expressed now the same rules which our constitution obliges us to follow. I will read it again, by request: "Only members who have paid their dues on or before February 1st for the fiscal year preceding the Continental Congress shall be counted in determining the number of delegates to which the chapter is entitled. The fiscal year is from March 22nd to March 22nd." The first point that I wish to make very strongly is that this is not anything new, so that you won't be asking why we need this since so and so is in the constitution. Nowhere in the constitution are these various points put together, and the treasurer general and the chairman of the credential committee, the various chapter regents and treasurers, say it will be a very great help to them to have these points put together somewhere, with the authority of the congress, so that they can be sent out to the chapters, with the authority of the congress, in sending out the printed matter for the next congress. Now, the second point that I want to make is this: This resolution has nothing to do with anything except determining how we may know the number of delegates to which a chapter is entitled. There is another point which has been talked of on the floor of the congress, as to whether a member who has not paid her dues before the first of February can be made a delegate. I beg of you to understand this has nothing to do with that; there is a difference about that; this has absolutely nothing to do with it. So far as I know there is absolutely no difference of opinion about this. The constitution already reads, "Only members who have paid their dues for the fiscal year then current;" it does not say what the fiscal year is. "Then current" means a great many things; many of us do not know what it means. Neither does this say when these dues must be paid, but somewhere else we are told that they must be paid before February 1st, in order that the members may be counted as having representation in the chapter. That is not put in the same place anywhere. Then, the fiscal year then current means—if I can express it, and I assure you it has been most difficult to express it; this is the result of the consultation of many minds—the fiscal year then current means the fiscal year preceding the Continental Congress. The dues must have been paid in, not for the present year, but for the last year. We elect our delegates in January; when we elect our delegates in January the dues must have been paid for that fiscal year. That is the rule now. It is no new rule at all; it is the rule now. Now, the fiscal year is from March 22nd to March 22nd. That is not stated, in those words, anywhere in the constitution, but it does state that the dues must be paid on or before the 22nd of March. Now, this is the situation exactly. The constitution states that we must pay our dues before the

22nd of March; if we do not pay our dues, like a kindly, indulgent mother, it does not punish us until the next year, although it says we must pay our dues before the 22nd of March; if we do not pay them, no penalty is inflicted until the first of February; that is, we may be just as naughty as we choose until the first of the next February, but if we then have been so naughty as not to pay our dues, then we cannot have the representation from our chapter for those members who have not paid their dues. Now, those are the only points that I know of, simply to clarify the present conditions and to express, all together, the present rules which govern us under the constitution. These are the rules that already have been adopted, the rules under which to work; you cannot help them being in the constitution. Do not talk against this because you do not like some things in it, for you cannot help that except by an amendment to the constitution; but talk against it if it does not clarify the situation. And may I say that I do not think every lady can fully understand all the financial rules under which the Board of National Management work? From this very short explanation I am not attempting to make every one of you understand the workings of all the rules, but I do think all of the chapter treasurers would understand it. And I think that since both the national treasurer general and the chairman of the credential committee have approved this and all these various state regents have had so much trouble because their chapters do not understand the present ruling, that their opinions ought to mean something to you who, perhaps, find the subject rather confusing. I shall be very glad to answer any questions, if I can do so, Madam President General.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to ask, what is this? Is it a resolution?

Mrs. WILES. This is a resolution interpreting what the congress believes to be the various rulings of the constitution now found in several different places.

Mrs. DRAPER, of the District. If this simply is a resolution to affect future congresses, it might be well to have a few more words inserted in the resolution as to whom those dues should be paid. But as I understood the speaker, she said she could not understand the rulings of the present credential committee.

Mrs. WILES. Not at all. I understand them perfectly; but I said that the chapter treasurers could not understand them from the constitution. The rulings of the credential committee and the rulings of the treasurer general, in my humble opinion, have been admirably clear; but they ought to have the authority of the congress back of them sustaining their interpretations of these things. And let me again call your attention to the fact that I am not touching the point about which there was a difference of opinion in the credential committee. That has nothing to do with it; we do not want it mixed up with it.

Mrs. DRAPER. How does it differ from the constitution as it now is? May I just ask?

Mrs. WILES. It does not differ in any way from the constitution, not in the slightest way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe not; we could not accept it if it did. The Chair considers it thoroughly in order. What we are doing will make a congressional ruling as to when the dues should reach the treasurer's hands, for the convenience of acting upon credentials for the Continental Congress.

Mrs. DAVIS. Madam President General, and ladies, your dues fell due on the 22nd day of March, and they are due in advance; after the 22nd day of March, 1906, your dues are due and should be paid. My office on the 22nd day of March of this year took in \$2,706 in dues, for 1906; the fiscal year is from that time until March 22nd; but the ruling of this congress has always been, and is now, as the treasurer's department has always understood, that all dues and all persons who are to represent their chapters or their states in this congress, shall have paid their dues before the first day of February, that the dues should be in the hands of the treasurer general the first day of February. Now, your dues must be paid before the first day of February, if you are entitled to a seat in this congress. I want to say right here, that the credential committee of this year have seated a great number of persons who did not pay their dues by the first of February, 1906, and there are persons here on this floor who did not pay their dues. This resolution is to cover that point, and that you shall not come to the congress without your dues paid, that they cannot come into the congress without their dues being paid. This matter of representation on the floor of this house without their dues being paid is a direct stroke at your financial condition. You have no idea of what an effort we have made in order to bring this society into the financial state in which it exists. If you allow this thing of delegates coming into this congress without having paid their dues and ruling that they are in good standing, as your credential committee—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is out of order, Mrs. Davis. The mover of the resolution reminds me that this is not germane to her resolution.

I think there is no one on the floor who has not paid her dues; if they were not paid on the first of February, they were before she entered this congressional body on the 16th of April; I am quite sure of that. But this, however, is all out of order, because this resolution is simply to expedite business, by authorizing a congressional resolution to be sent out by the next credential committee, affecting not the past but the coming congresses, to the effect mentioned in the resolution, that the congress suggests that the chapter representation be required or requested to pay their dues on or before the first of February.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question of the maker of the resolution? I want to ask if she does not mean simply that those people who have

been, as she said, naughty and not paid their dues, are ineligible as delegates to the congress, if they do not pay their dues? Is that not it, Mrs. Wiles?

Mrs. WILES. That is the point that I hoped to make clear this resolution did not touch, because I knew there was a difference of opinion about that point, so that I did not mix it up with my resolution, about which I still believe there is absolutely no difference of opinion. The treasurer general has brought this point before you; I am sorry because it is not in my resolution and I would be glad to have my resolution adopted, for just what it means, as quickly as is consistent with a full and thorough understanding of it. This resolution means that when the chapter, in January, is to decide whether it may have one, two, three or four delegates, it may determine who shall be counted in the 600 or 300, and it says that nobody shall be counted in that 100, which gives you an extra delegate, unless the dues have been paid to somebody; it does not say by whom; it does not say whether paid by the chapter or by the member; it leaves that disputed question out. I should be very glad if you could put out of your minds that thought; I do not mean put it out of your minds permanently, because we would be very discouraged, but I mean take that thought out of this resolution. There is just one point. When you come in January to elect your delegates whom shall you count? All honorary members, all the members who have not paid their dues for two or three years, or only the members who have paid their dues for that fiscal year in which the election comes? These are the only questions that can be counted in determining whether you shall have one, two or three delegates.

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask, supposing you have a chapter with 100 members and 10 of those have not paid their dues. Now, if the chapter pays into the national treasury enough to cover that, doesn't that make it possible for them to elect their delegates?

Mrs. WILES. You have the right to count them if their dues have been paid by anybody; you have the right to count them in determining the chapter's representation.

Mrs. HARROW, of Iowa. Is it not the duty of every regent to see that no delegate is elected who has not paid her dues? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That must be settled in the chapters. You chapters have the right, under the constitution, to make your by-laws for your own government and to abide thereunder, but you must make them in consonance with the national constitution. As I understand this resolution, it is simply to aid in the convenience of seating delegates for the next Continental Congress and all following ones, if the succeeding congresses see fit.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. WILES. That is exactly right; to make it easier for the treas-

urers of the chapters to know exactly what they have to do on or before February 1st, to help the treasurer of every chapter to know what she must do. She must pay the dues to the National Society of every member who is to be counted for a delegate.

Mrs. TERRY. It is not necessary that the member shall absolutely pay the dues herself. The chapter may pay the dues for the member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The situation is: If you have a chapter of 300, and you desire to send delegates, that is, three delegates, the national treasury must have the dues necessary, \$300 from 300 members to have that number of delegates on the floor. The chapters may pay those dues, as they see fit, either demand them from the individual or send them on through their treasurer. The National Society does not interfere with the chapters, save where there is any chance of violating the constitution, then we merely bring them to remembrance. All you have to do in your chapters to have proper representation here is to send the necessary number of dues here. Mrs. Wiles asks in this resolution that you send these dues by February 1st instead of some other time. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? You have heard the resolution; it has been numerously seconded. All those in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no."

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It may interest you to hear in this connection, that one chapter sent by-laws to the National Organization to see if they were in consonance with the national constitution. The by-laws read as follows: "We," of such and such a chapter, "will follow the national constitution so long as it does not interfere with our chapter by-laws. [Laughter and applause.]

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, I would like to read a resolution on new business.

WHEREAS, *The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has suffered a great loss in the death of a distinguished member, Miss Susan B. Anthony; and,*

WHEREAS, Her bodily presence can no longer cheer and inspire us, as it has heretofore done, at our Continental Congress, year after year; and,

WHEREAS, It is largely to the untiring and unselfish labors of such brave pioneers as she that we women of to-day owe our present opportunities for happiness and usefulness, and, in particular, the blessed privilege of rearing a Memorial Continental Hall, such as this noble edifice; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Fifteenth Continental Congress here assembled, hears with sorrow of the death of a dear, honored Daughter, Susan B. Anthony, whose fame is international; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this congress regrets that our brave pioneer did not

live to see this Memorial Continental Hall, which would have signified so much to her as the work of women, rapidly approaching completion; and be it further

RESOLVED, *That sorrow for our great loss is tempered with profound gratitude to the mighty Maker and Saviour of us all, that she being dead, yet speaketh; and that we, as believers in the grand old doctrine of the "communion of saints," expressed in the Apostles' Creed, repeated the world over, do feel that she, in spiritual presence, is with us to-day, and that we with her, may enjoy the beatific vision in the world to come; and be it further*

RESOLVED, *That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, of which Miss Anthony was a member. Mrs. John Develin, regent; Margaret B. Harvey, historian; Henrietta C. K. Yundt, registrar, Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania. Seconded by Emma L. Crowell, regent, Quaker City Chapter; E. E. Massey, Quaker City Chapter.*

Mrs. TERRY. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of these resolutions.*

The motion was duly seconded, and the resolutions adopted.

Mrs. TERRY. *Madam President General, Inasmuch as Senator Galinger, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill which has passed the house, authorizing congress to publish in book form the names of heads of families returned by the first census of 1790, this Fifteenth Continental Congress, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is hereby asked to endorse the bill, and I move that this bill be endorsed. Frances A. M. Terry; seconded by Miss Forsyth and Mrs. Lockwood.*

The resolution was adopted.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. *Madam President General, last year Pennsylvania pledged \$2,000 for the column. Berks County Chapter sent \$213.75, leaving a balance of \$1,786.25, which was given as a pledge to complete the total of \$2,000 for the column. Our legislature has appropriated the money for the column and the Berks County Chapter requests that the \$213.75 be returned, it now being the intention to increase that amount to \$500 and place it to the credit of the vestibule fund, and we request to be released from the pledge of \$1,786.25 by this congress, as it could only be applied to the columns. We request the return of the pledge and interest, as it was made to the Fourteenth Congress; it can only be released by the consent of this congress.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. *We cannot take action on what the Fourteenth Congress did. As a new proposition, you simply state that you raised one thousand and seven odd hundred dollars for the column and now find that your legislature is going to give you the \$2,000 and you ask that this seventeen hundred dollars be returned?*

Mrs. PATTON. *It is the other way; only \$213.75 was given, in making the pledge, and we request the return of this pledge.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would rule that having received your \$2,000 from your state, you are at full liberty to give as much more as you wish to Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, *I move a recess*. It is six o'clock, and our chariots are waiting to take us to the hotels. A recess until eight o'clock.

Seconded by several members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some important announcements, but I shall put the motion for a recess, because it is not debatable, until eight o'clock.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. Madam President General, I would like to have the hour enforced, eight instead of nine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will put the question as moved, that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

(Recess taken at 6.05 o'clock, p. m.)

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1906.

Congress resumed its session at 8.50 p. m., the president general in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will be in order. We have no music this evening and we will transact all of our new business before we adjourn. The official reader has a communication addressed to the Continental Congress, in care of the official reader.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I hereby tender my resignation as recording secretary general, finding it impossible to perform the duties under the present administration. Thanking you for past courtesies and assuring you of my continued interest in the society, of which I was one of the founders, I am, very sincerely, Mary Desha."

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. Madam President General and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as regent of the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, Kentucky, the fourth oldest in this organization, and as charter member, my number being 311, and as vice-president general-elect from Kentucky, *I move that the resignation of Miss Mary Desha, be accepted unanimously*. [Applause.]

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. I second that resolution.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, as one of the very oldest members of this organization, and one who holds the affidavit of the officer in charge of our organization, who said she signed it the first one of the Daughters, I want to ask this house to reconsider this decision. Miss Desha is a founder and one of our oldest Daughters. If you think she has made a mistake, and it is an error of judgment,

do not be so hasty to take such action as this, which only casts reflection upon her. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One minute, Mrs. Ballinger, were you moving a reconsideration?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I was talking to the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair may have misunderstood you, and will ask you to restate what you said.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I asked that the house be not so hasty in its decision. I think we may exhibit some forbearance. We too make mistakes and say in anger what we oftentimes regret. Do not do what we will next year heartily regret. I do move a reconsideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You could not move a reconsideration, as the resolution has not been put and acted upon.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I can offer an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move this resignation be not accepted.

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a substitute.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Well, a substitute, or whatever you may desire to call it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That I cannot entertain; it changes it absolutely.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It is germane to the subject.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, germane, but changes it absolutely. I would be very happy to entertain a properly worded amendment; as this is in direct opposition to the motion, I cannot entertain it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask the parliamentarian what I shall say then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, nor any parliamentarian, would have the privilege of instructing you here. I would be glad to entertain any proper motion you may make.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I never go over the head of the president general in anything; therefore, I ask that you suggest some way to me, as a parliamentarian.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think I could hardly do that properly. I will entertain any proper amendment you may make, but could hardly suggest to a member on the floor just what to say.

Mrs. BALLINGER. You have done it, Madam President General, time and time again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will put the resolution.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Hardy's resolution was that we accept it unanimously, which is not a legal presentation; just change "unanimously," because you cannot order anybody to vote.

Mrs. HARDY. I withdraw the word "unanimously."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You simply wish the resignation to be accepted?

Mrs. HARDY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this resignation be accepted.

All in favor will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All opposed "no."

The Chair would ask a rising vote. All in favor of the acceptance of the resignation will please rise. [The "ayes" rose.]

I will ask the official reader to count the vote. All those who desire to vote in the affirmative will rise, and remain standing.

OFFICIAL READER. There are 88 in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All opposed will rise and stand until counted. [The nays rose.]

OFFICIAL READER. There are 81 in the negative. The correct number was 88 in the affirmative, and 81 in the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the resolution is carried and the resignation accepted.

Now, the Chair wishes to say something to you. The Chair has every respect and consideration for the founder. The founder's method of offering her resolution of resignation was, perhaps, a little wounding to the Chair, but the Chair wishes to state that there is no respect which she is not willing to pay to the founders of this organization and there is no forbearance that she is not willing to exercise toward one of the oldest members of our organization. If, upon consideration, Miss Desha withdraws her resignation during the coming year, the Chair will ask your permission to accept such withdrawal. In the interval, as she is not here, we must appoint a secretary *pro tem.*, or the active business of the evening cannot proceed. Therefore, the Chair would ask for the nomination of a secretary *pro tem.*

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. For a secretary for this evening alone?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I nominate Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania.

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Ammon, with the concurrence of the house, if there are no objections. The Chair hears none. She will ask Mrs. Ammon to be kind enough to become recording secretary general for the evening.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask if we were without a secretary for any length of time this afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thirty-five minutes.

Mrs. MURPHY. Has the house legalized the proceedings during those thirty-five minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This house is in itself a legalized body and has now appointed a secretary *pro tem.*

Mrs. WILES, of Illinois. *Madam President General, I move that the proceedings of this congress during the time between the offering of Miss Desha's resignation and its acceptance by the congress be ratified by the congress, and that the stenographer's notes of such proceedings be accepted as the record of the proceedings.*

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

The question was taken and agreed to.

Mrs. HOWARD, of Virginia. Madam President General, I have a contribution to Continental Hall; this is an additional contribution from the proceeds of the sale of the souvenir postal cards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is very interesting, about these souvenir postal cards; please pay close attention.

Mrs. HOWARD. The registrar general has requested me to state that if any lady here wishes to leave an order for the souvenir cards please send it to the registrar general and she will attend to it; she is chairman of the souvenir card committee. Madam President General, may I present another matter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General and ladies, two or three years ago the regent of the Fort Nelson Chapter, Virginia, presented a resolution, asking this congress to endorse a petition to the United States congress to erect a monument or memorial of some kind to Matthew Fontaine Maury. Mrs. Nash was unable to be here this year and requested the state regent to read this house bill that has been presented to the house of representatives, and to ask the endorsement of this house; she asks for no money, ladies, only your support and moral endorsement and your help to get this bill passed by the house. This is the bill as presented to the house by Representative Maynard: 59 Congress, 1st Session, H. R. 8418.

In the House of Representatives, December 15, 1905. Mr. Maynard introduced the following bill; which was referred to the committees on the library and ordered to be printed.

A BILL MAKING PROVISION FOR A MEMORIAL TO MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

WHEREAS, It being desirable to erect a suitable memorial to Matthew Fontaine Maury, whose scientific life work conferred lasting benefit upon the commerce of the world and gave honor and fame to the American nation and to its navy; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money now in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a site at Cape Henry or on Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, and the erection thereon of a memorial or monument to Matthew Fontaine Maury, under the direction and supervision of the secretary of the navy: Provided, That before the expenditure of any appropriation hereby made good and sufficient title shall be made to the United States for the land contemplated by this act.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I ask *this congress to endorse the project?*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOWARD. *And secure the endorsement of the various representatives and senators?* That is what I ask for.

Mrs. TERRY. I second that.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Kramer, regent of Washington Heights Chapter, of New York City, was recognized and read a report of certain work accomplished, which was as follows:

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND
PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION, N. T. C.

In the brief time given for a report of this kind it will be impossible for me to enter into many details. A report has already been filed with the National Society through Mrs. Little, our former state regent. To supply a few details and complete the record of work to date is all that is asked for at this time.

In 1897 the Washington Heights Chapter was organized in the Jumel Mansion, which is now known as Washington's headquarters, New York City. This chapter undertook the work of its preservation by every means in its power. It interested other chapters in this object and finally members of these chapters united in a general committee. This committee and its work received the endorsement of the National Board in Washington in the spring of 1903.

It was successful in persuading the city government to buy the place for a city park, and to establish in the house a museum for Revolutionary relics. The price paid for the property was \$235,000.

The desirability of the place raised hopes in other societies that the custodianship might be given to them irrespective of the fact as to whether they had anything to do with its preservation.

A very unpleasant time followed.

The general committee, whose active membership was composed of representatives from the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Manhattan and Mary Washington Colonial Chapters, helped to settle the question by inducing the park commissioner, the late Hon. John J. Pallas, to keep the place under the control of the city. This decision was announced.

The general committee by permission of the National Board of Managers had become incorporated under the laws of the state of New York as the Washington Headquarters Association, New York City, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The park commissioner appointed the association a committee to work under him for the restoration of the place and ultimately establish a museum, and take charge of it.

This commission has been endorsed and confirmed by each succeeding park commissioner.

At a hearing before the board of estimate and apportionment last July a special sum of about eleven thousand dollars was obtained for the restoration.

The association has filed with the park department photographs of the house, both interior and exterior, as it stood before being modernized; and it also has called to its aid in this restoration the Municipal Art Society, New York City, Mr. Charles R. Lamb, president; and the City Improvement Society, Mr. Josiah C. Pumpelly, president, under this direction the work is being rapidly prosecuted.

At its suggestion and under the auspices of this association the City of New York has given two public celebrations of Washington's birthday in the headquarters. The precedent was established by the late Honorable John J. Pallas, and has been continued by the present commissioner, the Honorable Moses Herrman. Representatives of the city government were present on both occasions, and this year, Mayor McClellan sent a personal message of commendation.

The first occasion was notable in two ways, first, it was the first public celebration given by the city on Washington's birthday; second, it was the first public city celebration ever given here under the auspices of a woman's organization.

In the fall we expect the restoration to be completed, and the museum opened for the reception of relics. The association will also be opened for membership.

We expect as this will be the Revolutionary show place of New York city it will become the Mecca of all visiting Daughters. Once having seen the place, for it ranks next to Mount Vernon in beauty and commanding situation, we are sure enthusiasm will be aroused.

The membership dues of the association will be placed at a nominal rate, so that many can have the honor of joining. Each chapter is also asked to be represented by a contribution of some relic from its locality to the museum. All relics will be duly labeled and placed to the credit of the chapter or individual giving or loaning them. The city of New York pays for the expenses of the house and grounds, and we on our part, under the park department undertake the collection, formation, and care of a museum for Revolutionary relics, also we distinguish by public ceremonies Washington's birthday, both of which objects are according to the constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution the patriotic duties of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA W. KRAMER,

President W. H. Association N. Y. City.

Regent, Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters American Revolution.

MRS. SAMUEL J. KRAMER,

238 W. 139th street, N. T. C.

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move the report be received.*

Seconded by Mrs. Phelps.

The question was taken and agreed to.

Miss BRAZIER, of Massachusetts. Madam President General and members of the congress, a very little chapter in Massachusetts has accomplished something this last year of interest to all Daughters and all Sons of the American Revolution. They, for a long time, felt that the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers should have a distinctive flag placed there on Memorial day; so this small chapter started a petition, which was freely endorsed by the Sons of our state, and we petitioned a manufacturer in your adopted state, Madam President General, New York state, and we thought that the one flag that we could place there, the most appropriate was the one that Betsey Ross made. That little flag is on the market. These are not souvenir postal cards that I hold in my hand, but they are the cards of the manufacturer. I have many letters asking me about these flags, where they can be obtained; I shall be very glad to give these cards to any lady here who desires to place these flags on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers; they are absolutely waterproof, and only \$1.25 a dozen. Madam President General, this is a small flag which I will present to you, it is the flag that our immortal hero carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our John Paul Jones. I could not have a more beautiful gift. Convey my thanks to your chapter. Was this merely a statement for information?

Miss BRAZIER. Information, that was all.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President General and ladies, the Gaspee Chapter, of Rhode Island, has sent word to its regent, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, our newly elected vice-president general, that tonight they will send to Mrs. Swift, our vice-president general in California, a large box of new bedding, wearing apparel and generally useful articles, to be distributed by her to the San Francisco sufferers, and I would like to move that this congress send a vote of thanks to the Gaspee Chapter. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Orton.

The motion was carried.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, I would like to suggest to all chapters who expect to send clothing to California to send warm clothing, not summer clothing. It is never warm in San Francisco. You can wear cashmere or anything of that kind.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I would like to present this resolution:

Resolved, That the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution request the United States congress to publish a roster of all those who served in the war of the Revolution, as is now being done by the war department of the soldiers who served in the civil war, both north and south, and in the Spanish-American war.

This has never been published by this government and the only publication that has ever been made is by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the old soldiers of the Revolution.

MISS MECUM. May I correct her statement, Madam President General? New Jersey, you know—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Relating to this resolution?

MISS MECUM. That no roster has ever been published except by the Daughters of the American Revolution—

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Of the general soldiers; we have taken them off from all the states, as they have come in to us, and published them, but the government of the United States has never published any record.

MISS MECUM. The different states have published them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Several states, I understand; but Mrs. Lockwood says there has been no national publication.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. That is it.

The resolution was duly seconded by Mrs. Park and the motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has a statement to make which is of interest. She has received a most valuable communication from Mr. Ball, the old gentleman who is a descendant of members of the Washington family. He has written me at great length. I will not pretend to recite the whole communication, but it is to this effect: His family is in possession of some very valuable Washington relics. He desires to present them, for his family, to this society, without cost, for love and affection, that his relics may be safely guarded in our museum when finished, and in the interval he will place them in a vault, to be guarded by the society, kept as gifts in fee simple—in case this society will join in a petition, which I imagine, from the statements in the letters, has already been submitted to the United States congress, (at any rate will be,) looking toward the preservation and marking of the graves of the Ball family. Mr. Ball considers his family so closely allied with Washington that they should have the care of the country. He merely asks that this congress should authorize the chairman to appoint a committee which would have the power to accept his gift, with the provision I have named, that this congress will petition or join in a bill to be presented to the United States congress that the graves of this distinguished family, connected with George Washington, be cared for by the country. Now, ladies, if you feel that you should do this, I hope a resolution authorizing your chairman to appoint this committee, with power to act, will be offered. Of course, if you do not wish to join or bind yourselves to help this bill for the preservation of these graves, do not do so. I felt it was due, in respectful deference to those members of the Washington family, to lay this proposition before you. You have heard it.

MRS. KENDALL, of Maine. *I move that we accept this proposition,*

and that the president general be authorized to appoint a committee to attend to the matter of accepting of the relics from Mr. Ball upon the conditions stated.

Seconded by Mrs. Terry.

Miss MILLER. I was under the impression that the A. P. A. Society was in charge of this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know only what the letter has told me.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, will Mr. Ball put that in writing; will he give those in writing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; he had put it in writing; the writing is in my possession, which I will submit to the committee.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will appoint the committee at a suitable time, which will thoroughly look into this matter and report at another time.

Mrs. BELL, of Minnesota. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, there will be held in Minnesota during the coming summer two assemblies of national import. The first of these will be held the first week in June, beginning May 31st to June 6th or 7th. I refer to the biennial meeting of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. I have observed, as I looked among the members here, that many of you are not only Daughters of the American Revolution but also members of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. We want you to understand that the local committee in St. Paul, having charge of this matter, will provide a commodious place of meeting for you, where you can gather at your convenience whenever you wish, and that a special effort will be made to provide you with agreeable and pleasant entertainment in a social way. I am urged by the local committee, having this matter in charge, to present to you a very cordial and hearty invitation to come to Minnesota to attend this biennial meeting and to understand that you will be greeted there not only as members of Women's Clubs but also as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In August there will be held in the sister city of Minneapolis the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Those of you who have connections in the Grand Army of the Republic doubtless often accompany your brothers or husbands to these encampments, and the local committee has impressed it upon me strongly that they wished it to be understood that a very commodious hall would be placed at the convenience of the Daughters of the American Revolution and that there would be an entertainment committee on hand at all times to provide you with entertainment and that an effort would be made to provide entertainment for the Daughters of the American Revolution in connection with this occasion. Therefore, in the name of Minnesota, I now ask you, Madam President General, and so many of you here as can possibly come, to visit our two national assemblies. I also request you to carry this invitation home to your Daughters;

it is extended to the members of your chapters as well. I thank you, Madam President General, for this opportunity. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank you, Mrs. Bell. The President General expresses her appreciation for the cordial invitation, and no doubt all join with her in the sentiment.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move a vote of thanks for this cordial invitation.*

Miss BENNING. I suppose we wish to thank the lady from Minnesota. I know that I would like to second it.

Mrs. TERRY. I understood that it came from the Daughters of Minnesota.

Mrs. BELL. It comes from the Women's Clubs of Minnesota.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move that a notice of the acceptance and appreciation be sent to Mrs. Bell.*

Seconded by Miss Benning.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are all indebted to you, Mrs. Bell.

(At this point the official reader made several announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the treasurer general requests me to state that she has sent the one thousand dollars to Mrs. Swift. We authorized it. Now the check has been duly made out and sent to Mrs. Swift, vice-president general and to the state regent of California. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I may be a back number, but I would like to know what became of the recommendation to turn over ten thousand dollars to Continental Hall. Was there not such a recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was in the committee's report upon the recommendation of national officers, and was acted upon.

Mrs. MURPHY. It was to be turned over?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The committee reported to that effect and it was accepted by the house.

Mrs. MURPHY. I must have been absent and did not hear it.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. There was an inquiry made by Mrs. Murphy in regard to the ten thousand dollars which was recommended to be given to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. Though we acted favorably upon this recommendation, as reported by the committee on recommendations of national officers, I believe it is usually preferred by the treasurer general that she should be safeguarded by a direct order for the payment of that money; if that action was not taken, I would like to offer such a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the acceptance of that report, in which the treasurer general recommended the action and the committee on recommendations reported affirmatively back to the house, and the house took affirmative action, I should consider the authority sufficient, but would be glad to hear still another resolution.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. *I move this congress direct the treasurer general*

to pay to the Memorial Continental Hall fund ten thousand dollars from the current balance.

Seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have a great many more encouraging announcements to make in regard to Continental Hall. As you know, during Wednesday afternoon we received in money and in pledges between thirty and forty thousand dollars; in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars was in actual cash, the remainder was in pledges, and the treasurer general informs me that momentarily the redemption of those pledges is coming in. I suppose several hundred dollars have already been received, perhaps more, within the last twenty-four hours, redeeming those pledges. In round numbers we have received, in money and pledges, over thirty thousand dollars, during this session of the Continental Congress. Now, I wish to bring to your attention the remarkable generosity displayed by the Daughters throughout the country during the past year. When we adjourned one year ago we had taken in, during the congress, about twenty-two thousand dollars; fifteen thousand dollars had been turned over from the general fund to the Continental Hall fund, making, as you see, thirty-seven thousand dollars. I speak, of course, in round numbers; there may be a difference in hundreds; but with thirty-seven thousand dollars we left that Fourteenth Congress. We practically had nothing in the Hall fund when we came into it. Since the adjournment of the last congress, during the past year, month by month, we have received over thirteen thousand dollars in cash. That, coupled with the sum that we have now received in cash and in pledges, of between thirty and forty thousand dollars, brings it very nearly to the fifty thousand dollar mark, before you turned over anything out of the current fund. You have just passed that resolution, that you turn over ten thousand dollars, so that you will have, in round numbers, about sixty thousand dollars. Last year, when we adjourned, we had thirty-seven thousand dollars; this year just about sixty thousand dollars. It is a remarkable growth. [Applause.] I congratulate every one of you. As has been stated you will see that we have between fifty and sixty thousand dollars since the adjournment of the Fourteenth Congress. During the last Continental Congress we took in and placed to its credit from the current fund, thirty-seven thousand dollars. So you will see that you are not so very far away from the one hundred thousand dollar mark in one year. [Applause.] Mrs. Lockwood informs me that we could not possibly spend more than one hundred thousand dollars a year, no matter how much we had; that it has been stated that the builders would be unable to use more than that sum; so, taking everything together, we are only restraining ourselves from passing the one hundred thousand dollar mark out of regard for the convenience of the builders. [Laughter and applause.] I would also like to state that

our treasurer general made a statement at one of our meetings which was extremely interesting to us, viz: during the past year we have had very great reductions in the dilatory list of due-payers, so to speak. This past year we have had so few delinquents that it surpasses all records. May I ask you, Madam Treasurer General, how few delinquents you said there were? Only about 600?

TREASURER GENERAL. About 400.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only about 400 delinquents out of an active membership of between forty and fifty thousand. Think of that. [Applause.] That is a very remarkable percentage, and we all felt delighted when we heard it in the Board meeting. I did not wish this congress to adjourn without realizing that you have so very few delinquents; the percentage is so small, and the treasurer general thinks that during the coming year we may reduce even that list.

I think I mentioned, during my report upon Continental Hall committee work, that during one month we had taken in \$500 from life membership fees alone. Now, you recollect that one-half of the life membership fees remains in the chapters. You can therefore realize the great number of life members, if we took in \$500 in one month at \$12.50 per capita. That I consider very gratifying.

You will remember that in my report for the Continental Hall committee I made several suggestions as to the building of our wings, the possibility of having our permanent heating plant placed, and the hoped-for placing of the memorial portico. Of course, that is a matter that must come a little later, as the various states raised their \$2,000 for the memorial columns. While I consider, and know that you agree with me, that most of this detailed business should be transacted in the Continental Hall committee and not burden this congress, at the same time, now that the congress is in session, I do wish an opinion from it. Is it your judgment that we proceed immediately and finish the back pavilions, which will correspond to the front wings practically now finished, or very nearly finished? We have ample money in the treasury now to proceed and the builders are here and they could proceed with less expense than if they went away and returned. Of course, a new contract would have to be signed and the various details and technicalities be gone through with, but I would like the views of this congress, as to whether or not it would be the best thing to proceed immediately and finish the square of our building. A number of the advisory board have earnestly urged this opinion upon us.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, will you forgive me if I ask another question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It depends upon what it is, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am so dull about figures. I understood that the Hall committee had fifty-three thousand dollars.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. And we have taken in thirty thousand dollars now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. Wouldn't that make eighty thousand dollars?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, over that sum, that is the reason I said it was nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. MURPHY. I beg your pardon; I thought you said it was sixty thousand dollars.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Taken in *after* what we had taken in during past congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I thought we only had sixty thousand dollars to go on with.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The fifty-three thousand dollars that you are alluding to, Mrs. Murphy, was inclusive of the thirty-seven thousand dollars taken in and turned over from the current fund during the past Continental Congress; that, with the money taken in during the past year, reached fifty-three thousand dollars. Since we have come into this congress we have received moneys and pledges to exceed thirty thousand dollars, which, of course, added to that, makes the sum more than eighty thousand dollars in money and pledges; that is the reason I said it approached one hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. TERRY. Can we have the approximate amount of money and that of pledges?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, certainly. The treasurer general reported to me that during this congress the approximate amount was twenty-thousand dollars in cash and the remainder of fourteen or fifteen thousand in pledges, during this congress. That is, about twenty thousand dollars in cash and about fifteen thousand dollars in pledges, which is inclusive, as I understand it, of our \$6,000 pledge from Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. I think so. But we do not want to stop at \$6,000. Here is a small check, just \$25 from the Norwalk Chapter, just to keep the ball rolling. [Applause.]

Mrs. STEVENS, of Iowa. *Madam President General, I move that the Continental Hall committee be instructed to proceed with the completion of Memorial Continental Hall as rapidly as possible, doing that which, in their judgment, seems wisest.*

Seconded by Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Orton and Mrs. Keim.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Twenty-five dollars has just come in; pledges have reached me and sums of money, in addition—some of which were read to you last night. I will not now report them. Sixty dollars came to me from Our Flag Chapter, which, if I am correctly informed, is only a couple of weeks old.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Organized on the 10th of April. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And this \$50 handed is a voluntary contribution. I found, when I returned to the hotel, that the state regent of Massachusetts had reported only about half of her munificence, for several

sums came in from different Massachusetts chapters. I found four more envelopes containing moneys from herself and from other chapters; I would be glad to give the correct figures, but have not the papers here. I also wish to state,—and this is a very agreeable thing—that last year, after the adjournment of this congress, the George Washington University, by consent of the chairman and the Continental Hall committee, held its commencement here in this Hall. I felt it was a peculiarly fitting thing that the George Washington University should buy property near us, (it being one of the oldest universities in the country,) in order to enlarge itself; that university for which Washington left money in his will and suggested in his last address, that university held its commencement here; after it was over, Dr. Charles Needham, the president of the university, sent to me a check for \$150, in appreciation of the courtesies extended to him and his university. I felt that was a most beautiful way of acknowledging any attention. Of course, ladies, we are not renting our Hall; you know we cannot do that, for the reasons I gave you, and we would have been very happy to welcome George Washington University without money and without price; and therefore, this was peculiarly and entirely a voluntary, spontaneous gift to our Hall. The Doctor sent it to me to be used for whatever patriotic purpose seemed best. The Continental Hall committee instructed me to deposit it for any special purpose arising; it is deposited in the Citizens National Bank, to be used for any special purpose, in connection with the Hall, or it will go into the building fund. I give you this information because I think it is a very lovely thing of Dr. Needham to do.

Mrs. BARKER, of Rhode Island. Madam President General, I have a check for \$35, as regent of the Gaspee Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. Barker. The little Blue Memorial Book, which you kindly gave to the Continental Hall committee during the last meeting of the committee, took unto itself \$63 in about ten minutes; the ladies who inscribed their names therein gave the sum of \$63, and the same was turned in before we entered this congress; I hope more has come in.

Mrs. BARKER, of Rhode Island. I think it has now reached \$100. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. [Applause.] Madam President General, this book is not called a memorial book, but is a roll of honor of Memorial Continental Hall contributors, and it has a communication to be extracted from it which will doubtless please you. I will read it. Six names have already been read for contributions of \$50 each, and the money passed in at the time the announcement was made on Wednesday afternoon. I have the great honor of placing upon the pages of this, our roll of honor, the name Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, president general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed there by Frederica C. Twigg Getchell (Mrs. F. H.

Getchell), Pennsylvania; president Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; member Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America; vice-regent Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Real Daughter of the Pennsylvania Daughters of 1812; state commandant of Pennsylvania Daughters of 1846; member Mary Washington Memorial Society, \$50. [Applause.] Which was handed by me to the treasurer general, Mrs. Davis.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the sum total?

Mrs. LOTHROP. That makes \$350.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We all heard this beautiful presentation speech of Mrs. Lothrop's, when she gave us this exquisite leather book, which she had brought back with her from abroad, in order that she might establish a roll of honor book for this hall. I did not know until I came up on the platform that one of my loyal friends had placed my name on the roll of honor. I wish publicly to thank Mrs. Getchell for her thoughtful generosity. The President General could have no monument she would better enjoy than a living one, during her lifetime, in this roll of honor. [Applause.] As the name of Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean is entered there, your President General would have the pleasure of entering just under it, a pledge for the same amount, the sum of \$50, for Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, Jr., my youngest daughter, who has been here many times in this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP. In the name of the Continental Hall committee, of which I am a member, I accept that, to be enrolled on page 8 of this Roll of Honor Book. I will now read from 9. The Moline Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois, by the gift, April 21, 1906, of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, vice-president general, Daughters of the American Revolution; ex-state regent for Illinois; ex-chapter regent; member of Colonial Dames of Illinois; member of Society of Colonial Governors; member of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots; member of Mary Washington Memorial Association, \$50; which has also been handed to Mrs. Davis, the treasurer general, for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] This, Madam President General, is my speech for to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It could not be a more telling one.

Mrs. OGDEN, of Philadelphia. Madam President General, I would like to make an announcement; that the name of Mrs. Mary M. Hallowell will be placed upon that roll of honor, one of our first members in this society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the member to whom we sent greetings last night?

Mrs. OGDEN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, there are several proposed amendments to the constitution or by-laws which must under the constitution be read before the congress, not for action, but simply that they may ap-

pear before you legally, so that when the proper times comes, you will have had due notice, as required in the constitution.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Petition to amend article VI, section I, of the constitution, so it shall read as follows:

The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory, said state regent and state vice-regent to be elected by the delegates at the annual state conference. In states having no state conference such officers shall be elected by the delegates from each state or territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting. These elections shall be announced by the chairman of each delegation at the Continental Congress for its confirmation. The certificates of election shall be filed with the recording secretary general, &c. (Signed) Nellie M. Orman, regent Pueblo Chapter, chairman of the Colorado delegation; Mary J. Moore, vice-regent Denver Chapter; Susan Gale Adams, regent Centennial State Chapter; R. Jeannette Welch, Colorado Chapter, Denver, Colorado; Rachel B. Greenlee, delegate Denver Chapter." That is the only proposed amendment that has come to my hands.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, I sent up an amendment this afternoon to the by-laws, myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it would be well if you will send it again, Mrs. Orton.

Mrs. ORTON. I cannot; it has twelve signatures. It was given to one of the young ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, you sent it to the recording secretary general. That would have been the proper channel. I thought that was what you meant.

Mrs. ORTON. No, simply sent it to the desk.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask the official reader to look.

OFFICIAL READER. I cannot find it. I do not know where the papers are. Of course, they would go through her hands, should go through her hands.

(Reading resolution.)

"WHEREAS, *There are no adequate facilities in the Hall for the information of the Daughters;*

"RESOLVED, *That the house committee be requested to furnish, at the next congress, a 'Bureau of Information,' also a 'Book of Registration.'*" (Signed Miss Van Keuren, regent from St. Augustine, Florida.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I presume that the Chair should rule that that is under the same head as the resolution offered by Mrs. Rounsaville this morning, that it is a matter on standing rules and hardly an amendment to the by-laws.

OFFICIAL READER. This is a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a resolution it would have to be a standing

rule. I want to know if the mover of the resolution would like to have it in that way, as one of the standing rules, to be adopted until reversed. If she is not present, the resolution should not be considered.

Mrs. BEACH. Madam President General, Mrs. Van Keuren asked me to represent her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it would be a matter of request. Of course, we could not instruct the next Continental Congress. Under that head I will put the resolution.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President General, I would like to move an amendment, unless there is some reason why it is not advisable, and that is, *that the house committee provide a check room where we could check our umbrellas and coats.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, all of these things would come as recommendations for the standing rules, for the management and for the comfort of this house. Under these circumstances I will put the resolution, as requested, looking toward the comfort of the house.

The question was taken and the resolution agreed to.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, I have not found my amendment, but I will read—it is an amendment to the by-laws, article XI, section 5. Amend by substituting the phrase “the first of March” whenever the phrase “the first of February” occurs. It will then read:

Each chapter shall elect a regent, secretary, registrar, treasurer, other officers, and local board of management, at that time of year that best suits its convenience; but the delegates must be elected on or before the first of March preceding the Continental Congress. A regent may be empowered by her chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation from illness, or other cause, after the first of March, from alternates duly elected for that purpose on or before the first of March.” (Signed) Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., regent, Ohio; Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent, New York; Mrs. Stephen V. White, regent, New York; Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, regent, Michigan; Mrs. Albert Edward Heintselman, regent, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward F. Harris, regent, Texas; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert T. Reinman, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John A. Bechtel, regent, Ohio; Mrs. Henry S. Brown, regent, New York; Miss Emma G. Lathrop, regent, New York; Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, Miss Ellen L. Dunn, Miss Stella F. Broadhead, Mrs. Susie P. Dudley, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a proposed amendment that you place before us, to be acted on later.

OFFICIAL READER. This is from Nebraska (reading):

“RESOLVED, That this congress extends thanks to the commandant and officials of the Marine Corps for the delightful and soul-inspiring music rendered by the band of the United States Marine Corps, under the leadership of William H. Santelman, in honor of the Daughters of the

American Revolution." (Signed) Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Mrs. J. Elwood Orcutt, Mrs. Joel Fishue, Mrs. Edw. Rich.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President General, I think it is meant to thank the commandant of the marine barracks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The intention of the resolution is to thank the commandant of the marine corps and the officers connected therewith, and the band.

Seconded by Miss Forsyth.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. *Madam President General, I would like to ask the congress to give a vote of thanks to the Berks County, Pennsylvania, Chapter,—the members of the chapter who presented these two beautiful insignia of the organization, in order that the president general might be honored the first time she presided over our National Congress.*

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. Madam President General, may I say that since the committee on Revolutionary relics reported, there have been several mementos and relics offered to the committee. The chairman would express her appreciation for the committee, and will be very happy to present them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this very agreeable and encouraging statement.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Madam President General, allow me to remind you that on the eighth of May, 1906, it will be one hundred years that Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, ended this life. I suggest that some notice should be taken before the close of this session. His financial abilities should at least be recognized by your worthy organization. Most respectfully, 'Gratitude.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is to bring to our minds the great financier of the country; whether we take action or not, it is very necessary that we bear it in mind, that we may take local action.

(No action was taken.)

The Chair would be very glad to entertain a vote of thanks to our lovely and faithful pages; I know I speak for all when I say that none have been more kindly, more solicitous for the comfort of this congress. I desire personally to thank the pages who have been good enough to serve as the president's pages, and I request a vote of thanks to each of these young pages. They have served all so well.

Miss FORSYTH. *Madam President General, I move that the thanks of this congress be given to the chairman of pages and the young ladies who have served us so efficiently as pages.*

Mrs. TERRY. Is the chairman only to be included in this?

Miss FORSYTH. I will put in anything you want.

Mrs. ESTEY. *Madam President General, I move that the custom of*

presenting the pages with a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon be observed this year.

Seconded by Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, may the chairman of the committee on pages report before that resolution is put?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, the committee on pages has the honor of submitting the names of the following young ladies as deserving of the souvenir spoon usually awarded by the society for their services, and the committee takes pleasure also in commending the courtesy and cheerful alacrity with which the pages have served the congress.

EVELYN FELLOWS MASURY,
SARA COOLIDGE BROOKS;
ELIZABETH H. SWINBURN,
EMILY H. PARK,

Members of Committee on Pages.

Thirteen sessions. Pages:

(1) Miss Ida May Barr, 2117 California avenue, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 6 sessions.

(2) Miss Ruth W. Bowie, 2631 University Place, Washington, District of Columbia; 3 sessions.

(3) Miss Louise Reed Boyd, 1611 Eighth street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 11 sessions.

(4) Miss Edith Boylton Dill, 323 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey; 10 sessions.

(5) Miss Alice Wayward Dill, 323 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey; 10 sessions.

(6) Miss Mildred C. Foster, 506 Prince street, Alexandria, Virginia; 9 sessions.

(7) Miss Sidney A. Duffie, 804 I street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 10 sessions.

(8) Miss Nina G. Bronnell, 1735 De Sales street, Washington, District of Columbia; every session.

(9) Miss H. B. Fitz Gerald, 3515 11th street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 2 sessions.

(10) Miss Clara N. R. Stewart, 1017 P street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 10 sessions.

(11) Miss Emily Elizabeth Nagle, 1716 North Twenty-fourth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 13 sessions.

(12) Miss Lottie Perrine, 2 West Sixteenth street, New York city, New York; 13 sessions.

(13) Miss Mary C. Moncure, Fredericksburg, Virginia; 11 sessions.

(14) Miss Ellen Maclay, 5417 Eighth street, Brightwood Park, District of Columbia; 6 sessions.

(15) Miss Kathleen C. Sadtler, 26 East Huntingdon avenue, Baltimore, Maryland; 7 sessions.

(16) Miss Eba C. Wilds, Smyrna, Delaware; 10 sessions.

(17) Miss Harriet Mahon, 101 East avenue, Brighton, New Jersey; 8 sessions.

(18) Miss Pickett Heth, 1409 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 3 sessions.

(19) Miss Sarah Hall, "The Westminster," Seventeenth and Q streets, Washington, District of Columbia; 6 sessions.

(20) Miss Rachel A. Owen, Reading, Pennsylvania; 6 sessions.

(21) Miss Grace Baird, Wilmington, Delaware; 8 sessions.

(22) Miss Lucy Rust, Alexandria, Virginia; 4 sessions.

(23) Miss Helen M. Duffield, 3932 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 7 sessions.

(24) Miss Betz, Frostburg, Maryland; 9 sessions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the committee on pages. Action on the report is in order before you pass these other resolutions.

Mrs. BROWN. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of the recommendations and report as offered by the chairman on pages.*

Seconded by Miss Temple.

The motion was carried.

OFFICIAL READER. There is a resolution offered by Mrs. Estey, seconded by Mrs. Simpson, that the custom of presenting the pages with a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon be observed this year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of presenting the spoons to the pages will please say "aye," and those opposed, "no." The motion was carried.

Is Mrs. Heustis in the house? If so, I will be glad to send an escort to bring you to our platform. You gave us such infinite pleasure and so many patriotic thrills of pleasure the first night of our congress, (in your singing of the "Star Spangled Banner") that it is a peculiarly delightful coincidence we should hear your voice just before we close this congress. [Applause.] I would ask my page to go to Mrs. Heustis and escort her to the platform.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General, while waiting for Mrs. Heustis, will you kindly instruct your committee in regard to the money in the box. Shall we open the box in some room and count the money and report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I certainly think that would be well, and that it be done before we adjourn.

Mrs. KINNEY. Would you turn this money over to the treasurer general or send it directly by draft to Mrs. Swift?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think, as chairman of the committee, I would

ask you to do that. It was collected as a special fund and I would be very grateful if you will do that.

MISS LATHROP. Madam President General, I would like to ask if we have a suitable Bible for the lecture?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One was presented, a very handsome one. Dr. Hale read from his own Bible the other morning, as it had more associations for him, and, in a way, for the whole country.

MISS LATHROP. It was my wish to present one.

MISS FORSYTH. *Madam President General, as to my motion, I move that the thanks of this congress be given the committee, pages and the young ladies who have served so efficiently as pages.*

The motion was carried.

MRS. PARK. The chairman would like to amend that to the "Committee on Pages."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask that that change be made by unanimous consent. I hear no objection and it will be made to include the chairman and members of the committee.

MRS. HENRY. *Madam President General, I would like to move that the Fifteenth Continental Congress appropriate the sum of \$5 each to the police officers, Patrick Creaghe and J. J. McCarthy, who have been here and served us day and night.*

This motion was seconded by Mrs. Estey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems meagre compensation for the service.

The motion was carried.

MRS. MUSSEY. Madam President General, may I ask when the meeting is of the hall committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman will issue the notices and have them sent, when the meeting is called. It has not been called.

MRS. WILES, of Illinois. Madam President General, I wish to ask a question. I understand that an amendment to the constitution would not be sent out for another year. Is that correct? They are presented on the odd calendar years; so I suppose it would not be sent out until after the next congress, an amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They can be sent or presented at any time, but they cannot be acted on until 1908.

MRS. WILES. They can be presented next year and printed and sent out?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct, Mrs. Wiles.

MISS MECUM. Madam President General, several of our vice-president generals elect are on the floor to-night. May they be presented to the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be a pleasure for the president general, and she will ask Miss Mecum and Mrs. Chamberlain to serve as an escort to bring to the platform any one of the vice-presidents general now in the house. Mrs. Chamberlain will you join Miss Mecum, of New Jersey; and will any of those vice-presidents general rise?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general is so anxious to welcome these vice-presidents general that we will not wait for the escorting committee [Laughter and applause.] I present to you our newly elected vice-president general from Rhode Island, Mrs. Richard J. Barker. [Applause.] I congratulate this house on such an officer [Great applause.]

Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, came to the platform.

Mrs. BARKER. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I assure you that in the name of Rhode Island I thank you for the great honor you have given us in allowing us to have a representative upon the National Board. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I next have the pleasure of presenting to you your newly elected vice-president general from New Jersey, Mrs. Kearfott. [Applause.] She requests me not to ask her to say anything; but we will say how warmly we welcome her. Have we any other vice-presidents general with us? We have one, while not newly elected, she is reëlected; she served two years so well that we desired to have her services again. Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Miss BOWMAN. Madam President General, it gives me the greatest pleasure to tender my allegiance to the congress and to do everything in my power to uphold its rulings. [Applause.]

Miss MECUM, of New Jersey. *Madam President General, I would like to move a vote of thanks to Miss Richards for her very great patience, and most efficient services rendered to this congress.*

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I move that we have a rising vote. [Great applause.]

A rising vote was thereupon taken.

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, I really am very much gratified at this, though it was not necessary for you to thank me, because it has given me much pleasure to serve you in this congress. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to state what an efficient reader Miss Richards is, and what great help she has been to the Chair during the congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. *Madam President General, in accordance with the usage of former congresses, I move that a committee be named by the president general to compare the stenographer's report with the daily reports that have been accepted by this congress and confirmed by the National Board at its meeting Monday, April 23d, and prepare the same for publication.*

Seconded by Miss Miller and Mrs. Walker.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint a committee.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, I would like to offer a resolution:

That the congressional minutes of to-day be referred to the National Board for confirmation at its meeting on Monday, April 23d.

Seconded by Miss Bowman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must state that no minutes can be acted on by a different body than the body which has taken the action referred to in the minutes; of course, we are all members of the National Board, and if this congress desires that its minutes be presented and read before the National Board it could so order, but the Chair would feel that the Board could not act upon these minutes, because it is a different body. That is a very fine parliamentary point.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My reason for it is because it is following precedents. We have done it for a great many years. You see the minutes of to-day are never confirmed unless it is done by the Board; and when we first began, we had a meeting on Monday following,—this was formed, in the first place, years ago, when we met in the little church up there that you heard of last night—for the purpose of confirming the minutes of the last day, and whatever little facts might have been left over, of your work, that was not quite complete.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. Madam President General, if we refer these minutes to the Board, does that give them power to alter, correct or expunge anything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, if you refer them for action, it does.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would state that the Board you have just elected and officers you have just elected, I think, would not do anything that was really out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I had hoped that we might have the minutes ready of to-day's proceedings to present this evening for confirmation, and not being able to have them, it would be agreeable, doubtless, to refer them to the Board. We are in a dual position; I am president and am also chairman of the board; we would be very glad to consider these minutes if you refer them to us; and perhaps we may make such an arrangement that this congress' minutes may be acted upon in a committee. I shall put the resolution; it has been seconded.

Mrs. ESTEY. Madam President General, have you not just had a motion to appoint a committee? Now, is this a second committee? Isn't this a reflection on the committee that the president general is to appoint?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As I understood the purport of that, that committee was a clerical committee.

Miss MILLER. This is entirely different, a separate motion; it is my motion; not Mrs. Lockwood's.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pardon me, Mrs. Lockwood spoke to it.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam President General, will you be kind enough to have Mrs. Lockwood's resolution read again?

OFFICIAL READER. *In accordance with the usage of former congresses, I move that a committee be named by the president general to compare the stenographer's reports with the daily reports that have been accepted by this congress, and confirmed by the national board at its meeting Monday, April 23d, and prepare the same for publication.*

Miss MILLER's resolution was read as follows:

OFFICIAL READER. *Resolved, that the congressional minutes of to-day be referred to the National Board of Management for confirmation at its meeting on Monday, April 23d.*

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, my reason for that suggestion is that I do not see how we can keep any record of what we have done unless we do have them acted upon; unless they are corrected or approved, they certainly cannot go upon record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President General, I have served on the National Board five times, been on the committee to prepare the reports of the congress two or three times, and I do not remember any confirmation of the minutes of the last day, and I do not think the minutes are printed as such. It is the proceedings taken down by the official stenographer which are complete and which are published, and I see no importance in having the minutes approved, because the minutes read to us every day is to tell us what was done the day before; but it is the report which is taken down by the official stenographer which is published in the magazine. Am I correct, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct. All of the stenographer's report is published in the magazine.

Dr. McGEE. Then I see no object in referring the minutes of to-day to another body when it is the official report of the stenographer which is the matter which is published. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Why are our minutes confirmed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will allow you to be the wisdom in answering that question, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Because the law requires it.

Mrs. HASKELL, of Montana. Madam President General, I am at a loss to understand how the National Board can confirm the minutes of this congress. [Applause.] It seems to me that there is no power vested by the constitution in the National Board to confirm the minutes of the congress, if I rightly understood the resolution. Therefore, I should be against the motion for that reason. I do not see how they can confirm the minutes of this body. Of course, as Dr. McGee has said, the report of the stenographer will probably be a correct report; but I cannot see how one body can act upon the minutes of another body.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I answer that? It is because your consti-

tution says that the Board is formed to do the work of the congress. when you are not here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not of the congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Whatever congress asks them to do—directs them to do. It does not make any particular difference to me; but it did seem to me that there were some important things done to-day and you had better have it fixed so they would stand.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. Madam President General, I move that this resolution be laid on the table.

This motion was duly seconded.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, would it be possible to have the minutes of a part of these proceedings? Would it be possible?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands it would not be possible. I am sorry.

Miss Miller, I think, has an announcement to make to us, which I would ask her to make at the present moment.

Miss MILLER. Our President General asked me, about a week ago, to make arrangements for a service for this congress to be held in Old St. John's Church. You know just after Easter all of our clergy are taking a rest and it has been rather difficult to get any one to act, any one to take the service; but I have arranged, (and Rev. Mr. Dunlap, has agreed to the arrangements,) for a service in St. John's Church for the Daughters to-morrow afternoon, at quarter past four. One hundred seats will be reserved in the church for the Daughters, and all who are going are requested to wear badges.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this statement. Old St. John's is an old historic church of Washington, and it seems, as we are here in the octave of Easter and in this time of the year when, perhaps, our thoughts should turn that way, and that so many of us will remain in town over Sunday, it would be a very beautiful thing to attend a church service in an old church of Washington, a historic church. I asked Miss Miller to be kind enough to see if she could make such an arrangement and she has done so. At Old St. John's to-morrow afternoon at quarter past four o'clock there will be a service especially for the Daughters of the American Revolution and one hundred seats will be reserved for those who care to attend, and you will please wear your badges.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. I should like to offer a resolution, if I may, regarding the appreciation of the members, with just two or three remarks to lead up to it. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress, I think there has been no session of the congress that we have all enjoyed more than the meeting last evening to our charter members, and nothing more pleasant than the informal talks and reminiscences that they gave us. It made us feel that there is a sisterhood amongst us that cannot be overlooked, that we do not overlook,

and want to possess in every way we can. And yet, in this congress, there are some of us who are not charter members. Perhaps, twenty-five years from now our daughters will stand where we are standing and say, "Yes, they were present; our mothers were present at that memorable meeting, when the charter members told the stories about the early organization." But we want to say just a little something, we who are not charter members. To-night I think I am voicing the sentiment of every Daughter in this building and those who have gone their way to their homes, when I say that some of us have only been at one congress; some of us have been at more,—four, five, six, seven, eight, or even ten—and yet we are not charter members; but we want to have to go on record our sentiments about this congress; and now, Madam President General, in offering this resolution, I am going to ask every Daughter who is in sympathy with it, with the permission of our president general, at the conclusion, to rise and second it,—that this has been, without exception, one of the most enjoyable congresses we have ever attended, owing to the unfailing courtesy and justice of our president general. [Long and continued applause.] I am not half through yet. I am going to repeat, that the unfailing justice and courtesy of our president general has helped every one of us to be better Daughters and better regents and better women, and I, for my part, and on behalf of every Daughter here, wish to thank her from the bottom of my heart. [Great applause.]

(Every member rose as a second.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your president general is too deeply touched to make any fitting response, to one of the most eloquent of our Daughters, and one whom your president general will ever most tenderly remember for paying this tribute to her, and for bringing about the possibility of this house so doing. I thank you all. [Applause.]

Miss Richards has on her mind a heavy burden and it has been there for over a year, and I have been reminded about it every session of this congress. If you can relieve her mind of that burden, it will really be a great thing for her future.

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, at the last congress this little purse was brought up to me as a lost article. It contained \$3.18. At every session of the congress I announced it and held it up and begged somebody to claim it. Nobody could be so persuaded. At the close of the session I asked permission of the house to contribute that \$3.18 to Continental Hall. It was suggested that I keep the purse a little longer. A year passed, and it has not been claimed. I now ask permission of this house to contribute the contents of this purse to the San Francisco calamity fund. [Applause.] Is there any objection? Will the chair please put that? [Laughter.] I preside sometimes myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a great comfort to be associated with an officer who knows what it means to preside. If the Chair hears no ob-

jection,—if no one here claims the \$3.18, in which event they will come forward—we will see it deposited in the manner requested; that Miss Richards be permitted, by unanimous consent of the house, and with no future protests from the owner, [laughter] to give this to our charitable fund for California.

Seconded by Mrs. Hardy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I hear no objection and it is so ordered.

MRS. CHITTENDEN. I move that Miss Richards retain the purse. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a souvenir.

MISS RICHARDS. I thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop has appeared once more with this purse of Fortunatus.

MRS. LOTHROP. I wish to announce two more contributions of \$50, which I wish to read. Mrs. Sarah Morris Ogden's contribution, which she has just entered, by my request on page 10. I would like to read it.

Mary Morris Hallowell, one of the early charter members, of Paris, France, by the gift, April 21, 1906, by Sarah Morris Ogden, regent of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; member Board of Colonial Dames, of Pennsylvania; vice-president of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America in Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

No. 11, Sarah J. Haines, one of the early members of the Brookville Chapter, by the gift, April 21, 1906, of Lora Haines Cook, regent of Brookville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; member of Society of Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania; member of Society of Colonial Governors; member of Mary Washington Memorial Association, \$50. [Applause.]

All of this money has been handed to the treasurer general, and I would like it distinctly understood that no checks or money be sent to me, but all to go direct to the treasurer general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, who will credit them to the Roll of Honor Memorial Continental Hall Contributors. All data to be enrolled in the book to be sent to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts.

MISS FORSYTH, of New York. Madam President General, I just want to tell you a little story that belongs among the archives of those early days. We heard last night that Mrs. Hallowell was one of those who, at the time of the first congress and the first two or three congresses, was living here in Washington and her home was one of those that was open to us for those charming receptions which were then given in a number of Washington homes. Years passed on and Mrs. Hallowell joined her daughter, I believe, and went to live in Paris. I had the honor to be one of the vice-presidents general when we received from Paris the resignation of this lady from the order, and fortunately I was one of the two, I think, who were present and re-

membered the times when she had thrown open her home to us and we asked of her to refrain from withdrawing from our membership, in consideration of the remembrance we had of the courtesy and hospitality which had been shown us in former days. I had the honor to offer that resolution, if I remember right, to that effect. And it is a great pleasure to-night for me to remember that we have those old friends and comrades, and charter members who are now living in Paris, and to know that their hearts beat with ours. I thank you, Madam President General.

Mrs. OGDEN. Madam President General, I merely want to say that Mrs. Hallowell is now in her eighty-sixth year and she feels that the Daughters of the American Revolution are as near to her heart as ever. When she writes to me, every few days or weeks, she always mentions this society. [Applause.]

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I want to bear testimony to Mrs. Hallowell. I had the pleasure, during the Paris Exposition, of being one of the guests of the Daughters and taking part in the ceremonies on the Fourth of July in dedicating our monument there, and also of being a guest at her home and a more delightful day I never enjoyed. Her daughter entertained us in a delightful manner and took us to various places of interests, and in every way made it a most delightful day.

Mrs. KEIM. I desire, as one of the charter members, to add my loving remembrance of Mrs. Hallowell. Her courtesy and hospitality in those early days were very dear to us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that she thinks these words are very pleasant words from Mrs. Ogden and for Mrs. Hallowell, for they will be conveyed to her. Not long ago Mrs. Ogden informed the Chair that Mrs. Hallowell wondered if she were entirely forgotten by this society. She will no longer have that pang of wonder.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General, I have the honor and great satisfaction to report a total of \$273.25 in cash and checks contributed for the California sufferers.

Mrs. HORTON. I will add \$50.

Mrs. KINNEY. Mrs. John Horton Miller gives \$50.

Mrs. HORTON. Mrs. John Miller Horton.

Mrs. KINNEY. I will change the name again, Mrs. Horton, if that will bring \$50 more. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to pledge \$25 for my own Wyoming Valley Chapter. [Applause.]

Mrs. PATTON. I would like to pledge \$25. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BALLOT BOX CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF SAN FRANCISCO DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Flower Fund from Connecticut delegation,	\$26 00
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter (Connecticut),	25 00

Wadsworth Chapter (Connecticut),	10 00
Mary Silliman Chapter (Connecticut),	25 00
Orford Parish Chapter (Connecticut),	25 00
Lucretia Shaw Chapter (Connecticut),	29 00
Dolly Madison Chapter (District of Columbia),	10 00
Continental Chapter (District of Columbia),	20 00
Maria Jefferson Chapter (Florida),	10 00
Hannah Winthrop Chapter (Massachusetts),	5 00
Cresap Chapter (Maryland),	5 00
Jamestown Chapter (New York)	5 00
Wyoming Chapter (Pennsylvania),	25 00
Tidioute Chapter (Pennsylvania,	33 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton (Buffalo),	50 00
Miss Eliza S. Ward (Washington, D. C.),	10 00
Miss Huey (Philadelphia),	5 00
Mrs. Mary I. Gozzaldi (Massachusetts),	5 00
Mrs. Edwin B. Landers (Addison, N. Y.),	1 00
Mrs. James I. Scollard (Clinton, N. Y.),	5 00
Through Miss Janet Richards (Washington, D. C.),	3 25
Miss Edith A. Marshall (Washington, D. C.),	1 00
Miss Minnie Marshall (Washington, D. C.),	25
Miss Lucy T. Poole (Washington, D. C.),	25
Mrs. Wm. Butterworth (Moline, Ill.),	10 00
Mrs. H. B. Joy (Detroit, Mich.),	24 00
Mrs. Mary N. Putnam (Elizabeth, N. J.),	25 00
Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen (Pelham Manor, N. Y.),	12 50
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton (Curwensville, Pa.),	25 00
Mrs. Baldwin D. Spilman (West Virginia),	25 00
Mrs. Preston L. Terry (Roanoke, Va.),	5 00
Mrs. Oliver C. Dorney (Allentown, Pa.),	5 00
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden (Philadelphia),	20 00
Mrs. Seth Caldwell ("Widow of a 'Forty-Niner'"), Buffalo, N. Y.,	5 00
Mrs. Eleanor C. Conover (Conn.),	5 00
S. T. K. (Conn.),	10 00
<hr/>	
	\$605 25
Unidentified (ballot box) cash,	73 50
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Total amount placed in the hands of Mrs. Mary Wood Swift for distribution among San Francisco D. A. R., who were victims of the great disaster by earthquake and fire, \$578 75

In addition to its contribution of \$29 for San Francisco, the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of Conn., gave \$25 toward the relief of a special case of destitution in San Jose, a total of

\$54 from the chapter, and increasing the amount passing
through the hands of the committee to \$603 75

Submitted by

SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
EMILY HALL HAZEN,
EMILY HARRIS BELL,
ELIZABETH BARNEY BUEL,
MARY HAWLEY WILLIS,

Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no other business, I wish to say that while we deeply regret the enforced absence, because of illness, of our chaplain general, we are very grateful to the Rev. Dr. Smith, who was good enough to come here to-night in order that we might not adjourn without a benediction. The Chair feels that as the congress opens with prayer, we should not separate and go to all parts of this country without a benediction upon us as we go out into our work. I mention this now because when we rise to hear sung the "Star Spangled Banner" I would ask the house to stay upon its feet in order that the Rev. Dr. Smith may pronounce the benediction. We are very fortunate in having Mrs. Heustis with us to sing, in her inspiring manner, our national anthem. We will proceed to sing the national anthem, and have pronounced the benediction unless there is further business to detain us. If not, I would entertain a motion to adjourn.

REV. DR. SMITH. And now our Heavenly Father, we do thank Thee for the privilege of having engaged in all this blessed and this patriotic work. We ask Thy blessing upon the leaders of the congress, Thy blessing upon the officers and the members, and as they go down to their several chapters and to their usual vocations in life, may this patriotic spirit and these noble ideals so show themselves in their grace, in their manner, in their words, in their looks, so that men and women of the home and the friendship circle who come in contact with any one of these Daughters shall be better men and women and children and shall look up to them for the example of that nobility and grace and gentleness of womanhood so beautifully represented in every member of this congress. Go with them, bless them in mind and spirit, and prosper this congress with Thy smile and Thine approval to greater, greater, and greater things. And now, may the grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the love of God and comfort of the Holy Spirit be with you and with all whom you love, henceforth and forever, Amen.

(The congress began to disperse.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. My mind, under the prayer and blessing of the pastor with us to-night had risen, (and I strove to have it rise,) so out of the ordinary daily procedure, that I forgot that I had not put a motion to adjourn after the benediction. I will now entertain a mo-

tion to adjourn this Fifteenth Continental Congress. However, I assure you that no one could regret its adjournment as much as its president general.

Miss BRAZIER. *I move we adjourn.*

The motion was numerous seconded, and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I hereby declare the Fifteenth Continental Congress adjourned.

(Adjournment taken at 10.45 o'clock p. m.)

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THE OVERLAND TRAIL IN WYOMING.

AMY ABBOTT.

[This article took the Daughters of the American Revolution prize of ten dollars recently offered by the Laramie Chapter for the best essay on The Overland Trail.]

When we look upon the great path pushing across our state, one long, weary mile after another, we cannot help asking, whose fine foresight mapped out this way? Who first dared follow the dim trail that led through as many unknown perils as Hercules' journey through Hades? Who changed it from a faint, wavering foot-path to a wagon trail, cut so wide and deep that the sands and wilds of ages will be unable to blot it out? And that old, far-famed South Pass—the great pass that opened the way to thousands of fortune-seekers, gold-seekers, and best of all home-seekers in our western states—who opened that gateway through the Rockies?

Many myths are current concerning its discovery, but just when and by whom it was discovered is not known. The first date we find cited is that of 1807, when Ezekiel Williams, a fur-trader, is said to have gone through the pass. Although a great many other expeditions are rumored to have occurred about this time, we have no authentic reports until 1811 we find those of Wilson Price Hunt, who conducted to Astoria an overland party for the Pacific Fur Company. His course, which lay along the base of the Black Hills, across the Powder river valley and Big Horn mountains to Wind river and through Union Pass, proved the possibility of crossing the territory of Wyoming. This route traversed the perilous

Arapahoe country and was avoided the following year when couriers from Astoria returned to New York. Their leader, Robert Stuart, aimed to discover and follow some tributary of the Missouri through the mountains. Now, although he found that many of these flowed north and were, therefore, very misleading, nevertheless holding firmly to his wise plan and guided by his own sound judgment and intuition, he finally led his party down the Sweetwater, North Platte, and Platte valleys to the Missouri—thus attracting attention to the great natural highway that later became the thoroughfare of Pacific travel. His exact route is not certainly determined, but he was the first to traverse these river valleys, and, therefore, the glory of pioneer explorer of the Overland Trail belongs to Robert Stuart.

Twelve years later, General William H. Ashley, with a party of three hundred men, went into Wyoming on a trapping expedition and, following the route pointed out by Robert Stuart, pushed up the Platte to South Pass. To him was allotted the honor of exploring and naming the Sweetwater and Green rivers, but he left to his successors, the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, the distinction of bringing the first wagons into Wyoming.

It was about 1828, when a great sensation was created among the Indians and trappers by the appearance of ten wagons and two carts toiling over the plains and mountains from St. Louis to the Wind river rendezvous. Each wagon was drawn by five mules, carried 1,800 pounds, and traveled from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day. Perhaps historians have exaggerated their accounts of the difficulty of this first trip across a rough and savage country, for the travelers themselves reported to the government that there was no obstacle to crossing to the west of the Rocky mountains with wagons, if one desired to do so. The report might have been, "Where there's a will, there's a way," which must certainly have been the motto for the undertaking.

Thereafter wheeled vehicles became common on the route east of the divide, but no wagons had yet rolled down the western slope, when in 1832 Captain E. L. Bonneville took this

step and introduced the first "bull teams" to the Overland service. His party that crossed the mountains consisted of one hundred and ten men and twenty wagons, drawn by four horses, four mules, or four oxen.

About this time forts were found necessary, and, in 1834, William Sublette and Robert Campbell erected the first fort in Wyoming, on the Laramie Fork, and named it Fort William. Later it was sold, rebuilt, and named Fort John. This caused a confusion of names, which some eastern clerks settled by making out their bills for Fort Laramie—the fort on the Laramie river—and this is the name by which we know the fort about which clings the memory of many a tragedy of the Overland. Two more forts were built in 1843—Fort Bridger, on Green river, at the mouth of Black Fork, and Fort Platte, on the Platte river. The latter was never completed.

Returning to the travelers, the makers of the trail, we find the first missionaries crossing the trail in 1835 and the account of their trip gives a better idea, than previous reports, of the exact route that finally became established as *the* trail. In company with Fontenelle of the American Fur Company, Rev. Samuel Parker and Dr. Marcus Whitman went up the Platte to the confluence of its North and South forks, where they turned to their right and pushed on up the North Platte, past Chimney Rock and Scott's Bluffs to Fort Laramie. Thence they traveled, under the guidance of Thomas Fitzpatrick, to the Sweetwater, passing Independence Rock, a famous old landmark, on whose sides are carved the names of hundreds of daring pioneers. Leaving their camp above the Sweetwater canon, near the present site of Lewiston, they went through South Pass to Norfolk and reached Green river, where they found a settlement of two hundred white men and two thousand Indians. From this point Parker went on to Walla Walla, leaving Wyoming by way of Snake river.

Tracing the development of the trail's history, we find that up to 1836 no woman had been on the great highway. But that year Samuel Parker and Rev. H. H. Spalding made the trip accompanied by their young brides. At South Pass the bridal party celebrated the Fourth of July in a manner becom-

ing an American citizen, and at Green River they received an exceedingly enthusiastic greeting from the trappers, who had seen no white women for years and had no expectations of seeing any among the savage inhabitants of the mountains.

The bridal party was followed in 1838 and 1839 by other missionaries with their wives, many crossing the trail without wagons. Year by year numbers increased until in 1842 a party of twenty-one Protestant ministers, three Roman Catholic priests, thirty-four women, thirty-two children, and thirty-five settlers went to Oregon with Elijah White, and in the following year Whitman took a party of one thousand to Oregon.

With traffic increasing at this rate, one can easily imagine that the road up the North Platte and Sweetwater was pretty well marked in 1843, when Lieutenant John C. Fremont went over the trail with engineers to make surveys, plans, and estimates for roads and canals for the transportation of mail. It may be well to say a few words about his route to fix firmly in mind the exact course of the trails that had now merged into one great pathway. Fremont left Fort Laramie with the North Platte on his right and the Laramie river on his left. He crossed the Horseshoe creek near what is now Orin Junction. Thence his course lay near the present sites of Fort Fetterman, Glenrock, and Casper. He crossed the Platte near Casper at one of the three regular crossings, just which one is not known. Here he left the Platte and struck the Sweetwater near Independence Rock. Then from Devil's Gate he went through the canon to the site of Lewiston, and after passing through South Pass, he turned northwest to explore that section.

Thus it happens that the great trail breaks up into several diverging trails after leaving the pass through the Rockies; one important one going to Salt Lake and California, another to Oregon. The former is the one usually meant by "The Overland Trail." Previous to 1847, it went from South Pass to the Big Sandy, and, to avoid a desert stretch of country, followed it down to its junction with Green river, and then crossed over and up Block's Fork to Fort Bridger. The Mormons, however, went straight across southwest from the Big

Sandy to Fort Bridger and there took a road nearly due west, crossing Bear river and leading down Echo canon to the junction with Weber river. Thence they proceeded to their Zion City via the Donner trail, with which we are not concerned.

In 1849 the government bought the rude old forts on the Overland, which were owned by the fur companies, and stationed soldiers in them for the protection of the immigrants. Later Forts Fetterman and Casper were built. But with the great increase in immigration, which became a grand rush after 1848, these troops were insufficient to insure safety. The suffering of the immigrants was terrible in 1854. The Indians determined to kill every white man already in the country and everyone who ventured on the trail. Horrible massacres at last roused the government to send more troops to the forts, build more forts, and punish the Indians severely.

To overcome the great difficulty in getting mail to and from the United States troops, John M. Hockaday and William Liggette established, in 1851, a stage line to convey mail, express, and some passengers to different posts. The trip from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake was made in twenty-one days, horses being changed at Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Hall, and Salt Lake. Seven years later the stages became daily instead of monthly; stations were built every ten or fifteen miles; and the distance of twelve hundred miles from Atchison, Kansas, to Salt Lake was made in ten days.

Henceforth the Overland was identified with the stage route, so that when the old Sweetwater and South Pass route was abandoned by the stages for the route through Virginia Dale, across the Laramie Plains, and thence due west through Bridger Pass, the Overland Trail was said to be changed. To a great extent this was true. Many heroic tales are told of the new Overland Trail, but it has an ample share in the bloody history of Indian depredations. Newer still is the Union Pacific Overland, with its eventful history. There are promises, too of many more overland trails, but nevertheless the furrow first plowed across the mountains and along the valleys of Wyoming is still evident and in constant use, and,

though the incidents and adventures are entirely changed, the trail, with its old landmarks, remains unchanged to tell its story of daring adventure and illustrious deeds to succeeding generations.

OKLAHOMA.

(Land of the Fair God.)

When Time with silver trumpet arrayed the cycled years,
And bade them rest in silence till God himself appears,
Strange forms came stalking thither, clad in primeval gray,
While giant beasts looked upward on birds of evil prey.
High o'er them all the endogens, in sickly splendor grew,
To bend in low obeisance when noisome vapors blew.

Then spirit called to spirit from the vastness of the deep,
Ere men were born to conquer, or women came to weep.
And Echo made grave answer, for lo, sweet shafts of light,
From heavenly forges falling had pierced the sable night.
The mountains fell asunder, wrought by a mighty hand,
And in this royal presence the "Fair God" found his land.

Oklahoma! Rightly called—where Beauty reared her throne,
That sea and sky and earth itself might their allegiance own—
Thy heart throbbed on in loneliness till Manitou the Great,
Brought hordes of dusky warriors to guard thy vast estate.
Nor dreamed of future conquest, when Progress vain and bold,
Should make the savage captive, and wrest his hoard of gold.

The restless blood of ages beat quick in sturdy veins,
As, like the Magii of the East, man sought these starry plains,
Nor recked the cost when children dear, torn from his fond embrace,
Were left in slaughtered innocence to find a Father's face.
For he who seeks a jewel, though life and love should part,
Gives many a cherished facet to find its glowing heart.

Oklahoma! Lovest thou these heroes of thy youth,
Girt round with faith and courage, and panoplied with truth?
Sing low thy sweetest requiem—unfurl thy banner free,
That all the world may honor this flower of chivalry.
A knightly race, whose sons in peace have camped upon thy field,
To write their names forever upon thy spotless shield.

Still the vanished ages thy bounteous arms enfold—
 For hill and plain in mystic lore have each a story told.
 In shining coal a seer may trace the form of ancient tree—
 The mastodon yields up its frame to answer prophecy.
 The Wichita with bars of gold uplifts the eagle's nest,
 While diamonds flash like scimitar to guard its royal crest.

The Cimarron in saltness flows to join the briny deep,
 And wave-worn rocks in smoothness hold a secret each shall keep,
 The cedars, kin to Lebanon, their spicy woods disclose,
 The tropics lend their fairest plants—the Cherokee, his rose.
 Like fruit of Eschol, vineyards bear huge globes of purpling bloom,
 While giant maize in serried ranks awaits impending doom.

The Present comes in pomp and power to claim its dower great,
 The lightning, chained, has rent the clouds, and nature bows to fate.
 From Anadarko's flowing rills to Ponca's place of stone,
 The light of Commerce gleams afar, and Genius claims her own.
 Oklahoma! Maiden fair, the Future holds thy fame,
 Another star has crowned the flag—Columbia calls thy name.
 —ELLA CLEMENT BRASWELL, *Historian Oklahoma City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*.

Columbus, Ohio, has a juvenile court club! Columbus has also Miss Jessie M. Keys, probation officer, and both are the result of the juvenile court law enacted last winter by the seventy-seventh general assembly of Ohio, at the instance of the Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Keys had made her home into a juvenile court club house.

In the near future the Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will form the boys of the juvenile court into a military club to be known as "The Children of the Republic." They will be taught a simple military drill, patriotic songs, and the elements of citizenship. This is part of the patriotic education work of this organization.

Thine to work as well as pray,
 Clearing thorny wrongs away;
 Plucking up the weeds of sin,
 Letting heaven's warm sunshine in.—Whittier.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

HONOR ROLL OF PRUDENCE WRIGHT CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PEPPERILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

Elijah Ames, Jr.

Benjamin Baldwin, Benjamin Baldwin, Jr., Ebenezer Ball, Abel Bancroft, Edmund Bancroft, Benjamin Baxter, Ezekiel Blake, Simeon Blake, Edmund Blood, Josiah Blood, Sr., Samson Bowers, John Brooks, David Brown, Samuel Brown, Jr., John Bubier, Jonathan Butterfield.

Robert Colburn.

Eleazer Davis, Joshua Davis, Reuben Dow, Artemas Dryden, Thomas Dryden.

Joseph Fairbanks, Oliver Fairbanks, Nathaniel Farmer, Benjamin Fletcher, Joseph Fletcher, Joshua Fletcher, Peletiah Fletcher, Amos Foster, Sr., Amos Foster, Jr.

Benjamin Gage, Jonas Gates, Abraham Gibson, Jonas Gould, James Green, Jr.

Ephraim Hapgood, Hezekiah Hapgood, Phineas Hardy, Loami Harrington, Edward Hartwell, James Hill, John Hoar, Leonard Hoar, Jonathan Houghton, Rufus Houghton, William Hutchison.

Moses Jenison.

Jonathan Knight, Jr., Jonathan Knight, 3rd, John Knowles, Jr., Nathan Knowles.

Nathaniel Lakin, Asa Lawrence, James Lawrence, Jr., Thomas Lawrence, Jonas Longley.

David Merrill, Sr., David Merrill, Jr.

Ebenezer Nutting, John Nutting.

Jonas Page, Edmund Parker, John Parker, Lemuel Parker, Levi Parker.

James Rideout, Jason Russell.

Moses Scott, John Shackford, Jr., Theodore Shackford, Ebenezer Lakin Shattuck, Jeremiah Shattuck, Jr., Job Shattuck, John Shattuck,

Philip Shattuck, Sarah Hartwell Shattuck, Jonas Smith, Wing Spooner, Moses Starbird, Ebenezer Stowe.

William Tarbell, Benjamin Taylor, Sr., Samuel Thompson, Swallow Tucker.

Robert Wilson, John Wisner, Abijah Wood, Henry Woods, John Worcester, Prudence Cumings Wright.

ANNETTA SHIPLEY MERRILL, *Registrar*.

President E. B. Bryan, of Franklin College, former educational commissioner of the Philippine Islands, told the Chatauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the \$10,000 club house which has recently been erected by that organization at Manila is one of the most potent factors for the improvement of the moral conditions of the enlisted men in the Philippines. This club house provides lodging, recreation parlors, lunch hall, and other accessories necessary to a building which shall provide a clean moral center for the life of the enlisted men. The club house was erected by the Philadelphia Chapter, aided by contributions from some other Pennsylvania chapters and a few personal friends.

Among the natural rights of the colonists are these: First the right to life, secondly to liberty, thirdly to property; together with the right to defend them in the best manner they can.—*Samuel Adams*.

But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in its hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be.—*Fitz-Greene Halleck*.

Please take notice of the date of expiration of your subscription given on address slip. If in arrears kindly renew or notify the Business Manager if you wish the subscription discontinued.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—So interesting, pleasant and successful has been the history of the Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Chautauqua, New York, that the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE may find the following short sketch worth reading.

In 1904 so many ladies were observed wearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it occurred to a number that we ought to become acquainted and unite for mutual benefit and the promotion of patriotism during the summer season of the Chautauqua institution. This session lasts for two months and is attended by from fifteen to twenty thousand people, many thousands remaining for the entire summer. Mrs. Mattie B. Tucker, of the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, Kentucky, took the initiative in forming **a union of the Daughters of the American Revolution** present at Chautauqua. She called the first meeting and became the first president of the "Circle" which it was decided to form. Knowing that under the national constitution no member could belong to more than one chapter, we could not form another chapter, and could have no representation in the Continental Congress, but we could unite for local purposes, as we did, and the outcome has proved the wisdom of the plan.

There were twenty organizing members. Mrs. Tucker was chosen president, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, past regent of the Chicago Chapter and past state regent of Illinois, was made vice-president; Mrs. Alexander, of the Philadelphia Chapter, secretary and treasurer. Before the close of the season a membership of fifty was reached.

Secretary William H. Taft of the war department being upon the grounds, a reception in his honor was given by the circle at the cottage of Miss Howard, regent of the Knoxville Chapter, of Knoxville, Illinois. Mr. George E. Vincent intro-

duced the secretary to the ladies, and Secretary Taft then addressed them in felicitous terms.

In 1905, the circle met when the whole country was doing honor to the memory of the great naval hero of the American Revolution, John Paul Jones, whose body had just been brought to this country and interred at Annapolis. It was resolved to hold commemorative exercises in the amphitheatre, and to invite Bishop John H. Vincent to give an address upon the occasion, and the neighboring chapters of western New York to be present. The chapters of Buffalo, Jamestown, Westfield and Fredonia accepted this invitation and sent representative delegations. About two hundred members of the order occupied reserved seats in the front of the hall and an audience of many thousands listened to a soul-stirring address by Bishop Vincent upon the services of John Paul Jones to his country and the lessons to be learned for to-day from his proud history. Patriotic songs were sung by the children's choir, and the exercises closed with the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner," each of the two hundred children in the choir waving a flag provided by the circle. This patriotic commemoration proved the usefulness of the circle, and the great opportunity which would have been lost without its initiative and co-operation.

The social possibilities due to the presence of so many Daughters from neighboring chapters were not lost, for the visiting regents were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Athenaeum by Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, of the Saratoga Chapter, and by Mrs. Wiles, and after the exercises a reception was given to the circle in the parlors of the hotel.

At the annual meeting in 1905 Mrs. Alexander was elected president; Miss Jones, vice-president; Mrs. C. D. Knowlton, regent of the Elder Brewster Chapter, of Freeport, Illinois, corresponding secretary; Miss Alberta Rice, of the Pittsburgh Chapter, recording secretary; Mrs. Lillian Hunter, of Tidououte, New York, treasurer, and Mrs. Wiles, historian.

During this season a reception was given to the circle by the retiring president, Mrs. Tucker, and another delightful social affair was a reunion of the chapters of Chautauqua county,

when the Jamestown, Westfield and Fredonia Chapters entertained the Chautauqua Circle at luncheon at Lakeside, a beautiful spot on Lake Chautauqua.

The season closed with a membership of one hundred, all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, no others being eligible for membership in the circle. This membership was most helpful to each one, because of the widely separated parts of the country represented, and the various good works of each chapter reported by its representative at the weekly meetings of the circle. The membership was distributed among the states as follows: New York, forty; Pennsylvania, twenty-one; Ohio, thirteen; Illinois, seven; Kentucky, five; Texas, three; District of Columbia, Virginia and Indiana, two each; Missouri, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Arkansas, Connecticut and Washington, one each.

Before adjournment for the season it was decided to ask the Chautauqua Institution for a Daughters of the American Revolution day during the season of 1906 and that the institution join with the circle in inviting Mrs. McLean, president general, to be the orator of the occasion. Both the requests were granted and upon the eleventh of July another memorable occasion became a part of the history of the circle. As formerly, the neighboring chapters were invited, and the exercises were held in the amphitheater which seats seven thousand. The presence of our president general of course aroused the greatest interest, and her address with all her well-known force and eloquence pressed home to her hearers the lessons of patriotism which she makes so earnest and helpful. The children's choir again added their fresh young voices to the impressiveness of the occasion. Mrs. McLean and the visiting regents were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Alexander and Miss Jones and a reception was again given after the exercises, where all might become acquainted and thus find it both pleasanter and more effective to work together for the purposes for which our organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution exists.—ALICE BRADFORD WILES, *Historian, Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut).—In 1661 the spot now known as the "Old Burying Ground" at Norwich Town was established. But notwithstanding the historic as well as sacred character of the burying-ground, it had gradually fallen away from the sight and thoughts of most of the present and preceding generations, suffering neglect and decaying of the stones, many of them like those whose names they bore having returned to dust.

The Norwich rural association, organized in 1869, had for one of its objects "to repair and keep in order the 'Old Burying Ground,'" but it remained for the Daughters of Faith Trumbull Chapter to give special honor to its buried soldiers of the Revolution, when July 4, 1901, was unveiled the boulder with tablet commemorative of the French soldiers buried there. On July 4, 1903, of "Old Home Week," were the "Memorial Gates" dedicated to our own Revolutionary soldiers buried in the same ground, but not till June, 1905, were the tablets with the honor roll of 60 names of officers and men who fought in the various wars of the colony and nation inscribed thereon, placed upon the gate-posts, and to whose sacred memory it has been the privilege of this chapter to make lasting testimonial.

October 24, 1905, in response to the invitation to attend a "quilting bee" a brilliant company assembled of dames of Colonial days with powder and patches, contemporaries of Madam Trumbull.

At the December meeting we were delightfully entertained with a fine musical program rendered by Miss Lucile Peck and Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Charles H. Haskell accompanying Miss Peck in her violin solos and Miss Crandall Mrs. Merrill's songs.

Mrs. Learned gave an account of the eleventh general meeting of the state Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held at Groton in October. Mrs. Sarah L. Tyler read a studied and carefully prepared paper on interesting places of Norwich; gave reminiscences of the old historical dwellings and of the men who made them historical.

On January 11, 1906, there was a full meeting and the exer-

cises exceptionally interesting. Miss Huntington read a paper on the four Huntington houses at Norwich Town, also of the life of their early occupants. Benedict Arnold was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Henderson. Miss Emily Gilman and Mrs. Frank Roath spoke to the chapter of the offer Dr. John A. Rockwell had made to the city, of Spaulding's Pond and some adjoining land. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

The Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, reverencing the memory of our ancestors and their wise foresight in providing open spaces for this town in its early days, and having in mind also the future welfare of Norwich, believe that it would be of great advantage to secure Spaulding's Pond and a woodland tract to be held as a park forever. We, therefore, respectfully urge the acceptance by the city of the recent offer of Dr. John A. Rockwell.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by an Indian loan exhibition. An Indian love song was given by Mrs. Wm. H. Allen, gowned in Indian costume. She responded to an encore, singing in the original dialect. Miss Emily Gilman gave an interesting address about Miss Mary Collins, a member of Faith Trumbull Chapter who is *teaching* among the *Sioux* in South Dakota. A paper by Miss Collins on life among the *Sioux*. Mrs. Gilman read a paper on Miantonomo. Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Eliza N. Rogers Smith, honorary state regent, were passed.

March 23 is known to the chapter as Franklin's day. Mrs. Bishop opened the meeting by reading a prayer by Dr. Gordon, of Boston, which was read at the Boston bi-centennial. At the roll call taken by Miss Geer each member responded with a quotation from Benjamin Franklin. Miss Frisbie sang, accompanied by Miss Crandall. Several papers of as many different phases of the life of Franklin were read by different members. Mrs. Ansel Beckwith read of his younger life; Mrs. Dowe told of him as an editor, author and publisher. The only book he wrote was his autobiography, the most popular one ever written. Mrs. Clinton E. Stark told of his inventions. Mrs. N. L. Bishop gave us his relation to the scientific world. Mrs. Geer, with her usual and faithful research,

was prepared to give us an exhaustive account of his work in the postal service. Mrs. Costello Lippet related the story of Franklin as ambassador. Mrs. Blackman presented his statesmanship.

The last of the to-be-reported meetings of the current year was May 4 to hear the reports of Fifteenth Continental Congress. Mrs. Henderson gave a minute and particularly interesting story of the trip from Norwich to Washington, also of the notable places visited in the national capital. Mrs. Nelson D. Robinson gave an alternate's point of view as seen from the gallery. Mrs. Bishop told of the doings of the congress, the steady growth of the society, also the manifest evidence of the value of Connecticut as a factor. Mrs. Henderson told of the social functions and elegant costumes worn. To Miss Ellen Geer was accorded the blessed and much desired privilege of attending the last burial services of her especially beloved naval hero, John Paul Jones, and we had the privilege of hearing her realistic and exhaustive report of the same.

Once this year has death entered our ranks and removed from our midst a loved and valued member of this chapter, Mrs. Irving A. Royce.—Mrs. NELSON D. ROBINSON, *Historian*.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut).—On the evening of June 26th the chapter gave a reception to our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, at the home of Mrs. Christopher Morgan, when about three hundred guests had the privilege of meeting personally and hearing her speak.

As one approached the house Old Glory gently swaying in the soft June evening breeze waved a welcome and inspired the coming guest with the spirit of the occasion. In the bay window hung the insignia. A real spinning wheel adorned with the thirteen gold stars and a large distaff of bona fide flax, this hanging over the lace curtains with a border of greens round the top of the window gave a perfect artistic effect.

As the hostess and guests of honor took their places at 8.30

o'clock the president general was greeted with the strains of "Maryland, My Maryland" by the orchestra.

The regent of the chapter, as hostess, gave the first greetings, then the president general, then the vice-regent, Mrs. Belle Hoxie, then Mrs. Pinney, of Derby.

Later in the evening Mrs. McLean gave an address in her usual fluent and eloquent manner. Beginning by holding up the twenty-five dollars presented to her by the chapter towards Continental Hall fund, she acknowledged it in a most graceful manner, then spoke of American woman's influence on the nation and the times that the destiny of the nation had hung on that influence, that in times of crisis woman's influence had largely entered into the results. Then of the Daughters of the American Revolution work and Continental Hall, that in the year from April, 1905, to April, 1906, there had been collected \$90,000 cash and \$11,000 pledged and \$40,000 expended, and though the men might think the women were spending money very fast and a great deal of it that was woman's prerogative and they must expect it, that she considered it economy to push the work along and install a heating and lighting plant that the offices could be used, thus save paying rent when the society was owning a quarter of a million property.

In a personal conversation with the historian of the chapter later she spoke of being in Pittsburg when the Sons of the American Revolution presented her with a large bouquet. Attached to the bouquet was a check for two hundred and fifty dollars for Continental Hall.

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter of Mystic, Connecticut—as one of many—makes her best Colonial times courtesy to the Pittsburg Sons of the American Revolution for this graceful gallantry to the Daughters.—MARY E. BURROWS, *Historian*.

Rockford Chapter (Rockford, Illinois).—

"That which history can give us best is the enthusiasm it raises in our hearts."—*Goethe*.

Glancing over the Rockford records as into a glass of perfect perspective, its historian sees therein only that romance

which is worthy of an example, and the belief that there is no history worth attention but that of the free, receives confirmation in that glance.

Mrs. Ralph Emerson, one of the grand, good, intelligent and enthusiastic women, with which the glorious state of Illinois abounds, was originator and founder of the Rockford Chapter, which came into existence in October, 1894, and through her individual effort, her wise and efficient management, the chapter ranks among the first in the state to-day. What it has accomplished is recorded here. Adeline Talcott—dainty little maid—came to town in a prairie schooner. In early girlhood she became a student at a New York college—Rutger's—from which she received a diploma in 1856. Two years later she married Ralph Emerson, a relative of the Cambridge sage, and a man of pronounced integrity and business ability.

Mrs. Emerson brought a trained mind and charming personality, as well as great force of character, to her work, and when she received her first important public appointment—that of vice-president of the Sixth Judicial District of the Army and Navy League—she at once evinced the possession of keen faculties by the way in which she organized and carried on the work in Rockford and throughout her district.

As charter member of Colonial Dames, Mrs. Emerson has been identified with its board of management from the first. She is a Mayflower descendant and entitled to enrollment in the Society of Colonial Governors. Her most recent appointment was to the Paris industrial exposition of 1900; an honorable recognition, she being the only woman among fifteen commissioners (which loudly proclaims her distinguished bravery).

In October, 1905, Mrs. Emerson was unanimously elected honorary regent of the Rockford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

October, 1904, witnessed the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Rockford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and its members were permitted a retrospective glimpse of transpiring history on that occasion.

Twelve charter members met with Mrs. Emerson, organizer, ostensibly to celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis. The regent appointed each to an office, there being just enough to go



Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Rockford, Illinois.

around. Before the Continental Congress met in February there was a membership of fifty, the regent gaining the members through her own exertions, as her associates were entirely unskilled in the work. To-day there is a roll of nearly 200.

The meetings were held at the regent's call, and were highly profitable and interesting, often being held in her elegant and hospitable home.

On one occasion a notable collection of relics, such as might do credit to a larger and older chapter, was exhibited there, and among other functions a reception to Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was held with Mrs. Emerson.

The Illinois vice-presidents general, Mesdames Shepherd and Scott, visited the local chapter, the latter giving a very fine paper at that time.

During this time the first entertainment for the public schools was planned, resulting pleasantly to both the pupils and entertainers, the first presenting patriotic exercises, and the Daughters, ice cream and cake.

By-laws were formulated and have been tried and proven; the first "Year Book" published, Mrs. Emerson doing most of the work, and the patriotic sentiments on its cover emanated from her ready pen. They are as follows:

Inculcate deep love of country and flag, and everything that makes for righteousness, and all will go well for the people; for the nation; and for the whole world.

Perpetuating the memories of an heroic past, gives courage to the present and kindles enthusiasm for the future.

Mrs. H. W. Taylor succeeded Mrs. Emerson as regent, followed by Mesdames George Woodruff, Clara Sanford, and Mina Irvine, during the first decade; later, Mrs. Carrie Brett and Mrs. Luther Derwent filled that important position successively, and most successfully.

A large number of the public schools have been presented with pictures by individual members; lectures given by able persons before public schools; a thousand dollars raised and presented to the city hospital; bronze tablet placed at grave of a Revolutionary soldier with appropriate ceremonies; these last two events occurring during the reign of Mrs. Sanford; over \$200 was given toward Continental Hall, \$125 of this amount gained by a Colonial entertainment which Mrs. Wm. Talcott sponsored; \$25 was contributed to the Wash-

ington monument, and small amounts are continually placed at the disposal of various patriotic causes.

Vines have been planted around school buildings, and a statuette of French's celebrated "Minute Man" placed in the children's room at the public library.

Mrs. Wm. Talcott was chosen from the local chapter for state regent filling that exalted position in the most creditable manner. During her term of office the state conference was held with the Rockford Chapter. Two "Real Daughters" reside in the county who are happy in the possession of gold spoons presented by the National Society.

Mrs. Davis, treasurer of the National Society, was a welcome visitor at the home of Mrs. Wait Talcott and on that occasion Mrs. H. W. Taylor read a paper on Colonial women.

The Spanish war occurring at this time, the chapter raised a goodly sum, through a Colonial tea, for the use of the ladies in their work for the army hospitals.

The years of 1905-6 were immensely successful, this result being brought to pass, first by the energy and superior executive ability of the regents, Mrs. Brett and Mrs. Derwent (who are truly phenomenal workers,) and secondly through the grand facilities for easy communication with neighboring towns furnished by the Rockford Electric Interurban Railway. The chapters of Freeport, Beloit, Belvidere, Janesville and other towns nearby, interchanged courtesies with Rockford, which has been highly productive from the standpoint of education—and a great deal beside.

Mrs. Emerson received her degree of honorary regent at the beginning of 1905, and a pretty feature of the afternoon was the singing of a beautiful song written by her and dedicated to the Rockford Daughters.

The history of patriotic songs has been ably presented, and appeals for assistance in finishing Continental Hall responded to by both town and state as generously as could be made possible. Addresses upon patriotism and love of country have been frequently made by prominent ministers and other able speakers.

Mrs. Stanwood, of Evanston, told how dangerous, extrava-

gant, immoral and "unscriptural," foreigners considered our way of showing patriotism on the Great and Glorious.

The finest musical talent this exceptionally musical town affords, is always ready to respond to a request for their services; and the historical exhibits invariably entertain and amuse those whose privilege it is to view them.

At a June meeting the chapter members listened with positive glee to the reports of delegates to the 1905 congress.



Rock River.

These accounts were replete with incident, wit, sarcasm,—and, quite incidentally, with information.

To fully appreciate Rockford one should visit the town: Rock river ripples through it, parting it in the middle. The stream is another Hudson for looks; some deem it more picturesquely beautiful than that palisaded waterway.

A boatripe given for the purpose of raising funds for furnishing a room in Continental Hall resulted in a happy social time.

The marking of Revolutionary soldiers' resting places goes

steadily on, and the monument to Ephraim Palmer—situated at Kishwaukee—one of those who guarded the notorious André, is soon to be unveiled, upon which occasion the descendants, unto the fourth generation, will assist in the ceremonies.

Valuable thoughts and ideas, by eminent writers and speakers, are disseminated from time to time. Rockford Chapter is always well represented at the National Congress. At a recent meeting the office of chaplain was created, and Mrs. H. W. Taylor elected thereto; another costumed Colonial ball has added to the historian's onerous duties, and commemorative gatherings are frequently in order.

Captain Shade read a recent paper on the national militia. He maintained that the late Civil war could easily have been checked had the government but provided 20,000 trained militiamen for that purpose.

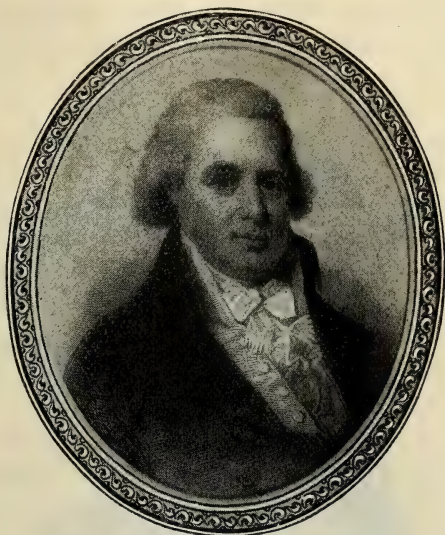
Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main honored the local order at its last meeting by her gracious presence; and, one of the most important chronicles—classes for close study of Revolutionary history—the plan for which was outlined by Mrs. H. W. Taylor—meet twice a month in the morning hours, when people are supposed to be intellectually alert.

The story is finished; but paradoxically, it promises to be continued—forever. The historian has found it difficult to simply chronicle past events, yet the loyalty, industry and enthusiasm of our country Daughters have charmed her as she recorded them, and she presents this bit of simple history with pride and pleasure.—JULIA KATHERINE GOULD BARNES, *Historian*.

Francis Shaw Chapter (Anamosa, Iowa) has a brief but brilliant history. It was organized in October, 1899, and was named in honor of Francis Shaw, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, and Gouldsboro, Maine. Miss Helen L. Shaw, who withdrew from the Chicago Chapter for the purpose, organized the chapter in her home and ably served it as regent for six years.

An opportunity for service came to the chapter in January,

1900, when, by the will of a former resident, Walter S. Benton, of Minneapolis, the city of Anamosa was left the sum of ten thousand dollars to be used in purchasing books for the public library, providing a suitable building should be erected inside of three years. The city did not feel able to undertake the work but voted a certain sum for the support of the library it it should be built. The Francis Shaw Chapter resolved to



F. Shaw

try to raise the necessary sum. The result was that the library was built and finished in accordance with the instructions left by Mr. Benton and accepted by his trustees January, 1903, and opened to the public August 1, 1903. The regent raised by subscription five thousand eight hundred dollars; the chapter raised by entertainments seventeen hundred dollars; later, Mrs. Benton very generously gave three thousand

dollars; many loads of stone were given by the owners of the quarries; the city furnished the building at a cost of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. The total cost of the library and site was eleven thousand dollars. The beautiful year book issued by the chapter for 1903-4 was designed as a souvenir of the work done and contains a picture of the library as a frontispiece; also miniature of Major Samuel Shaw, a brother of Francis Shaw, Jr., and first representative for United States to China. The cover design of the year book



Tankard.

is in colors and is taken from the brocaded silk wedding gown worn by Margaret Breck Nichols, mother of Mrs. Francis Shaw, Jr., in 1752. A Paul Revere silver tankard also belonged to her. The year book is artistically illustrated on each page with dainty drawings by Miss Margaret Foley and outlines a year of literary work of deep interest. In addition to this great work, the chapter has given liberally to the Continental Hall fund and has conducted a course of lectures on patriotic subjects. Certainly an enviable record and one justly to be proud of.

Saint Paul Chapter (St. Paul, Minnesota).—Professor Palmer, of Harvard, has most fittingly remarked that “Good always means good for; that little preposition can not be absent from our minds though it need not audibly be uttered.” But in regard to the biennial federation of women’s clubs held in our city the “good for” must be emphasized, for it is worth while to depict it with distinctness and to show how forcibly its influence has wrought good to the world in general and St. Paul in particular.

The Daughters of the American Revolution rallied and vied to make the visitors feel that we are a band of sisters. The three chapters united and furnished headquarters where all could meet and feel at home. The rooms were in the old state capitol and were furnished through the courtesy of the state historical society. Mrs. McKenney, of the St. Paul Chapter, was in attendance every day, and Mrs. Elliott took charge for the Nathan Hale Chapter. The rooms were made beautiful by flowers and palms; the banners of the chapters figured conspicuously as reminders that the cherished cause of the “Glorious Revolution” must *never die*, but be kept green through each generation, as distinctively as our government must stand on the good constitution laid down for all law-abiding citizens of every nationality,—free to all only as they are patriotic and true to our country’s good. A register was kept and one hundred and forty-seven out-of-town members called and registered, which speaks so well for the Daughters, in being represented in work that means advancement to women in all classes of society. And we felt proud that nearly all the officers were members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On June first Mrs. Geo. H. Ranney, of the St. Paul Chapter, opened her beautiful home for a reception. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Johnson, wife of the governor, Mrs. Bell, state régent, Mrs. Terry, state regent of New York, Mrs. Washburn, president of the state federation of Minnesota, regents of three chapters and others.

I must also speak of our Flag day meeting, which was held on the campus of Hamline University. How truly we felt

that the seed of patriotism planted on that same soil in 1862 had come to its full fruition when we looked up and beheld our glorious flag floating in the breeze,—the same banner made by the girls of the senior class for the brave boys who enlisted from their class to go and give up school, home, and may be, life, for the love of country. A paper was read by Mrs. Deming on Betsy Ross, our ideal of patriotic American womanhood. Mrs. C. R. Davis gave a report of the Continental Congress. Mrs. Jerusha Brown, our "Real Daughter," was in attendance, and added enthusiasm to the spirit of the day.—MRS. E. J. OLMSTED.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri), has been honored by having one of its members, Mrs. Maria Harberson Tomb, chosen vice-state regent. Mrs. Tomb is one of the best known Daughters of the west, having served Elizabeth Benton Chapter two years as regent and having represented the chapter six times in the national congress at Washington. Mrs. Tomb is descended from families of unusual distinction. She is a Colonial Dame, coming from Captain Copeland, who was a member of the Colonial congress. Another ancestor, Captain David Beven, commanded the man-of-war *Holker* and served under Washington at the battle of Brandywine. In recognition of distinguished service, he was presented with a sword which is now in the possession of the family. Through her mother, Mrs. Tomb is descended from Captain Kearney, of Virginia, and Captain Van Doren who was aide-de-camp to General Washington. Captain Van Doren and his wife Martha lived in East Millstone, New Jersey, and not long after the battle of Trenton, General Washington went with Van Doren to his home which was nearby. They remained three days and nights. Although the visit was carefully planned, the enemy found them and they had just time to escape when the house was surrounded by British soldiers who commanded Mrs. Van Doren to surrender General Washington and her husband. With dignity and kindness she told them that they had gone and refused to tell where. The officers then demanded her valuables and some-

thing better than homemade wine. When she refused this they took her to the cellar and hung her to a beam, but being of stern Dutch blood, she remained silent. Three times they hung her, the last time by her feet, and left her thus to die, but neighboring women who had been aroused by the commo-



Mrs. Maria Harberson Tomb.

Photo. Miss Rieneke & Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

tion came to her rescue. The mark made by the rescuing ax is still to be seen on the beam. The house was built by the Van Dorens in 1740 and is still owned by one of the descendants. After the war, it was for a time the headquarters of General Washington and is still known as such. Inserted in one of the walls is a bronze tablet, bearing a portrait of Wash-

ington, which he himself sent to Mrs. Van Doren. Mrs. Tomb, through her distinguished ancestry holds membership in many patriotic societies. She is a member of the magazine committee of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Jemima Alexander Sharp Chapter (Boonville, Missouri) was organized by our state regent, Mrs. Towles at the home of our chapter regent, Mrs. C. E. Andrews on the seventeenth day of June, 1906, in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill, which date is doubly memorable to Boonvillites as the battle of Boonville, during the civil war was fought upon the same date of June in sixty-one.

Jemima Alexander Sharp was one of the earliest emigrants to this country and history states did all in her power to assist her country's cause in those days of trials and unrest.

One brother, John McKnitt Alexander, was secretary of the committee that drew up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in 1775. He was custodian of all the papers and all the meetings were held in his house. The North Carolinians are very proud of this document.

Another brother, Hezekiah Alexander, was a signer of this paper.

John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority in the house of representatives, is a descendant of this illustrious family.

Mrs. C. E. Andrews is a lineal descendant of Jemima Alexander Sharp and has inherited energy that knows no surcease until the desired end has been accomplished, and organized our chapter in seven months. We are under the impression that is the shortest time in which a chapter has been organized and would like to know if this is true.

We wish you to know that the blood of defense flows warm in the veins of the Boonville Daughters of the American Revolution and is kindling on its own hearthstone the fire of patriotic love.—IGYR PULLIAM WETTENDORF, *Historian*.

Kansas City Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri) owes not a little of its prosperity to the faithful service and untiring zeal of its organizer, Mrs. Emma Siggins White. Mrs. White is

the daughter of Benjamin B. and Elizabeth (Walker) Siggins and was born in Chariton, Iowa, but was educated and married in Pennsylvania. Her husband, Captain John B. White,



MRS. EMMA S. WHITE.

Photo by Miss Reineke & Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

is an influential citizen of Kansas City and holds high office in many patriotic societies. Mrs. White is of distinguished Scotch ancestry whose memory is held in high honor for lofty

principles, courage, love of God and country. One of her ancestors, John Scott, was at the siege of Londonderry, where he lost an arm which incapacitated him for active service, but he sent his three sons into the army.

Another Revolutionary ancestor, Henry Kinnen, was an officer in the English army before coming to America.

The records are replete with the heroism of the Alleine and Rutherford families, both in secular and Christian warfare.

Early in 1600 when the Puritan exiles were wrestling with the wind and waves in their perilous journey across the Atlantic, a no less determined band of non-conformists in Scotland were rallying around their leaders in a cause well nigh hopeless, if numbers and equipment counted for victory. The Rev. Samuel Rutherford was recognized as one of the chief disturbers and imprisoned, but persecution only strengthened his faith, and many were the letters of exhortation penned within those prison walls. These same letters in published form are widely read to-day wherever the religion of Christ has found favor.

Then there was Richard and Joseph Alleine, both ministers of the gospel and recognized leaders in all the religious movements of the day.

Not being able to live in conformity with their religious belief many of these non-conformist families quitted Scotland and settled in the New World, where they were soon engaged in making permanent homes for themselves.

It was of such men as these that the thirteen original colonies were composed, and it is to them and their descendants that we owe to-day our enviable reputation among the nations of the earth.

Mrs. White's work is by no means confined to the limits of her chapter. She is widely known as the author or one of the best genealogical works published either in this country or England. "A Genealogical History of the Descendants of John Walker of Wigton, Scotland" has received the highest praise, not only as a family history but as a delightful book, embracing Revolutionary and later times. Mrs. White has contributed to the pages of the AMERICAN

MONTHLY MAGAZINE and to other publications many articles of general interest on historical subjects. An invalid, yet in close touch with the National Society and its vital interests, she organized the Kansas City Chapter, works for the advancement of Memorial Continental Hall, and procures advertisements and long lists of subscriptions for the magazine. In our world's fair work, she was a leading spirit. Freely has she given of time and means—a patriot indeed.

Oklahoma City Chapter (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma).—Since the last report to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, February, 1905, the chapter has increased in membership and wisdom. The first regent, Mrs. Mary Elliott Carpenter, to whose faithful, earnest effort much of the success is due, has been promoted to the state regency. Mrs. Flora G. Chambers, who occupies the chair of English in the Epworth University, is state vice-regent. The present city regent, Mrs. Lena Darrall Gardner, has displayed the spirit of her ancestry in hospitality and service.

Thirty-seven members are now enrolled—a wonderful growth when it is considered that although many are eligible the newness of the country precludes public or private records, and time, money, and patience are often required to obtain the correct data.

The prevailing harmony and fraternal feeling beautifully illustrate the favorite chapter sentiment, "One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one nation evermore."

The former historian, Mrs. Alice Craig Fuller, collected a fine nucleus of papers and clippings. Miss Lilian Snowden attended the Continental Congress last year, taking \$10 for the Memorial Hall, and returning with a full, interesting account of the proceedings, including social pleasures. She also brought to the chapter a gavel of cherry wood from Mount Vernon, a collection of souvenirs, two lineage books and a national directory. Other gifts have been a Daughters of the American Revolution die, and evergreens from the Lexington battlefield presented by Mrs. H. W. Moore, of the General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette, Indiana.

The monthly meetings have been held with different members, each proving equal to the hostess of "ye olden time." Perhaps the best two literary programs were on "George Washington, the Lover and Husband," and "Thomas Jefferson in all roles except that of politician."

It was developed that these great men courted the Muses as well as widows, and their poems were received with applause.

At all exercises "America" is sung standing.

The Continental Hall fund, \$18, was contributed by individual assessment and \$5 was donated from the treasury to the sufferers in San Francisco. An Indian doll was sent to the John Marshall Chapter fair in Louisville, the sick remembered with flowers, a Daughters of the American Revolution pin bestowed on the chapter bride, Mrs. Miriam Richardson Du Mars, and the society spoon given to the newest and sweetest "daughter"—baby Margaret Rebecca Lamb. A facsimile copy of the Declaration of Independence, framed, was presented to the Carnegie library.

In November the residence of Mrs. Carpenter, suitably decorated, was opened for a Colonial tea, in honor of the state federation of women's clubs.

Flag day, observed June 14, will ever be a memorable occasion. The delightful entertainment of Mrs. C. S. McCaughey, with stirring music, and tributes to the colors, had quickened the patriotism of every heart, when clanging bells and strenuous whistles proclaimed that henceforth the state of Oklahoma would shine undimmed upon the nation's banner. The incorporation of Indian territory into the new state will afford opportunity for marking and preserving many places of historic interest. Locally, a handsome year book devoted to Colonial history, with a complete roster and other valuable information will be a stimulus to carrying out the numerous ideas on file for another season.—ELLA CLEMENT BRASWELL, *Historian*.

Tidioute Chapter (Tidioute, Pennsylvania).—The visit of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, to the Tidioute

Chapter is one long to be remembered. She arrived on June 18th and was escorted to the home of the regent, Mrs. H. H. Cumings, wife of Senator Cumings. On June 19th, the regent gave a reception in her honor. After luncheon Mrs. McLean talked on the burial of John Paul Jones. She asked the regent and her daughter to unfurl the flag sent by the National Society to Paris which had wrapped the casket of the great hero. She told of the fight for liberty in other days and showed how this fight must still be kept up by patriotic societies in order that our free institutions may not suffer. She also made an appeal for Continental Hall.

Our chapter has been prosperous during the last year. We have given two prize essay medals, \$33 to the San Francisco fund and contributed to Continental Hall fund.

Tidioute Chapter was well represented at Chautauqua July 11, 1906. Eleven of our members greeted Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—MRS. SUSAN E. MCGEE, *Historian*.

Fond du Lac Chapter (Fond du Lac, Wisconsin) was successful in its plans for the celebration of Independence day, and the program as printed in the June number of this magazine was ably carried out. The Daughters were warmly seconded by the citizens' committee who financed the celebration and nearly every man, woman and child in the community seemed to have its interest at heart. One great and convincing proof of our success came at the close of the day when the chief of police announced that never before had there been so few arrests as on this 4th of July nor so little intoxication. May the good work go on and the future generations be taught to reverence our Independence day!—GRACE M. HUBER, *Recording Secretary*.

To look up and not down,
 To look forward and not back,
 To look out and not in—and
 To lend a hand.—*Edward Everett Hale*.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell
Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determines the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

696. TILTON.—Additional information. These notes have been prepared from Salter's History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties of New Jersey.

The first deed from the Indians was dated 25th of 1st month, 1664. This was for lands at Nevesink, from the Sachem Popomora, and agreed to by his brother, Mishacoing, to James Hubbard, John Bowne, John Tilton, Jr., Richard Stout, William Coulding and Samuel Spicer. (p. 10.)

The names of those who contributed toward buying the land in Monmouth of the Indians are the following:

John Tilton, L. I.

Peter Tilton, L. I. (p. 18).

Sylvester Tilton was wounded in the Revolutionary War at Manna-hawkin on Dec. 30, 1781, in Fifth Co. Monmouth Militia (p. 175).

John Tilton was Townshipper at Navesink in 1668 (p. 360).

John Tilton one of the first purchasers in 1668-1670, but did not settle in Monmouth (p. 361).

Mention of Tilton's saw-mill (p. 368).

John Tilton and his wife Mary arrested as Quakers by the Dutch in 1662 on Long Island (p. 438).

Appendix.

George Allen and Elizabeth Hutlett,—both of Shrewsbury, married in 1694 by Peter Tilton.

John Tilton, Senior, was witness to deed for land in Monmouth Co., N. J., dated April 24, 1678.

Mary, widow of Caleb Falkenberg, married Sylvester Tilton and moved to Highland County, Ohio, about 1817.

Elizabeth Powell married Daniel Tilton at Friends Meeting, Shrewsbury, 1717.

Leonard Hoff killed during Revolutionary War in 1778 by John Tilton, a Tory.—H. M. W.

751. HAYWOOD.—Benjamin Haywood, son of James, son of Benjamin, descendant of John of Concord, Mass., was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Oct. 22, 1753.—(*History of Jaffrey.*)

756. SAYRE.—Joshua Sayre was in the Ulster Co. Militia, N. Y. Also in the Third Regiment, N. Y., Rev. War. The name also is found among the refugees from L. I. to N. Y., 1776.

818. BEERS.—Upon a ration roll of Capt. James Brooks' company of guards who were detached from the 4th Conn. Regiment of Militia, pursuant to an order from Gen. Gold S. Silliman, is found the name of Stephen Beers, Sergeant.—(*Conn. Hist. Society Coll.*, Vol. VIII, p. 219.)

822. (2) TILDEN.—Elder Nathaniel Tilden came from Tenterden, Kent County, England, in 1634, with wife, Lydia, seven children and seven servants. Of the children, the youngest was Stephen, bap. Dec. 10, 1629, Tenterden. Stephen married March 15, 1661, Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Ann (Warren) Little and granddaughter of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*. Stephen and Hannah Tilden had twelve children, of whom, Stephen, Joseph and Ebenezer moved to Lebanon, Conn.

Stephen (Stephen, Stephen, Nathaniel) m. Sarah Root; 2nd, May 31, 1716, Mary Powell, by whom he had, with others, Stephen. This Stephen m. April 23, 1749, Abigail Richardson, by whom he had Stephen, b. March 19, 1753, at Lebanon.

This Stephen Tilden is said to have had five wives. His second wife was the daughter of Dr. Rose of Coventry. She was the ancestor of Judge Daniel Rose Tilden, who for thirty-three years was probate judge for Cleveland, Ohio, and from whom much of the above was obtained.—MRS. E. M. A.

QUERIES.

835. CARTER—CHEATWOOD.—Robert Stewart Carter of Bedford, Vir., was b. July 28, 1800; d. Feb. 12, 1842. He married Evilina E. Cheatwood Oct. 25, 1825, b. April 24, 1804, d. June 10, 1881. Ancestry of both is desired. Was Robert Stewart Carter related to John Carter of Bedford Co., Vir., who was b. 1752, d. 1840, and who was a pensioner?—B. M. H.

836. (1) BLACKMER—YEAW.—Lydia Blackmer, daughter of James Blackmer of Scituate, R. I., married 1786 or 1787 David Yeaw. I would like to learn the Rev. record of James Blackmer or of David, his father.

(2) CHAFFEE—YEAW.—Mary Chaffee b. 1797 in Londonderry, Vt., daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Horton) Chaffee, married Welcome Yeaw, probably of Rehoboth, Mass. The ancestry and Rev. War record of Jonathan Chaffee is desired.—M. A. H.

837. (1) DAVIS—SUGGETT.—Ancestry is desired of Mildred Davis, wife of John Suggett (Succatt) b. 1749, of Vir. She d. July 11, 1834, aged seventy-eight, in Scott Co., Ky. Her husband d. in Scott Co., Ky., 1834, aged eighty-five. They went to Ky. from Vir. about 1780.

(2) SMITH—SUGGETT.—Ancestry of Elizabeth Smith, wife of James Suggett of Wales, who settled in Baltimore where he married his wife. They were at Bryant's Station, Ky., during the defense Aug., 1782.—I. R. G. S.

838. RIDGELEY.—Where can I find the record of Rev. service of Col. Charles Ridgeley of Maryland, and also the name of his wife? His daughter Pleasance married Rev. John Coleman. Their daughter Rebekah married John Yellott, and their son John married Sarah Maulsby.—V. V. H. B.

839. (1) COOPER.—Ancestry of Dr. (?) George Cooper who went to the Wyoming Valley from Conn. before the Rev. War. Who was his first wife (probably Phebe Price) and her ancestry? They had sons, Henry, George and Price who served in Rev. War.

(2) SMITH.—Ancestry of Job Smith, a Rev. soldier. He was the first settler of Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1787; was afterward known as Dr. Job Smith of Phila. He was married three times. Any information will be appreciated.

(3) GORHAM.—Information of Jabez Gorham and his wife (probably Abigail Field) who emigrated from Ballston, N. Y., to Waterloo, N. Y., about 1795. He built the first bridge over Seneca River, still known as Gorham Bridge.

(4) DRAKE.—Ancestry of Charles Drake and his wife Sarah (Bryant probably) who bought land of Isaac De Cou in 1779 at Schooley's Mountain. He had two brothers; one settled south. The will of Charles Drake was witnessed 1791 by John Drake, Jr., and Arthur Hazen—John Bryant and William Drake executors.—H. J. C.

840. (1) SMITH.—Did Asahel or Azel Smith b. in Norwich, Conn., 1750, or his father serve in Rev. War?

(2) HOLLISTER.—John Hollister b. in Scotland 1744 went to Conn. and served in Rev. War; he died in Ellisburg, N. Y., 1827. From what state or town did he enlist?—L. M. W.

841. LEE.—Jephia Lee lived at Ulysses, N. Y., married Esther Franklin; served in Rev. War 1776. They had sons, Franklin, Daniel, Amos, and daughter Lucy. Information of the family is desired by a descendant.—G. W. D.

842. (1) STEVENSON—BUCHANAN.—Ancestry desired of James Stevenson and wife, Jane Buchanan, married about 1769. They moved from Cumberland Co., Penn. to near Emmettsburg, Ind. Proof of his Rev. service is wanted. In an old Bible he signs himself James, Jr. His wife was said to have been a cousin of President Buchanan. In the time of Cromwell one of his soldiers on the way to battle put this old Bible into the hands of ——— Stevenson with the understanding that it was to be returned to him if he lived; if not, it was to be the property of the holder. The soldier never returned and the Bible has been passed from one generation to another of the Stevenson family, and is now in the possession of the writer. Correspondence is desired with any one related to either of these families.

(2) STEPHENSON—CALDWELL.—Ancestry desired of Mary Stephenson who married 1773 Robert Caldwell in York Co., Penn. Revolutionary service is asked for.

(3) PARK—CALDWELL.—Ancestry of Polly Park who married in Montgomery Co., Ky., William Caldwell, son of Robert and Mary.—Mrs. W. I. N.

843. (1) RAMSAY.—Allen Ramsay was a native of Mecklenburg Co., N. Car. His parentage is desired and any record of Rev. service of either his father or himself. The Ramsays, of Scotch extraction, came to Vir. and the Carolinas early in the 18th century.

(2) GRAYTON—BOSTWICK.—The Grayton family was of Huguenot ancestry and settled in S. Car. Some of them afterward went to Laurens Co., Ga. My g-g-grandfather was John Grayton and he married ——— Bostwick. The name of his father is desired and record of Rev. service of either of them.—J. R. S.

844.—HALEY.—Information wanted of the Haley (Hailey, Halee) family of Tenn. Any record of the family that shows Rev. service will be valued. My grandfather was David (or James) Haley of Tenn.—S. H. R.

845. BARTON—MCKAY.—My ancestor, William Barton, came from Scotland to N. Car. and married ——— McKay. Information desired of either family that will give eligibility to D. A. R. Society.—L. E. T.

846. BROWN—WHITTEN.—I am a descendant of R. W. Brown of Eng. who married ——— Whitten. He was a Wesleyan preacher and lived

in Ga. A son Robert was in the war of 1812. Rev. service of R. W. Brown is desired.—M. S.

847. PEARCE—TUNSTALL.—I would like the ancestry of Jane Pearce b. 1760 in Cumberland Co., Vir., married 1780 Joseph Tunstall of King and Queen Co., Vir., removed to Barren Co., Ky., 1810, died in Louisville, Ky., 1818. Was she the daughter of Jeremiah Pearce and wife Sarah Gibson of Cumberland Co.? She was related to the Clark, Temple and Vicks families of the South.—M. D. B.

848. (1) INGERSOLL.—Information desired that will lead to the identification of the following Revolutionary soldiers:

BENJAMIN INGERSOLL of Fairfield Co., Conn., shot as he was returning from hoeing in the field; his two sons were taken prisoners.

(2) DAVID INGERSOLL of Pittsfield, Mass., whose name is on a list of men mustered into service Jan. 20, 1777,—June 1778, by Truman Wheeler of Berkshire Co., Mass. Residence Pittsfield—reported dead June, 1778.

(3) DAVID INGERSOLL, seaman or marine on sloop *Tyrannicide* commanded by Capt. John Fisk, engaged June 17, 1776, discharged Sept. 30, 1776.

(4) GEORGE INGERSOLL of Boston, corporal and lieut., served through the war in the artillery.

(5) EBENEZER INGERSOLL, b. Sept. 16, 1755, d. June 26, 1834, married Sept. 23, 1779, Margaret Whetcome. He enlisted from Petersham, Mass. His ancestry desired; also records of his sons, Thomas and Isaac.

(6) ARTIMIDOROUS INGERSOLL, West Stockbridge, Mass., served in militia and in Continental army.

(7) TIMOTHY INGERSOLL in Capt. Goodrich's company. He engaged for town of Great Barrington, Mass., for war.

(8) DAVID AND ISAAC INGALSON and Ebenezer, Benjamin, John and Joseph, Jr., Ingersole—all enlisted in the militia of Gloucester Co., N. J.—L. D. A.

849. FITHIAN—MULFORD.—Ancestry desired or any information of George Fithian and his wife Sarah Mulford, married Feb. 9, 1782, in Cumberland Co., N. J.—E. M. C.

850. (1) WESTCOTT.—Would like information of Uriah Westcott of Conn. who died Sept. 10, 1799. Tradition says he was a member of Governor's Foot guards. Also the name of the wife of Uriah Westcott.

(2) DICKERMAN.—Was Stephen Dickerman, 1721-1779, son of Isaac Dickerman and wife Mary Atwater of New Haven, a soldier in Rev. War?—L. C. W.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE**

Children of the American Revolution

MAY MEETING, 1906.

The National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, held its regular monthly meeting at the headquarters of the society, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, May 10, with the following members present:

Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Howard, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Bond, Miss Hooper, Miss Yeatman, Miss Tulloch.

The national president being absent, the meeting was called to order by the secretary. Mrs. Tweedale was nominated and elected to preside and assumed the chair.

The repetition of the Lord's Prayer was followed by the reading of the secretary's minutes of the April meeting and the proceedings of the annual convention. After several minor corrections had been made, the minutes were approved, and the matter of arranging for the early publication in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of an account of the reception and of the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon left entirely to the secretary.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

Mrs. J. E. Radcliffe for president of the Little Men and Women of '76 Society, of Brooklyn, New York, vice Mrs. Cooney resigned.

Mrs. Geo. E. Stocking for organizing president at Rochelle, Illinois.

Miss Adelaide Quisenberry for president of the Capitol Society, of the District of Columbia, vice Miss Anna B. Yeatman, resigned.

The name "Betsey Griscom" for society formed at St. Joseph, Missouri, under Mrs. Mary Kearney Bloss.

The name "Charles Town, South Carolina, Society" for society forming at Charleston, South Carolina, under Mrs. Wm. Moultrie Gourdin.

On motion these names were confirmed and the report accepted.

The corresponding secretary reported the issuance of the following supplies: 50 application blanks, 25 poems, 25 pledges, 4 copies of the constitution. Six letters written. The report was accepted.

The registrar presented the names of 25 applicants and the secretary on being instructed cast a favorable ballot for their admission to the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The treasurer reported a balance April 1st of \$119.96; receipts, \$88.75. Total, \$208.71. Disbursements, \$37.05. Balance May 1st, \$171.66.

The report was accepted.

Mrs. Darwin, chairman of the printing committee, reported the need of new blanks, and she was authorized to have any necessary printing done during the summer.

It was moved and carried that a letter of thanks be sent to Miss Nellie Hunt, of this city, who gave valuable aid to Miss Yeatman in teaching the children to dance the minuet at the reception on April 17.

The printing committee was authorized to procure new ribbons for the emblem.

On motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to send through the state director of California a message of sympathy to all officers and members of the society who have suffered from the late earthquake and fire in San Francisco.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

Through the generosity of Mrs. George Marsh, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer another silver loving cup as a prize to the child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1907, the largest sum for the Children's room, in the Memorial Continental Hall, to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.



OFFICIAL.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE**

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management
1905.**

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

MS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
The Holland, Norfolk, Va.
MS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
24 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.
MS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois.
MS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, Ohio,
996 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
MS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.
MRS. LINDSAY-PATTERSON, N. C.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.,
Pelham Manor, New York.
MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, S. C.,
Spartanburg, South Carolina.
MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(Term of office expires 1908.)

MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK, Georgia, 48 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.	MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Conn., Bristol, Connecticut.
MRS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER, R. I., Tiverton, Rhode Island.	MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, Ia., 127 Bluff St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Mich., 1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.	MRS. SALLIE MARSHALL HARDY, Ky., 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville,
MRS. WILLIAM D. KEARFOTT, N. J., Hawthorne Place, Montclair, N. J.	MRS. IRA H. EVANS, Texas, Austin, Texas.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, Mass., 29 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.	MRS. A. E. HENEBERGER, Va., Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

1316 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Corresponding Secretary General.**MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Registrar General.**MRS. J. STEWART JAMIESON,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Treasurer General.**MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Historian General.**MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
1415 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.**Assistant Historian General.**MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Librarian General.**MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

Alabama,	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham. MRS. AURORA P. McCLELLAN, Athens.
Alaska,	
Arizona,	MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 503 7th St., Phoenix. MRS. FREDERICK C. BROWN, 939 West Washington St., Phoenix.
Arkansas,	MRS. JOHN McCEURE, Little Rock. MRS. MATTIE KNOX HAYMAN, Van Buren.
California,	MRS. HARRY N. GRAY, 2334 Steiner St., San Francisco. MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, "The Angeles," Los Angeles.
Colorado,	MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin St., Denver. MRS. O. W. MALLABY, 1707 Lake Ave., Pueblo.
Connecticut,	MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park St., New Haven. MRS. TRACY B. WARREN, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.
Delaware,	MRS. CLARENCE DRAPER SYPHERD, Dover. MRS. JULIET AGNES CUMMINS, Smyrna.

- Dist. of Columbia, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 416 5th St., Washington.
 Mrs. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T St., Washington.
- Florida, Mrs. AGNES M. COOK, Mandarin.
 Mrs. D. G. AMBLER, 411 West Church St., Jacksonville.
- Georgia, Mrs. JAMES A. ROUNSAVILLE, Rome.
 Mrs. P. W. GODFREY, Covington.
- Idaho, Mrs. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
 Mrs. FLOYD LESLIE MOORE, Harpster.
- Illinois, Mrs. BENJAMIN A. FESSENDEN, Highland Park.
 Mrs. CHARLES W. IRION, 1131 Post St., Ottawa.
- Indiana, Mrs. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
 Mrs. NATHAN SPARKS, 404 East Maple St., Jeffersonville.
- Iowa, Mrs. ROWENA EDSON STEVENS, Boone.
 Miss HELEN SHAW, Anamosa.
- Kansas, Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita.
 Mrs. ALEXANDER M. HARVEY, 1405 Polk St., Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. JOSEPH N. MCCORMACK, State St., Bowling Green.
 Mrs. MAURICE B. NASH, Paducah.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
- Maine, Miss CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.
 Mrs. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
 Miss ELEANOR MURDOCH JOHNSON, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ... Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
 Mrs. GEORGE L. MUNN, 2 Northampton St., Easthampton.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort St., Detroit.
 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
 Mrs. ALEXANDER T. BIGELOW, 1930 Iglehart St., Merriam Park.
- Mississippi, Mrs. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
 Mrs. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 704 N. State St., Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. THOMAS O. TOWLES, Jefferson City.
 Mrs. THOMAS B. TOMB, 619 East 9th St., Kansas City.
- Montana, Mrs. CLINTON H. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
 Mrs. EMIL H. RENISCH, S. Excelsior Ave., Butte.
- Nebraska, Mrs. STEPHEN C. LANGWORTHY, Seward.
 Mrs. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 E. Military Ave., Fremont.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. JOHN McLANE, Milford.
 Mrs. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
- New Jersey, Miss ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
 Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 Broad St., Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. HENRY ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
 Mrs. HENRY G. MUNGER, 426 Main St., Herkimer.
- North Carolina, .. Mrs. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton.
 Mrs. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
- North Dakota, ... Mrs. SARA M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Ave., Youngstown.
 Mrs. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington, and Cincinnati.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 253 7th St., Portland.
- Oklahoma, Mrs. ROBERT T. CARPENTER, 212 West 15th St., Oklahoma City.
 Mrs. G. C. CHAMBERS, 115 East 6th St., Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania, ... Mrs. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, "Terrace Villa," Curwensville.
 Mrs. ELLIS LEWIS CAMPBELL, Wayne.

Rhode Island, ...	MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
	MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket.
South Carolina, ..	MRS. ROBERT M. BRATON, Guthriesville.
	MRS. THOMAS C. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.
South Dakota, ...	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermilion.
Tennessee,	MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
	MISS SUSIE GENTRY, Franklin.
Texas,	MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.
	MRS. THOMAS J. GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston
Utah,	MRS. MARY M. FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia,	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
	MRS. JOHN D. HORSLEY, 203 Federal St., Lynchburg.
Washington,	MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Ave., Spokane.
	MRS. THOMAS H. MCCOUGHTRY, 511 North C St., Tacoma.
West Virginia, ..	MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
	MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
Wisconsin,	MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming,	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 238 West 22nd St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

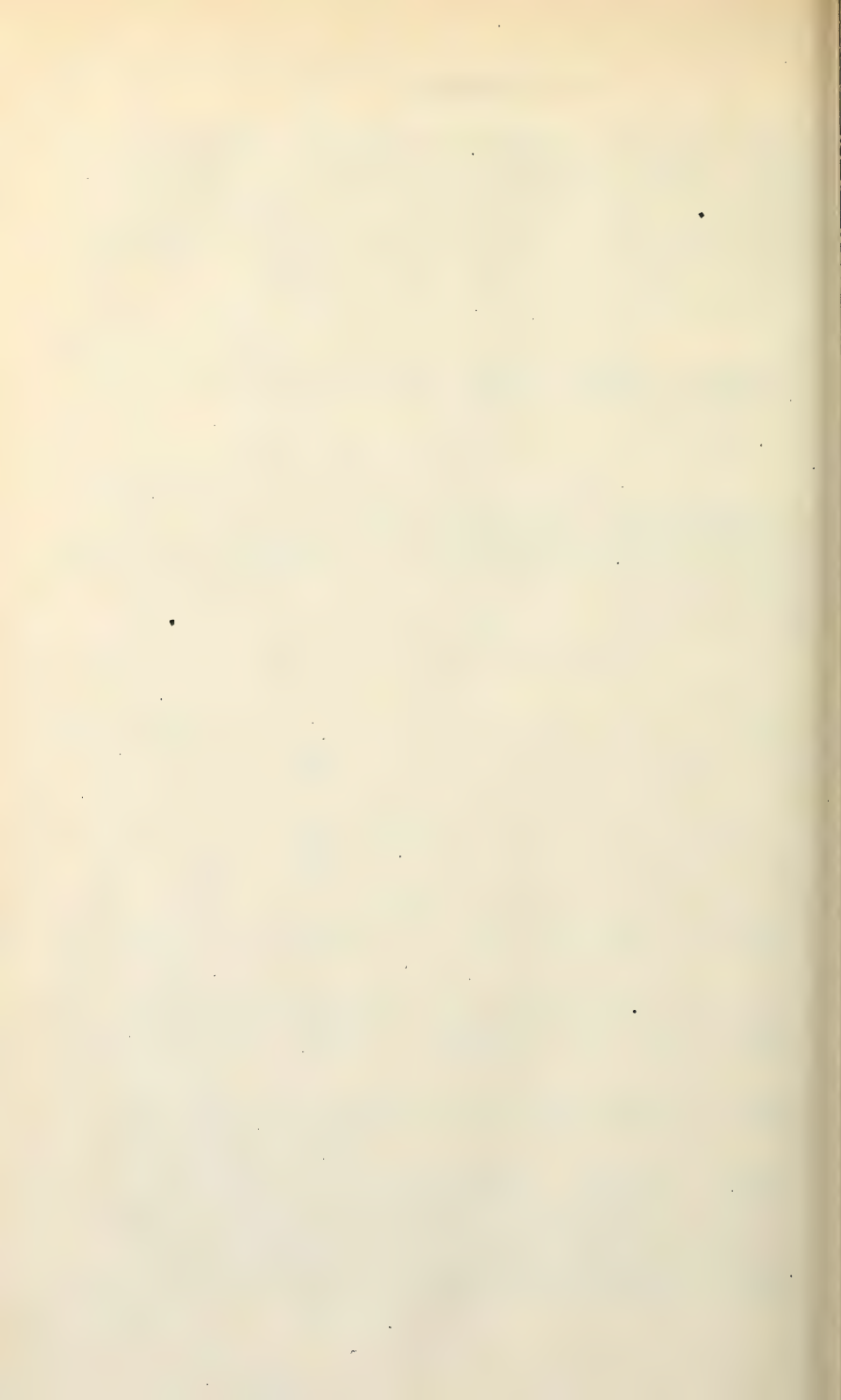
The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented

to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"



PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

STATE REGENTS' REPORTS.

(Continued.)

New York.

MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY, *State Regent*.

NOTE.—This report was received too late to appear with the other state regents' reports and, after consultation, it was deemed best to print it after the other proceedings.

Madam President General and Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: It continues to be a source of gratification that we have the largest membership of any state. While the remark is frequently made that New York with its population should have the greater number of members, *we* do not forget its large *foreign* population and its lack of Revolutionary records; therefore feel justified in the conscious pride with which we continue to bear the banner of the society. New York is also to be congratulated for other honors. The office of president general has been bestowed upon one of its chapter regents. In the last two years greater interest has been manifested in Memorial Continental Hall than in five previous years, due in a measure to the actuality and tangibility of it. The Fourteenth Continental Congress was held April, 1905, under its roof and the aggregate sum reported as New York's contribution since the preceding congress was \$4,843.00. From that date to June 1, 1906, \$5,602.85 has been contributed by New York state, while its local work has not been neglected. Many chapters in this state have almost from their organization given attention to patriotic education and it is with pleasure I announce the growing interest manifested in this work during the last year. I also feel sure that with the national committee on "Patriotic Education" standing ready to furnish information, literature and render any assistance needed, it is not unlikely that every chapter in the state will accomplish something, along the various lines suggested by that committee, during the coming year.

We reverence our ancestors and are proud of their heroic deeds, at the same time we consider the importance of emulating them so that

we may leave to our descendants a goodly heritage. Hence we strive not only to memorialize their work but to preserve it.



Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

The legislature of the Empire State most generously appropriated one thousand dollars in April, 1905, for the memorial column, which is to be a memorial from our state to the memorial we are erecting in

honor of our Revolutionary ancestors. In reality the sum of \$11,485.85 has been contributed by New York state to Memorial Continental Hall since April, 1904.

FRANCES A. M. TERRY, *State Regent for New York*.

Adirondack Chapter, Malone, membership, 42. This chapter, so called from the range of mountains under the shadows of which it was organized, has devoted papers and readings to the characters and battles of the Civil war, making that great event in history a study to keep patriotism alive and active. Sent \$5 to the Paul Revere house in Boston. Have marked all the Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Franklin county, except three. These will be cared for this coming summer. Gave their annual banquet on Lincoln's birthday, with appropriate toasts and speeches.

Amsterdam Chapter has a membership of 66, February 1, 1906. Amsterdam is not only an historic, but a name that boasts an ancestor. The Dutch colonists named their new-world capital for its old-world parent, Amsterdam. For fifty turbulent years those sturdy Dutch patrons jealously guarded this national symbol of their birthright, then the red cross of St. George floated from the watch tower of the Dutch fort, and "New Amsterdam" was superseded by the English "New York." The burghers clung doggedly to the old-world prerogatives, and a generation later, away out on the frontier of civilization, in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk, the old patrician patronymic reasserted its claim to precedence; and after a stubborn contest with an aspiring "New Worlder" without even a pretense of ancestry, "Amsterdam" came off triumphant by just one vote.

This chapter reports the following work: A flag costing \$12.50 was presented to the children's home, Amsterdam, New York; historical books costing \$40 were given the free library of this city; a book-plate costing \$36, for the marking of books given to library was procured; to the Continental Hall fund \$5 was sent; to the utility fund \$5 was contributed.

Astenrogen Chapter, Astenrogen, membership, 41. Astenrogen, an Indian name, signifies "Swift Waters;" some have said "Rocks of Thunder," but the chapter uses the first interpretation, Swift Waters. A committee has been appointed to send Easter greetings and an Easter present to our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis. The "Ingham Prize" \$5 is awarded each year to high school pupils for patriotic prize essays. During the year thimble parties are being held, proceeds to be devoted to local work. The tablet to mark old Fort Herkimer is ordered and will be unveiled the first of June.

The event of the year was the Colonial reception given by the chapter at the request of the president general for the benefit of Memorial Continental Hall. The large and handsome home of Mrs. S. J. Waters

was filled with over 200 guests. Sum realized will be reported. Flag day, also Chapter day, was celebrated with a reception.

The study work for the year will be Colonial history. During the year the regent has been honored by the state regent by being appointed on the committee on Daughters of the American Revolution markers, also by the president general as committee on historical sites. During the year \$2 have been given for state fund, \$25 for Continental Hall, "New York State Room," \$18.50 for windows for Fort Herkimer church, \$20 for reading table, \$10 for patriotic books for Daughters of the American Revolution shelf in library.

May 30th, committee from our chapter visited eight cemeteries and decorated with flags and flowers the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Also placed flowers upon the graves of departed members. Six members have died since the organization.

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, has 36 members. Col. Charles Williamson, the pioneer settler of Steuben county, was a great friend of Baron Steuben, and it was through Colonel Williamson's influence and efforts in the legislature in 1793 that this county was named Steuben. As this was the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be organized in the "Southern Tier," it was thought eminently fitting that the chapter should bear the name of Baron Steuben, who aided in establishing American Independence. At the meeting in March, 1905, it was voted to send \$25 to the Continental Hall fund, and the following books were presented by members of the chapter: "Records of the Centennial Celebration of Bath, New York, 1903," and the "Robie-Whiting Genealogy."

The Revolutionary topics pursued by the chapter during the year aroused an enthusiasm which culminated in a patriotic celebration on the 4th of July, held on Lake Keuka.

In December, 1905, prizes amounting to \$10 were awarded to students in Haverling high school writing the best essays on "Benjamin Franklin." For many years past, the chapter has offered these prizes for essays on topics connected with the Revolution, believing that the best way to promote patriotism among the young people is to lead them to study the history and biography of their forefathers.

In January the chapter contributed \$1 to aid in the erection of a monument to the Spanish-American war nurses.

Washington's birthday was fittingly observed at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Fay. The parlors were decorated with the national colors, and the portrait of Washington, framed with wood from the lot on which Baron Steuben is buried, occupied a conspicuous place.

The chapter voted to send \$50 to the Continental Hall fund, making in all \$175.

The Battle Pass Chapter, newly organized in January, 1906, Brooklyn, with 15 members, commemorates the valor of the Revolutionary soldiers, who, under General Sullivan represented the outer lines of the Ameri-

can defenders, on August 27, 1776, when after a brave struggle to maintain their position, they were massacred between the Hessians and English troops. The battle pass redoubt where the British received their first repulse in the battle of Long Island is in Prospect Park, where a bronze tablet is set in a massive boulder, and buried in a hillock, known as Battle Pass redoubt.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, of Fredonia, with 94 members was named for one of the seven Prescotts who were at the battle of Bunker Hill. There are three generations of his descendants in the chapter, and on January 2nd, they gave a luncheon for the "Daughters." On Decoration day the chapter put the nineteen Revolutionary graves in perfect order and had them appropriately marked. Flag day was celebrated on the lawn of one of the Daughters—songs, poems, and talks of the dear old flag were given and a picnic supper served. The 22nd of February the chapter held a George and Martha Washington reception. The drummer boys, minute men and thirteen ladies to represent the thirteen original states were all appropriately costumed, while George and Martha seemed indeed to belong to y^e olden time. The room was devoted to Revolutionary relics. A musical program and Priscilla at the spinning wheel entertained the guests until supper was ready. A neat little sum was realized for Continental Hall. This year \$100 was given to Memorial Continental Hall and \$25 to help endow a bed in a local hospital. All the funds of this chapter and of many of its members were in the Fredonia Bank that was wrecked last June.

Blooming Grove Chapter, of Monroe, with 28 members. Blooming Grove is the name of the township. Originally there were two groves, the other was called "Hunting Grove." It is supposed the former was a land of flowers in the far-off days and most likely the reason it was selected for a settlement. This chapter has given to the Continental Hall fund \$12 and to the Spanish American War Nurses' fund \$2.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, is the largest chapter in the state, and the second largest in the entire National Organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, its membership being 517.

The most important work of this chapter is along the lines of patriotic education. In fact it was the pioneer in this society in such work. This year it has not lost its interest nor abated its work, having delivered lectures to Poles and Italians at a cost of \$451.57. It has also marked a number of graves of Revolutionary soldiers at an expense of \$116.27. It has contributed through its regent \$100, and through a member, Mrs. Truman G. Avery, \$100. The chapter reports \$2,011.91 spent for patriotic work.

The total number of graves marked by the Buffalo Chapter is 52. At Eden Center, a member of the chapter who has her summer home there, entertained at luncheon a large party who went from Buffalo to place the markers. The notice of the ceremony having been given out in the churches, over a hundred people of the village were at the ceme-

tery. Two clergymen were present to assist, one giving the invocation and the other the benediction.

In our ceremony of placing a marker, our chapter ritual is used. The marker is presented to the descendants of the Revolutionary soldier and accepted by them, after which an address is made by the regent. At East Aurora we were also encouraged by a large gathering, while at Lockport the grandson of the soldier whose grave we marked, the Reverend Dr. Foot, of Rochester, gave us personal reminiscences of his grandfather, which were most interesting.

A reception was given by this chapter to all the patriotic societies in Buffalo, twelve hundred invitations were issued.

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon, has 35 members. Takes its name from the Bronx territory through which runs a little stream giving it its name, the Bronx river. On its banks was held the convention of July 9, 1776, at which the colony of New York approved the Declaration of Independence, and threw in its fortunes with the other colonies. The chapter reports encouraging progress.

While we can not place to our credit the marking of any Revolutionary events, we have accomplished some good local work, having established an alcove in the children's room of the local library. Presented a large flag to one of the public schools; gave three prizes for best essays on historical subjects in eighth year grades of local grammar schools. The present plan of giving watches instead of books or money, is now a happy one, since the essay contest has become one of the school year privileges. Gave \$5 to the society for the protection of Italian immigrants; paid its share to the utility fund.

Camden Chapter, Camden, has 73 members. Its name was chosen in honor of the many Revolutionary soldiers buried in contiguous cemeteries. The chapter dedicated a soldiers' monument on July 4, 1899, erected through the efforts of the chapter.

In April, 1905, we gave \$25 to Continental Hall fund, and in August \$25 more. Have given \$5 to the utility fund. We have contributed \$1 each to the Spanish war nurses' monument, Litchfield county soldiers' and Paul Revere's monuments. We also gave toward the testimonial. By voluntary contribution we have just raised \$25 and that with more added, we send to Washington, by our regent, for Continental Hall.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Allegany county, has 88 members. The name was taken in honor of Catharine Van Rensselaer Schuyler, who was par excellence, the gentlewoman among the New York representatives of the Republican court and camp during the war of the American Revolution, and we have wished to do Catharine Schuyler lasting honor, by giving her name to our chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This chapter reports giving, 1905-1906, eight gold medals to eight high schools for historical essays; \$25 from our chapter to Memorial Continental Hall; \$50 from Mrs. W. T. Jones, vice-regent, for Memorial

Continental Memorial Hall; \$14 from chapter for Memorial Continental Hall; marking Revolutionary soldiers' graves, and donating in other ways to patriotic purposes, and to other chapters when asked to do so.

In May, 1905, the chapter gave a large reception at the home of Mrs. Herman Rice, in honor of our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, at which the regents of many other chapters were present. During the year the chapter presented its little namesake—godchild Catharine Schuyler Rice (whose birth was announced at the meeting at which we had the honor of having with us our state regent, Mrs. Terry), with a handsome silver loving cup.

The chapter has voted each year \$7 for utility fund. It is a summer chapter, meeting from May to November in the towns of the county.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca, has a membership of 65. This chapter has held eleven meetings, about equally divided between social and business. Washington's wedding day was celebrated with a literary program and an exhibition of historical articles, also a paper on the work of the chapter. Washington's birthday was celebrated with patriotic songs. Five dollars were contributed to the Paul Revere association, while the chapter is accumulating a "Tablet Fund."

Chemung Chapter, Elmira, has a membership of 115, derives its nomenclature from a local Indian name signifying "Big Horn." The chapter reports in response to the call from the National Board asking for contributions to the Memorial Hall fund: A card party was given on the chapter's ninth birthday, January 13th, 1906, by which \$50 was realized, and will be forwarded by our delegates to the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

During the year the chapter has joined the "Federation of Charities," a local charitable association, and will make an annual contribution of \$25.

Prizes of \$5 and \$10 have been offered for the best essays written by students of the high school, historical subjects being named. This will be the second year these prizes have been given, are well attended and much enthusiasm and interest shown. It subscribes for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and has all Lineage Books inclusive of Vol. 20.

Col. Israel Angell Chapter, New Berlin, a newly organized chapter with a membership of 21. In addition to the business meetings two enjoyable social meetings have been held. In response to the request of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, a Colonial costume ball was given, from the proceeds of which fifty dollars were sent to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. This chapter was named for the Revolutionary ancestor of several of its chapter members.

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley, has a membership of 19. It was named for the town, which was named for the abundant wild cherry trees growing there when it was settled. It was noted for its patriotism. Cherry Valley is also conspicuous for the terrible massacre in 1778.

This chapter has no report of work done during the past year, with the exception of some finishing touches upon the Dunlop tablet unveiled by the chapter in 1904.

Col. Marinus Willett Chapter, Frankfort, with 21 members. The chapter was organized November 10, 1905, with eighteen members. Since then three have been added. The name was given because of the fact that Colonel Willett owned a mile square in the center of Frankfort, and many of the old deeds bear his signature. The chapter has indulged in several thimble parties, thereby adding to the treasury, increasing it by a card party on Washington's birthday, by which a contribution will be made to the Continental Hall fund. A contribution will also be made to the old Fort Herkimer church.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams. The chapter has 85 members. It was named for the daughter of General Henry Champion, commissary general of the Continental army. Deborah Champion herself shows her patriotism by rendering services in the cause of liberty, when but seventeen she carried dispatches from New London to General Washington at Boston. She also, accompanied by an old slave, carried through the British lines money to pay the soldiers who fought at Bunker Hill.

In June, 1905, our county of Jefferson celebrated its centennial at the county seat of Watertown. This chapter with the Watertown Chapter did everything to make it a success. The Revolutionary relics loaned by this chapter were many, some of great interest. The 4th of July a dinner was given at the opera house. The members were nearly all present with their husbands and families. Over one hundred and fifty were present, and the day will long be remembered. A prize of five dollars in gold was offered at the beginning of the school year to the student showing the best standing in American history. This prize will be given in June. The chapter contributed one dollar (the amount asked for) toward the erection of a monument to the nurses who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war. We were unable to celebrate Washington's birthday, but will send twenty-five dollars to the Continental Hall fund. Six dollars was paid last May for markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in this vicinity, making in all forty graves marked by this chapter, and every Memorial day in our county graveyards, there waves over the graves the flag of the land for which they offered their lives.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia. This chapter numbers 62. Its name signifies Great Hearing Place. It is said by some that it was so called because the roar of the Niagara Falls could be heard at this point. An old stone building, the original Holland land purchase office, is still standing on the banks of the Tonawanda creek. The chapter has fitted up a Colonial sitting room and bedroom, also a kitchen in this old historical building, and the national flag is kept floating from a staff erected for the purpose the whole year. The chapter holds its meetings

here, and as it serves as a museum and is stored with valuable relics, it is of great interest, and the Daughters literally keep open house the year around at the expense of about one hundred dollars per year. This chapter contributed to the Continental Hall fund \$20 during the year.

Meetings of the chapter are held monthly, and on Washington's birthday the play of Cranford was given, which was a success, and was for the benefit of Continental Hall.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn, with 227 members, was named for the renowned Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who constructed the fortifications on Long Island.

March, 1905, a most interesting meeting took the form of a eulogy and memorial of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's service on Long Island, given by one of our members; also a detailed account of his service in the south, and the exercises attending the reinterment of his remains in Savannah was given by a member, whose home in childhood was in that place. At that meeting it was voted to take up the work of patriotic education and a committee was appointed to further the work.

In April, women heroes formed the topic of consideration. One member gave the history of an Indian woman who was instrumental in saving the lives of Lewis & Clark, and pointed out their pathway through the wilderness.

In May, 1905, the chapter was entertained in the home of a member whose husband, Colonel Bacon, gave a history of the flag, and his tribute to the American flag was considered a marvel of eloquence.

November 8, 1905, Mr. Alfred Jaegers, the sculptor, gave an interesting talk on Baron Von Steuben, and his work for us in the war of the American Revolution. He is making a statue of Steuben, and brought the materials with him to show the process of the artist in modelling.

January 17, 1906, was the bicentennial of the birth of our great patriotic statesman, Benjamin Franklin. Hon. James McKeane was the orator of the day—Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) spoke on patriotism.

February 14th, being Valentine day, the program took on the character of that ancient saint whose influence still seems potent in the material world.

March 14th, the chapter was entertained by one of our prominent members. Program consisted of patriotic songs and recitations, one of which was of thrilling interest and recounted the heroism of an ancestor of the member, who at the peril of her life carried dispatches from Washington to Lee. At this meeting, \$300 was voted for Continental Hall.

The chapter has expended for patriotic purposes, \$1,465.20.

Fort Oswego Chapter, Oswego. This chapter was organized June 17, 1904, with twenty-four charter members. Now numbers 35. The

name of Oswego is from the Indian Oshwago, meaning "Flowing of the Water," referring evidently, to the inflow of the river to Lake Ontario. The name, Fort Oswego, commemorates the first fort built near the mouth of the river, by the English in 1721, from which date the history of the city begins. The old fort and other cemeteries here, contain the graves of more than a score of Revolutionary soldiers, and in April, 1905, by action of the chapter, the erection of a monument to their memory was planned. The first move toward raising funds for the purpose resulted in a successful whist at the home of Mrs. Thomas P. Ringsford, June 2nd. The next was a military euchre, January 5, 1905, and the payment of the monument was assured. This with \$25 contributed to Memorial Hall at Washington makes a total of two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225) devoted to patriotic work the past year. Mrs. M. L. Wright, an able and enthusiastic member of the chapter, has compiled a number of patriotic songs, and the chapter has published them in a pamphlet. These will be available, not only to members, but to the school children and others who desire them.

The program of the February meeting was devoted to Washington and Lincoln.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain, membership, 61. The Fort Plain Chapter was named after the old fort which was located about a half mile west of our village. Fort Rensselaer was the original name of the fort, but on account of the plain view from the eminence, it was afterwards called Fort Plain.

We record with regret the passing away of Mrs. Louise Gros Dunn, a granddaughter of the American Revolution, our oldest, and one of our most enthusiastic and hospitable members.

Twenty-five dollars was voted from the treasury, for Memorial Continental Hall, as our contribution for February 22nd.

We have furnished for the Daughters of the American Revolution alcove in the public library, a set of the New International Encyclopedia and 21 of the latest publications.

The social element has been a marked feature, and the various hostesses have vied with each other to make the meetings attractive.

During the summer we contemplate placing markers on the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution buried in Fort Plain and vicinity.

The chapter recognizes that much work of national interest is demanded in this historic Mohawk Valley, and the harmonious enthusiasm and interest of our members, insures future results in this direction.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, has a membership of 79. This chapter receives its name from "Fort Stanwix," which stood where Rome now is. The charter of the chapter is framed with wood from the stockade of the fort.

In May, 1905, two \$10 prizes were given for the best oration and essay, to be competed for by the pupils of the two upper classes of

Rome free academy. The subjects chosen were: Oration—"Boston Tea Party;" essay—"Six Nations."

The prize for the oration was awarded to Richard H. Williams; the prize for the essay to Emily Dorsey.

In June, a bronze tablet was erected marking The Oneida Carrying Place called De-o-wain-sta by the Indians. This "Carry" formed the connecting link between the waters of the north and the south, and was from early time an important strategic point. The price of the tablet was \$212.

The chapter sent the regent, her alternate and one delegate to the state conference held in Syracuse, September 27-28, 1905. \$5 have been sent to the state utility fund.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, has 100 members, and reports as follows: Nine general meetings have been held. These have been both literary and social in character. There has been either some address by some prominent man, or one or more original papers presented by members, upon historical subjects, with a short time for social diversion at the close.

In June the chapter had as its guest the Schuyler Society, Children of the American Revolution, founded by our chapter. The children entertained us with patriotic songs, recitations and instrumental music. At this meeting, too, the chapter was presented with two bayonets, relics of the War of 1812.

In October, we had a report from the state conference, by one of our members who was a delegate.

Since March, 1905, two members have died. One was Mrs. Alfred B. Street, a "Real Daughter" and wife of the poet. Since her death we have obtained a very good likeness, a large photograph made from a smaller one, taken when she was 77 years old. This will be placed in the historical and art society building beside the portrait of Colonel Peter Gansevoort for whom our chapter was named.

Plans are also on foot to have the grave of Mrs. Street marked with a stone, with a suitably carved design, and erected by the Gansevoort Chapter.

Besides this activity in our midst we have not neglected our outside financial duties. The chapter has contributed \$10 to the state utility fund, and \$10 toward the portrait of our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks; and through the efforts of the chapter and the generosity of our regent, Mrs. Dederick, we were able to give last April at Continental Congress \$500 toward Memorial Continental Hall fund. While one of our delegates, Mrs. S. L. Munson, was appointed one of the tellers for the election of our present president general.

Our chapter was represented at the annual state congress, and also at the tenth anniversary of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution at Hudson, New York.

At the December meeting of the chapter it was decided to remove

the limit as to the number of members. The number has been limited to 100, and there have been several names on the waiting list. It seemed to the majority of us that it would be more with the spirit of the National Society to open the membership to all who were eligible.

In January, a cake sale was held at the home of Mrs. S. L. Munson, at which a good sum was raised, which will help us to send a generous amount to Continental Congress this year by our regent, Mrs. Dederick.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur, has a membership of 45. January 27th, a reception and card party was given at the home of one of the members, receipts from which were \$18.93. This sum was to be used for transportation of delegates to either state or national conventions.

February 22nd, a musical and reception, the proceeds of which were \$26.70, \$25 of which was sent to Continental Hall fund. February 23rd, high school essay prize of \$5 given. It was decided at last meeting to lay on the table for one month the names of five new applicants for membership.

Fifty-one dollars have been paid to treasurer general for membership fees. June 17th was celebrated by a veranda picnic. July 4th was observed by patriotic services in Presbyterian church. The decorating of the library for "old home" week was done by the chapter at the expense of \$5. August 29th, a reception given in honor of the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry at the library.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer, numbers 58 members. The chapter reports, as follows:

The General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, so called from the brave hero of Oriskany, has had a profitable and interesting year. On May 10th, Chapter day, a private car was chartered on the Cooperstown and Oneonta trolley line, and the chapter visited the historical places in and about Cooperstown. In the afternoon they were entertained at the home of the regent, Miss Leaming. On October 19th, the chapter accepted an invitation to visit Klocks battlefield and the old fort near St. Johnsville. Afterwards they were the guests of the St. Johnsville Chapter at a dinner served at the home of the secretary.

In November a rummage sale was carried on for the benefit of Continental Hall fund from which the receipts were \$70. The regent also gave a card party at her home which netted \$10 for the same fund.

The chapter has contributed toward the repairs on the old Fort Herkimer church, \$83.23; and one dollar toward the monument for nurses, who died during the Spanish-American war. At the March meeting, 1906, it was resolved to send \$100 to Continental Hall fund, and to contribute \$5 toward the utility fund. Two new members have been added and four have been transferred to the Col. Marinus Willett Chapter at Frankfort.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville, has 56 members. The chapter presented the following report:

The General Richard Montgomery Chapter, No. 573, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was so called in honor of General Richard Montgomery, that bravest and most accomplished general that ever led an army to the field. We deem it an especially appropriate name for our chapter since in the division of Tyron county, Montgomery county was named for him, and also, inasmuch as one of our charter members is a direct descendant from this illustrious heroic officer.

As to the work of our chapter: For the purpose of raising funds, on March 17, 1905, we gave a "Colonial Tea," a unique and enjoyable affair, with music, addresses on social customs of Revolutionary period. All the Daughters were gowned in costumes of the period, with powdered hair, and garments and jewels most of which had been actually worn during Colonial days. Priceless old furniture, china, and bric-a-brac were brought from private homes, making a valuable and interesting exhibit. Souvenirs were given the guests, and tea served at "early candle-light." The presses of the city united in enthusiastic encomiums, and we netted \$24.54 from the affair.

At present we are in preparation for a whist and euchre party to be given directly after Easter, which will add to our treasury.

We are making continuous effort to complete the list of Revolutionary soldiers' graves in this vicinity, so that appropriate tablets may be placed to their memory. We already have eight authentic names, and know there are more.

We gave in June, 1905, \$20 to the high school here, as a prize for the girl who has the best scholarship in her class-room of American history, and who under the direction of the Daughters of the American Revolution writes the best essay on a topic of American history. We have pledged the like amount for the year ending June, 1906.

We sent the requested subscription to the Spanish-American war nurses' association in September, 1905.

Our committee on necrology, reports the expenditure of \$10 for flowers at the funerals of two of our members, during this past year.

We have given \$25 to the New York state fund for Continental Hall. We have pledged \$25 as our contribution to Memorial Continental Hall building, at a special meeting held March 29, 1906.

As to the pleasure in which we have participated, at our regular monthly meetings, after the business session, we have music, the best talent we can secure, vocal and instrumental; one or two addresses from our program of topics is presented, often an elocutionist is introduced, or some one of our members who has traveled abroad, or on an American trip, relates her experience. We close with luncheon and conversation.

General James Clinton Chapter, East Springfield, has 21 members, and reports as follows:

We have held regular meetings the third Saturday of each month, and four special business meetings. Since January we have held several meetings for work. We are preparing for a fair or sale of useful and fancy articles, which we expect to hold some time during the coming summer. The proceeds of said sale are to go toward paying for the marker, which we have ordered, and which is to be erected next June or July, at a point on the line of march of General James Clinton's army from the Mohawk to the Susquehanna river.

Our chapter was named for General James Clinton because of the fact that he and his army marched through our town, and very near where our chapter is located. The line of march is still spoken of as "The Continental Road." Though we are few in number (only twenty-one, and ten of that number out of town part of the year) yet the few are very enthusiastic, and devoted to the organization, and the utmost harmony prevails at all times.

General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville, has a membership of 111 and reports, as follows:

The services at the Baptist church on Memorial day was attended by most of the members of the chapter at the invitation of the pastor. We have been represented at many gatherings of the Daughters in central New York.

We have contributed \$45 to Memorial Continental Hall this year, and given as our prizes \$5 in gold for each of the two best essays written on Revolutionary subjects in our high school. We have no debts and a small balance in the treasury.

On May 13th we were invited by the relatives of Hiram Cronk (the last pensioner of the War of 1812) to attend the service at the Grand Army rooms and with the members of the Grand Army and women's relief corps escorted the remains to the station.

May 30th we placed a marker in the Colonel Wheelock lot to mark the grave of Hezekiah Jones. There was a goodly attendance at the service.

We are proud of the fact that we have a "Real Daughter," the only one in Oneida county, as a member of our chapter.

On July 29th we held the mid-summer social meeting at Otter Lake, New York, a pleasant Adirondack resort, and at this meeting we were honored with the presence of our president general of our National Society and officers and members of about twenty chapters in central New York. Nearly two hundred Daughters were present and very interesting and instructive addresses were made. The address of our president general inspired us more and more with patriotism and loyalty to our society.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson, has 102 members. This chap-

ter was named after the English navigator, and has adopted for Chapter day September 16th, the date on which he anchored opposite Hudson.

It is noted for its hospitality, especially extended to neighboring chapters. Its beautiful library continues to grow, and proves of the greatest benefit to the public, while the chapter house is continually improving, handsome additions in the way of furniture being added from time to time through the continued generosity of the original donor of the chapter house, and a member of the chapter, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley.

One of the most enjoyable meetings was a luncheon given by its able retiring regent, Mrs. Frederick Collier to her successor Mrs. Smith. The chapter has contributed \$50 to the Continental Memorial Hall fund, \$5 to the utility fund.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, has 329 members, and reports, as follows:

Our chapter name was taken from the bay "Irondequoit," where the Indian braves were wont to meet, and there, their greatest wishes were fulfilled. Irondequoit Bay is three miles from the city of Rochester.

At the last congress the chapter sent one hundred and fifty dollars for Memorial Continental Hall. Thirty dollars were sent, as has always been the custom, to the treasurer of the state utility fund.

Four "Real Daughters" are connected with the chapter. Three chapter members have died during the year: Mrs. William Alling, Mrs. Edward Harris and Miss Susan B. Anthony. The last gave the chapter a talk in November, an occasion long to be remembered. A delightful lecture, given by Miss Mary Worstell, upon "General Nathanael Greene" is a pleasant remembrance.

During the year a "bulb sale" that lasted two days, brought in about eighty dollars, which was placed in our permanent fund. That, in time, will be used in defraying expenses connected with a granite boulder that is soon to be placed on our lot in Mt. Hope cemetery, where lie the remains of seventeen Revolutionary soldiers. Twenty-five dollars were sent by the chapter, for the relief of the Russian Jews, and as a slight acknowledgment of the generosity and help, offered the chapter, by the Jewish women of Rochester, during the Cuban war. Civic work has been undertaken, and with marked success in some directions.

The smoke nuisance in the city, soon to be abated, by act of the common council, was one subject of interest to us, and the chapter's committee may justly take credit to itself for work in that direction.

Israel Harris Chapter, Greenville, has 30 members and reports as follows:

So named from Israel Harris, who was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and the great, grandfather of our organizing regent, Mrs. Lucy Bishop Henry. He was the third man to enter Ticonderoga after Allen, and maintained his company at his own expense for some time

during strenuous days of the Revolution. The chapter is expecting to place a tablet upon his grave, which is in the cemetery, adjoining the Congregational Church at South Hartford, Washington county, New York.

An address was given by the Rev. C. O. Judson upon the subject of American Citizenship, and some of the dangers that threaten it. The members having labored to sell tickets in advance, found their efforts crowned with success, the audience being large, and representing the best element of the town. About twenty-five dollars was realized, and used in purchasing photogravure, which was handsomely framed, the subject, "Signing the Declaration of Independence." This was presented to the new high school. Three gold medals were offered to the pupils of the high school passing the highest regents' examination in American history. The medals were presented with considerable ceremony, as from the regent—presentation by chairman of committee, closing with music. Washington's birthday, in a regular meeting with an unusual program. Many guests were present. In August the chapter, with guests, enjoyed a pleasant day at a lake picnic. Flag day was observed by an excursion to Bennington, Vt., and a visit to the famous Bennington monument.

James Madison Chapter, Hamilton, has 56 members, with one "Real Daughter." This chapter reports as follows:

When this chapter was organized the name selected was Dolly Madison; finding it had been pre-empted by another chapter, the present one was selected. The chapter is very proud of its "Real Daughter" and celebrates with her every year on May 30th her birthday, last year being her ninety-first. In the drive of four miles to her home, we stopped at the three cemeteries, placing flags and flowers on the graves of fourteen Revolutionary soldiers. Last June the chapter had a loan exhibit of the famous Carr dishes, buried during the Revolutionary times and recently ploughed to the light again.

A prize of five dollars in books is given each year to the student passing the highest examination in history (United States) in our high school. Also this year a large flag and standard valued at five dollars were presented to the primary department.

Many of our members are out of town during most of the year, returning for the summer, and in August the chapter held a lawn party.

In connection with the Skenandoah Chapter, the James Madison are making a search for all the graves of Revolutionary soldiers or historical places in the country. Our state vice-regent, Mrs. Roberts, was with us in November and gave us a helpful and enthusiastic address.

On February 24th the chapter was honored by the presence of our state regent, Mrs. Terry. An informal reception was held at the home of the chapter regent. We also had as a guest Mrs. Lindsley, member of Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and president of New Century Club of Utica.

Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edward, has 38 members. The chapter is named for that most unfortunate heroine of the Revolution, Jane McCrea whose tragic death occurred on the brow of the hill in the upper part of the village near a spring, whose waters are clear and sparkling even yet. The direful deed is too familiar in history, song and story to need repetition. This chapter has dedicated a beautiful monument to her memory.

This chapter has held during this year nine meetings, which were on or near the dates of conspicuous Revolutionary events. A completely arranged program, historical, literary and musical, was carried out. On Washington's birthday five copies of the portrait of Washington were exhibited against a background of American flags. An able paper was read on Valley Forge—also an original poem on the same subject, dedicated to the Jane McCrea Chapter by the author, Dr. Joseph E. King, president of St. Edward Collegiate Institute, and a copy presented to the historian.

During the year several valuable historical relics have been presented, which the chapter jealously guards. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee gave her delightful lecture on "The Experiences of a Woman in the Japanese Army," under the auspices of the chapter. One hundred dollars were presented by the chapter through the regent for Continental Hall, at the congress of 1905. Ten dollars sent to the Paul Revere House. Literature to the Philippines. The graves of thirty Revolutionary soldiers marked with growing plants on Memorial day. Participation on Lake George in August in assembly of New York State Historical Society.

Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, has 112 members and reports as follows:

Jamestown Chapter now, as in former years, decorated Revolutionary soldiers' graves. We offered two prizes of \$10 and \$5 for the best essays on a given Revolutionary subject, also a prize of \$5 for best examination papers in American history. In April the chapter sent on its contribution to Continental Hall, \$200; one hundred to redeem the pledge of the previous year and one hundred for the year then beginning. We contributed \$11, or ten cents per capita, to the utility fund.

Our entertainment on Washington's birthday was quite a success financially. Franklin's birthday, on January 17th, was a pleasant occasion. The Jamestown Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution joined with us on that occasion. A supper was served at the home of one of our members and the program followed: "Franklin, the Citizen;" "Franklin, the Diplomat;" "Franklin's Services to the Postal Department;" "Leaves from Poor Richard's Almanac." One of the pleasant occasions of the year was the reunion of the chapters of Chautauqua county—the Patterson of Westfield, the Benjamin Prescott of Fredonia and the Jamestown—at a luncheon at the Kent House, Lake Wood, Chautauqua, on August 23rd.

At our November meeting, November 13th, we were delightfully entertained by a lecture by Rev. William Eliot Griffis, D. D., on "Notions and Ways of Our Colonial Ancestors." We are studying this year "Colonial Times."

Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown, reports: Johnstown Chapter, named for the historical city, has 48 members. The social meetings are held to create interest among our outside friends, also to make money. The hostess plans her own entertainment, and allows each one to invite one or more guests by paying ten cents each (for herself and friends). One Daughter gave an informal reception in December, realizing \$15.80. When the circular letter came from our president general, we had already subscribed \$100 for Continental Hall and arranged for an entertainment in January for local patriotic work; so many outside attractions for February 22d, thought it best to do both at that time. We cleared at this entertainment \$106.75. We are caring for the "Old Colonial Cemetery," situated in the heart of our city, and expended twenty or more dollars during the past year, and mean to beautify it somewhat by the addition of more foliage beds this spring. Gave \$2.50 toward the testimonial album for Mrs. McLean. Have the 19 Lineage Books in library, having purchased the last three a few months ago at an expense of \$4 with express. Cheered some of the Daughters who were ill with flowers. Subscribe for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, of course, and have recently voted a prize of \$10 annually to the high school. We feel that we are flourishing indeed.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville. Membership 70. The spelling of "Kanestio" as embodied in the chapter name, is as found in the journals of certain early French explorers who visited this locality on their way from the French settlements in Canada to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, en route to the Mississippi valley. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies "The place of putting in the canoes," as this was the head of navigation for canoes on this western tributary of the Susquehanna river, and marked the end of the portage from the Genesee river and its eastern branches.

In the way of social entertainments, the chapter very pleasantly observed Flag day, June 14, 1905, with a luncheon, attended by the state regent, state vice-regent, and many other guests from nearby chapters. An equally enjoyable occasion was the Colonial tea to commemorate Chapter day, in December, 1905.

The chapter was represented at the last Continental Congress, on program for "Patriotic Day" at the New York state fair, and at the state conference at Syracuse.

For its patriotic work, the chapter had printed and distributed among the chapters of the state circular letters and copies of the state law relative to abandoned cemeteries.

A public patriotic meeting was held on Washington's birthday, to which all patriotic, educational and other organizations of a similar

character of both Hornellsville and Canisteo were invited. A spirited address was delivered by Hon. Peter A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, on the subject "Washington, His Patriotism and Its Results," and a program of patriotic music was a special feature of the occasion.

Six markers have been ordered for graves of Revolutionary patriots and it is hoped to have them placed by Memorial day. This is the beginning on the part of the chapter to secure proper markers for all soldiers of the Revolutionary and the War of 1812 who are buried in this vicinity.

A committee has been appointed to secure title to a plot of ground and arrange for a suitable marker for the only spot in Steuben county directly connected with the American Revolution—the place where the houses were built and launched upon the Canisteo river by the party of ill-armed Tories and Indians who passed this way from Port Niagara to make their attack upon the settlement at Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

Another committee has been appointed to investigate and report upon the possibility of securing the preservation of one of the earliest residences built here and which is intimately connected with the history and development of the Canisteo valley.

The chapter has endorsed the "School City," and is bringing the subject to the attention of the boards of education of Canisteo, Hornellsville and adjacent towns, as well as to the notice of the commissioners of the district schools, asking that this method of civic training be made a part of the public school discipline wherever practicable.

The chapter has approved the organization of two chapters of the Children of the American Revolution, one in Hornellsville and one in Canisteo, both of which are in process of formation.

We also report the organization of a club of the Children of the Republic, numbering eighteen members, in one of the district schools near Canisteo.

The chapter has contributed to the state utility fund on the basis of ten cents per chapter member, and has pledged an annual future contribution to the fund based upon this same ratio.

The chapter has not contributed to the Memorial Hall fund since the last congress, when all the available chapter funds were devoted to this purpose, but there has been expended in other patriotic work as follows: For Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books and Smithsonian Reports for our local library, \$6.18; state utility fund, \$7; printing and mailing cemetery laws, \$8; for the public patriotic meeting, which included a gift to the Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital, \$28.50; total, \$49.88. The amount expended for all purposes, social, patriotic and otherwise during the year has been \$185.70.

Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton. Membership 24. Kayendatsyona Chapter has given \$10 to Memorial Hall fund; \$3 to utility fund; two prizes of \$3 each to high school students for prize essays and highest

standing in American history; placed AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and "Spirit of '76" in public library; located the graves of 24 Revolutionary soldiers; acquired a lot in the Mt. Adnah Cemetery, and started a fund.

A chapter double quartet is a pleasant feature of the meetings. Our year book was exceptionally good this year, giving the entire year to the study of the thirteen original states. A committee will attend to the marking of the Revolutionary graves, and intend using government markers.

Kes-kes-kick Chapter has 62 members and reports as follows:

Meetings of the *Kes-kes-kick Chapter*, Yonkers, New York, have been held once every month at the home of the regent, and have been well attended.

Subjects for essay were sent to several public schools for which two prizes of five dollars each are to be given. The chapter has pledged the sum of twenty-five dollars to be given the pupil of the highest standing in the Yonkers high school.

A flag was presented by the chapter to school No. 9 for use in the assembly room. As that school is composed largely of Italian and Hungarian children it was interesting to note the spirit of patriotism stirred by the gift.

There was a very enjoyable reception held at the Manor Hall on the afternoon of Washington's birthday.

Kes-kes-kick was the old Indian name for the town of Yonkers, and is supposed to mean something regarding a stream, Saw-mill river, which flows through the heart of the city, and has its full share of reverence. Denslow made it love the "wild willow leaf" and "Indian's brow."

Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City, 98 members, is thus named, first, because of the thirteen letters in its name, symbolic of the thirteen stars, the thirteen stripes, and of the thirteen original states of the Union; it is also thus named because the majority of the members are Knickerbockers, direct descendants of the sturdy Dutch founders of New Amsterdam.

"Chapter day," January 25th, 1906, was observed by a reception given by the second vice-president in her home on Riverside Drive. Mrs. Terry, our state regent, and several national and state officers were present, as well as the chapter members and friends. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by members of the chapter and a collation was served.

On February 10th, Mrs. Francis Bacon Jones entertained the chapter and other representative members in her home at a "social tea." Her daughter, Miss Jones, gave a recitation, a letter of regret from Mrs. Donald McLean was read, several musical selections were rendered by artists in the chapter, and a delightful afternoon was enjoyed.

Washington's birthday was observed by a public patriotic meeting,

given by the City of New York at Washington's headquarters. Knickerbocker Chapter was represented there, as it is on the committee of Washington's headquarters. On the eve of March 22, Knickerbocker Chapter gave a "Lecture," which was really a reception, musicale and lecture combined. Following the informal reception held by the patronesses and entertainment committee, one of the patronesses and one of the committee as well as historian, rendered two beautiful soprano numbers from Bellini's "La Somnambula." Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall's lecture on "Unfamiliar Facts About George Washington" was very delightfully given, and enhanced by exquisite, colored pictures thrown on a screen—scenes of the ancestral homes and estates of the Washington family, both in England and in America. The last illustration thrown on the screen was the hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," which all present sang heartily, while standing. And this closed a very delightful evening's entertainment, one of prestige for the chapter, pleasure for those present and reinforcement of the chapter treasury.

Contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, \$50; Washington's headquarters fund, \$25; framed fac-simile of Declaration of Independence; to Morgantown settlement in North Carolina, \$18.30; framed portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks, \$5; utility fund, \$9.40.—\$107.70.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown, has 108 members, and reports as follows:

Le Ray de Chaumont was named in honor of M. James Donatius Le Ray de Chaumont, whose father entertained Benjamin Franklin at his chateau in Passy, France, when Franklin was on his delicate and important mission to the French court during the American Revolution. The son was the father's assistant in all his affairs and helped arrange the matter of the money and powder for equipping the fleet of John Paul Jones, for which he never received the promised reimbursement. After the Revolution the younger Le Ray came to this country to try to get a settlement from this government. He later became an extensive land owner in what is now Jefferson county, and settled here, building a beautiful mansion, and doing everything in his power to aid in its settlement, and progress in agriculture, et cetera. He returned to France, where he died and where some of his descendants now live. Jefferson county owes much to him, and the chapter feels that no better monument to his memory than that which they have raised in giving his name to a chapter of a society, which stands for all for which he gave his best efforts and held most dear and worthy.

The chapter holds its monthly meetings in its beautiful room in the Flower Memorial Library, whose donor is a member of the chapter. She has this year presented the chapter with a beautiful silver tea service and tea-wagon, and the chapter has ordered a set of china in Colonial pattern which is being made in France from old French designs, having a scene of a French chateau on each piece, so that tea is

served at each meeting, giving an opportunity for a social hour which enables the members to become better acquainted with one another.

Two delegates represented the chapter at the last congress, and gave their reports at the April meeting. In June the chapter was busy in helping make a success of Watertown's old home week and centennial. They had an interesting booth in the armory, representing an old-time home, and thousands passed through to see the rare old furniture, china, et cetera. They also gave a successful reception to the home-comers in the new library, the expense for their part in the week being \$69.19. A card party was given just before this time, the receipts being \$25, the rest coming from the treasury.

Ten dollars in prizes were given in the public schools for essays, as usual.

Four markers were placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in one of the cemeteries of the city, the expense being \$16. It was in a rough part of the city and enabled us to give a little patriotic talk to the people of the neighborhood who crowded about us.

Two lectures illustrated by a stereopticon have been given to the Italians of the city, in their native tongue, on "Early Settlements" and "The Revolution," the total expense being \$42.94. We hope to have more of these later, as a good deal of interest was shown.

A large "Fort Euchre" was held in January, which netted the chapter \$57.33. Ten dollars were sent to the state utility fund, \$30 for Continental Hall, and one dollar to the war nurses' monument fund.

In February, 1906, a delightful Colonial supper was given at the home of one of the members, Mrs. W. W. Conde, at which nearly every one appeared in old-time costume. A voluntary offering was supposed to be given for Continental Hall, but it was not thoroughly understood, so the sum amounted to only \$7.10, though this we expect to augment later.

It is planning a large entertainment after Easter. It has in all, this year, raised \$179.13 for patriotic work, besides regular chapter expenses.

Lowville Chapter, Lowville, has 17 members, and reports as follows:

Lowville Chapter was so called by request of patriotic brothers, who were much interested in our patriotic movement, promising us a gift of a flag if so named. We have held our meetings each month at the home of some member of our chapter. We have picked up no new uniform method as yet. We are as you might say in our infancy, having been organized only since June 14th, 1905. We asked for our charter before Christmas, and by some neglect did not receive the same until our last meeting. At February meeting we observed Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays by readings of their lives and by talks from those who had personally visited their old homes and burial places. We have had talks and papers on Flag day, also on John Paul Jones and readings from AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Meltingah Chapter, Fishkill-on-Hudson, has 48 members.

A little stream that enters the Hudson at the southern limit has given this name to the chapter, Melzingah meaning the spirit of the waters. The legend runs that a beautiful Indian maiden was stolen by the chief of another tribe for his bride; in their flight they hid in the woods by the cascade, which is in the little stream. Being pursued, the maiden, to save herself, jumped from the rock and was drowned in the deep pool at the foot of the fall. The beauty of her spirit is supposed ever after to haunt the pool.

A first and a second prize were offered the pupils of the public schools, for the best two essays on a given subject. These essays were read before the members of the chapter, and their friends, in September. Again in February prizes were offered the pupils of the public schools, for the best three papers on American history, sent for the "Regent's Examination." At the last meeting of the congress in Washington, \$20 were presented to the Continental Hall fund.

In June as a Chapter day celebration, a tablet was unveiled, that the chapter had had placed on the old mill at Brinckerhoff, so that the passer-by might know that this same mill, so busy still, was working and grinding for the farmers around, when General Washington and his men were encamped near by during the Revolution. There were several very enjoyable addresses at the unveiling, and after the exercises all joined in a picnic lunch.

The regent and delegate attended the state conference at Syracuse in September. In February, the chapter held a patriotic whist party at the old Teller house, one of the oldest in the county. At this whist \$38.62 were raised for Continental Hall.

The chapter has sent, as usual, ten cents per capita to the utility fund. *Mary Washington Colonial Chapter*, New York City, 145 members, reports as follows:

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter takes pleasure in sending this report of the work done and pleasures participated in during the last year, from March 15, 1905, to March 15, 1906.

It is glad to respond to this request of the state regent in regard to the meaning of the chapter name and the reason for selecting it.

The name "Mary Washington Colonial" was given to this chapter by the charter members, because Mary, the mother of Washington, was deemed by them to be one of the noblest characters among women, in the annals of American Colonial and Revolutionary history. The word "Colonial" was adopted as an acknowledgment of the debt which the period of the Revolution owed to the Colonial years, when the broad foundation of this great Republic was laid, and the principles of self-government so fostered and cherished that a spark only from the torch of liberty was needed to light the fires of freedom.

The chapter has shown its interest in patriotic educational work by continuing the support of four classes in the city history club, appropriating therefor one hundred dollars.

One hundred dollars has been given to Memorial Continental Hall and a special gift of three hundred and ten dollars to be applied to the "New York room." The Continental Hall fund still held by the chapter is now two hundred and five dollars. Toward the portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks, presented to Memorial Continental Hall, fifty dollars have been given.

It has been the custom of the chapter to annually commemorate, with a tablet, some historic spot or incident. The placing of the tablet this year, for a short time, has been deferred.

Twenty-five dollars were appropriated to the American Flag Association, of which the regent of this chapter is a vice-president.

Two historical and social meetings have been held, one of them graced by the presence of Mrs. Fairbanks, then president general, and both of them delightful with appropriate addresses and music.

The regent observed, as usual, the Charter day, January 19th, by giving a reception to her chapter, which was largely attended, and was a brilliant affair.

The chapter had been most highly honored by the acceptance of an honorary membership by Mrs. Fairbanks—"peerless as a woman, unequaled as a president general."

Another honor, greatly prized, was the election as vice-president general of a valued member, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, it being the second time that such an honor has been conferred on the chapter.

Minisink Chapter, Goshen, has 65 members. The musical Indian name is not a fancy appellation, but commemorates one of the terrible Indian massacres that were so frequent during the period of the early settlers in our land. The territory (Minisink) was originally occupied by a tribe of Indians known as "Minquas;" meaning people living in a low tract of land, from which the water had been drained; alluding to the legendary belief that the valley along the Delaware—occupied by them—had once formed the bottom of a vast lake from which the water had escaped by breaking through the mountain—now known as "The Delaware Water Gap." The English corrupted the name to "Minsies," and we have finally settled upon "Minisink." The best interpretation—"The water is gone."

The famous warrior, Brant, on July 22nd, 1779, with his force of Indian braves and Tories, descended upon the settlers upon what was known as "The Minisink Precinct," near the New Jersey line, and a bloody battle ensued, in which Lieutenant Colonel Tusten, of Colonel Allen's Goshen regiment, and forty-two other men of the neighborhood were killed. Twenty-three women, attendants upon the Goshen church were made widows through this one engagement. This sally of the savages proved to be almost the last of the famous Indian raids of the period.

On the village green—or church park—of Goshen stands a tall, beautiful, white marble monument to the memory of these forty-three brave

men who fell on the fatal day, defending their homes, wives and children; and their immediate descendants are with us to this day. While Orange county and all this section of New York state claim interest in this memorable battlefield, yet the present county of Sullivan claims it especially, as it lies within her borders.

In 1822, on July 22nd, the bones of these patriots were gathered from the ground where they had lain bleaching, and brought to Goshen amid great celebration, where they were placed beneath the corner stone of this monument.

Therefore, is the chapter's name "Minisink," the Chapter day July 22nd, and the chapter color "Indian Red."

The chapter has monthly meetings at which historical papers are read. In December the chapter voted to respond to the message sent out by the president general, requesting the observance of Washington's birthday. The chapter gives a prize of \$5 for the best essay upon a given subject to a pupil of the high school, and has voted to make it an annual affair. The chapter reports a meeting in June, when the president general and the state regent were guests of honor and the speakers of the day. The chapter has contributed fifty dollars to Memorial Continental Hall.

Mohawk Chapter, Albany, has 93 members, and reports as follows:

The Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, bearing, like many others, an Indian name, is so called because the Mohawk tribe, which was the head of the federation of the Six Nations, had its headquarters near Albany.

The year's record is marked by activity and progress. Two hundred dollars represented the chapter's gift to Continental Hall through the individual contributions of its members. The success of the work in 1905 was due largely to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Cyrus S. Merrill, whose sudden death in September, while regent, brought the chapter so great a loss. In the list of interesting addresses delivered before the chapter may be mentioned that of the state historian (Hugh Hastings), Mrs. Eleanor Howard, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth.

At the annual election in December, Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory was elected regent.

In January, 1906, the chapter contributed and forwarded to Yokohama 2,800 pictures for the use of the Japanese soldiers in the hospitals.

A beautiful gift of the "William Wilberforce Byington Collection" of old prints, numbering III, was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Byington, together with the case to contain it.

On January 29th, the eleventh anniversary of the chapter was celebrated at the house of the regent. One of the Spanish war veterans (Lieut. Robert Robinson) was present and gave an illustrated talk

on the "Life of the Albany Men in Honolulu." This was followed by social hour with patriotic music by an orchestra, the refreshment decorations and favors being all of a patriotic nature.

On February 9th the unique project was undertaken of presenting to the public a first class patriotic entertainment for the sum of \$5. fine concert by an orchestra of eight pieces, and a patriotic lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," by Hon. Charles E. Fitch, were the features of the evening.

Later in February a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence was presented to the Greenville Academy on the occasion of the dedication of the new school building.

Early in March a fine address was delivered before the chapter by Major McNutt, commandant of the Watervliet arsenal, on the subject of the "Government Gems."

The outlook for the year is encouraging, and several committees are preparing for carrying out interesting pieces of work along patriotic lines.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion, has 66 members, reports as follows:

This name was chosen as this valley was of great importance during the Revolutionary war and the history of our country; also the home of General Herkimer; also the seat of the battle of Oriskany, where the first flag was flung to the breeze.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion, New York, contributed to the soldiers' monument erected by the ladies of the relief corps, \$50; repairs of old Fort Herkimer Church, \$85.50; Continental Hall fund, \$25—\$160.50.

Mohegan Chapter during all the year has had much pleasure and profit.

Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, has 39 members, and reports as follows:

Mohegan Chapter, Ossining on Hudson, was named in memory of the tribe of Indians called Mohegan, that inhabited the locality.

We report with great sorrow the death of our chaplain, the Rev. George Wilson Ferguson, and second vice-regent, Mrs. Helen War Potter, whose loss will be felt by not only one chapter but the entire community; also our ex-treasurer, Mrs. Charles Martin Niles, a grand-niece of Daniel Webster, who having moved to South Carolina, still kept her membership with us.

Five barrels of reading matter have been sent to the soldiers at Manila under the care of Manila Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Pleasant square has been cared for, and flowers planted by "Village Improvement Committee," at a cost of \$27.85.

On Chapter day, May 27th, a large reception was held in honor of our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, when an album with engrossed resolutions was presented by Colonel Vrooman. Twenty-five dollars were donated for New York state room; Continental Hall; \$4.11 utility fund; \$1 Spanish-American war nurses' association.

A history of our chapter has been compiled, by a committee giving the history from the beginning.

A morning musical was given in December, which proved a great success, the proceeds to go to the "Village Improvement Committee."

On February 22nd, Washington's birthday, according to an appeal sent out by the president general, a Colonial reception was held both afternoon and evening, at which all the members were attired in Colonial costume. The sum realized for the Continental Hall was \$75.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, 80 members, Poughkeepsie, reports as follows: The Mahwenawasigh Chapter feels proud of its record during the past year. The work of the chapter has been especially along educational and social lines. It was felt that because of the large amount of time and money spent the year before, in connection with the erection, and unveiling of the memorial tablet, the work of the chapter might profitably assume a somewhat different aspect for the year 1904-1905.

The chapter's first year book appeared in October in an attractive form. It had been decided that the general topic should be New York state in the Revolution.

Nine meetings were held during the year, seven of them convening at the chapter house, the Clinton museum, the old residence of Governor George Clinton. Two of the meetings took the form of illustrated lectures, one "Sullivan's expedition against the Indians," by William Eliot Griffis of Ithaca, New York, the other "From the Tappan Zee to the Highlands," by Miss Adelaide Skeel, of Newburgh, New York. Interesting papers on the following subjects have been read from time to time.

"New York State Conditions in 1775 and 1789." "First and Second Continental Congresses." "Sketches of Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, William Floyd, and Lewis Morris." "The Battle of Long Island and Story of Nathan Hale." "The Battles above New York City, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Lake Champlain, Bemis Heights and Old Saratoga." "The Saratoga Monument and the Schuyler Mansions." The close of the Revolution and beginning of the nation."

Special mention should be made of the outside speakers who have contributed so much of interest and profit to the meetings.

Contributions have been made by the chapter to the following objects: fifty dollars to Continental Hall; \$10 to New York state room; 10 for the utility fund.

The chapter was represented at the congress in Washington by the agent and one delegate. The work of restoring the Clinton museum is going steadily forward. A new fence and new blinds for the entire house have been placed at a cost of about \$200.

To meet the repeated requests of visitors at the Clinton house for post-cards it was decided to have such cards printed showing two views of the Clinton museum.

The March number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE contained a full account of the work of the chapter, especially in connection with the memorial tablet.

The Mahwenawasigh Chapter has taken great pleasure during the past year in entertaining the neighboring chapters at its monthly meetings.

As it was a decided innovation, the chapter has appreciated the courteous response and enthusiasm with which the idea was received and feels sure other chapters will be glad to try the experiment. There is a decided interest and loyalty in the chapter which has steadily grown during the past two years.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton, has 43 members and submit the following report:

This chapter was organized January 25, 1898, with twenty-three charter members. The regent, Mrs. Flora Marvin Bassett, named the chapter in honor of her great-grandmother, Mary Weed Marvin (who was the wife of Sergeant Matthew Marvin, who served through the Revolutionary war, was in Lafayette's regiment, and was one of the sixty-eight picked men, to storm the redoubt at Yorktown) of whom nine of the charter members are lineal descendants.

Our monthly meetings are well attended and are very enjoyable both in a literary and social way, with music usually furnished by the chapter quartette. We celebrated the Fourth of July, by having a picnic, -at our beautiful little resort "Island Park." The pavillion decorated with bunting, presented a very gay appearance, and flag waving from the trees, gave a very patriotic greeting to the Daughters. On February 22nd, we had the pleasure of presenting to the public, a charming little farce, entitled, "A Revolutionary tea, given by Spirit of Peace." This bright and pleasing little drama introducing Revolutionary, and old English songs, was written for the occasion by Miss Ruth Haulenbeck a member of the chapter.

The entertainment was held in the Congregational church parlors. The people on arriving were received by the "Father of his Country" and Lady Washington, also the regent, and other ladies receiving. After the farce entertainment, ice cream, cake and lemonade were sold, and "Revolutionary tea" was served without "tax;" the proceeds of the evening to apply to the Continental Hall fund, making our contribution since March 5, 1905, \$35.

On Friday evening, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of Washington gave her lecture on Japan, under the auspices of the chapter. Proceeds after paying expenses, \$22 were for the benefit of the Ogden memorial library in our village.

It is with sincere regret that for the first time since the organization of our chapter, we are obliged to record the death of one of our members, who passed away at the age of 89.

Manhattan Chapter, New York City, has 50 members and reports

The Manhattan Chapter whose name signifies "The people of the whirlpool" named from the rushing waters of Hillgate, north and east of Manhattan Island, has shown the influence of its name perhaps, in the activity and energy of its members.

We have since last April's congress had the honor of entertaining our honorary president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, one vice-president general, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, one state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, and many of the chapter regents, who have been with us in celebrating the following historical anniversaries: The siege of Fort Washington; the battle of Trenton; the battle of Cowpens; France's acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States of America; battle of Guilford Court House; and the Siege of Boston.

This chapter has continued its active work in the Washington headquarters association.

The members have given at the meetings, a series of historical papers of great merit, and the historian is collecting genealogical data of value.

On February 22nd, an entertainment for the benefit of our patriotic fund was given by the chapter, when a play entitled "A Daughter of the Revolution" was produced, which was written especially for the chapter by one of its members. The minuet was danced to original music composed by a member. The "Yankee Doodle" song and dance was given, and another play, entitled "The Explosion of Mr. Smith's Theory" completed the program.

Manhattan Chapter has contributed to the state utility fund.

We have given to the "Southern Industrial Educational Association," a scholarship, because we have ascertained that the ancestors of the people who will be helped by this, were the first pioneers of the idea of constitutional liberty in this land, and were the real "Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution."

Manhattan Chapter has had the pleasure of donating ten dollars to the restoration of the historic old church in Alexandria, Virginia, which is so closely associated with President Washington.

We have been blessed by a very happy, and we hope, a useful year.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport, has a membership of 48.

Eight members have been added during the past year. Two members have been lost from the roll; one by death and one by transfer. \$25 have been sent to the fund for Continental Hall; \$5 to the utility fund; \$5 towards portrait of president general to be placed in Continental Hall; \$3 have been paid for engraving on tombstone, names of Revolutionary soldiers.

Monthly meetings have been held. A program made at the beginning of the year has been generally followed. Three teas have been given, one in November, a second February 21st, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and the third in April.

At a roll call of members at this tea, each one gave an account of her ancestors. One member, out-ranked all the rest, having seven Mayflower ancestors.

In January a parlor lecture was given by Mrs. Louise Wright Simpson, of Buffalo, subject, "The First White Daughters of Western New York."

June 17th, the chapter and guests met to commemorate the battle of Bunker Hill. As a member told of the causes that led to the separation of the colonies from the mother country, and described the battle of Bunker Hill, a terrific thunder storm raged without, and the bright flashes of lightning made the description very realistic.

Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter has 16 members and reports as follows:

Named for General Nathaniel Woodhull, patriot, soldier, statesman and martyr. Nathaniel Woodhull served with distinction in the French and Indian war, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was made a brigadier general. General Woodhull was president of the Continental Congress of New York, and was in the chair when that body met in White Plains in July, 1776, and ratified the Declaration of Independence.

After the battle of Long Island, General Woodhull was captured at Jamaica by several British officers, who when he refused to say "God save the King," stabbed him, inflicting wounds which in a few days resulted in his death.

Twenty-five dollars have been donated to Continental Memorial Hall and a thermometer has been promised to the New York state room in Continental Hall.

Prizes for historical essays consisting of books valued at \$5 were presented to pupils in Morris high school, New York City. On Washington's birthday the regent presented 12 flags to pupils in Miss Miller's school, Orange, New Jersey.

A donation to Continental Hall in memory of George Washington—a free-will offering from the members of the chapter, will be presented at the coming Continental Congress.

New York City Chapter, New York City, has 460 members and reports as follows: The crowning glory of the chapter work in 1905 was the election of its regent to the office of president general and in honor of this event and as a personal compliment, its members early in the year completed the sum necessary (\$3,000) to endow "the Mrs. Donald McLean Scholarship" (in perpetuity) in Barnard College. Since that time the chapter has devoted itself, and will continue so doing, to work for Memorial Continental Hall. It contributed \$305 in 1905 and since the Fourteenth Continental Congress report, has through its treasury and members contributed \$2,685, and hopes before the Sixteenth Continental Congress to have redeemed its pledge of \$5,000 for the museum or relic room. The chapter has also contributed

as usual the sum necessary for the annual scholarship in Barnard College which is given to a Daughter of the American Revolution who devotes herself particularly to the study of American history. The chapter has also contributed various sums for other patriotic purposes and has observed, with addresses by men of prominence and other suitable exercises, the anniversaries of Washington's birthday and wedding day. This chapter has also held its customary annual memorial services in Trinity church and decorated the graves of the Revolutionary heroes in Trinity churchyard.

Norwich Chapter, Norwich, was organized just previous to the Fifteenth Continental Congress with a membership of twelve and several applications awaiting confirmation.

Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge, has 72 members and reports as follows:

Organized November 8, 1894, with seventeen members. The lecture "A year in Saxony," given under the auspices of the chapter in the library building by Miss Linda Hartley Brigham, was one of the most pleasant events of the year.

Flag day, June 14th, was observed by a delegation from Ondawa Cambridge Chapter joining a delegation from Israel Harris Chapter, of Granville, in a trip to Bennington, Vermont, where the Bennington monument and other points of historic interest were visited.

Ondawa Cambridge Chapter was represented at the state conference in Syracuse, September 27th and 28th, by two delegates and at the Continental Congress, in Washington, District of Columbia.

April 17, 1905, six members were in attendance, our regent and delegate were among those selected to act as tellers.

Ondawa Cambridge Chapter was called upon to mourn the loss of two honored and respected members.

During the year the work of marking the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers by cutting the words "Revolutionary Soldier," upon each headstone has been completed, making a total of 68 graves thus marked. Upon Memorial day these graves were decorated with flags.

Books of considerable value have been presented to our chapter during the year, and upon the shelves in the Daughters of the American Revolution corner of the library is a complete set (20 volumes) of Lineage Books and a Daughters of the American Revolution directory. One of the members presented to the chapter a handsome ebony and silver gavel.

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, submits the following:

A report of the work of Onondaga Chapter for the past year can be only a repetition of the "same old story," of earnest work and of partial success in her many undertakings. At each regular meeting an address or talk has been given either by a member of the chapter or by some distinguished guest. March 25, 1905, was devoted to an illustrated talk on the "Music of America." On April 29th, the chap-

ter received the regent's report of the National Congress. May 30th there was an appropriate observance of Memorial day, with a most eloquent address "The Soldiers" by the Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D., chaplain of Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

June 14th Flag day was honored with papers on the "Flag of Our Country," and the flags of other nations, by members of the chapter. November 25th, an interesting address on "Some of the Battles of the Revolution" was given by Professor Mace, of Syracuse university. January 30, 1906, the chapter enjoyed a delightful talk on the "Spirit of Patriotism," by Col. Wm. Verbeck, of St. John's military school, Manlius. February 24th a member of the chapter read a charming description of the English home of the Washington family. This was followed by the recital of two poems on our country's greatest hero. The usual prizes have been awarded to the pupils of our grammar schools and to an under-graduate of Syracuse university for the best essays on patriotic subjects.

A new and very pleasant feature was the observance of "Patriotic Day" at the New York state fair. Our efficient state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, was good enough to come from the far west to preside on the occasion. We were glad to welcome also our vice-president general for New York, who gave us an interesting address on Memorial Continental Hall, and several loyal Daughters from chapters in neighboring cities who spoke on the history and work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Onondaga Chapter had the great honor and pleasure of entertaining the state conference of "The Daughters," September 27th and 28th, 1905.

Onondaga was "delighted" to welcome her honored president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, one of the founders of our splendid order, the historian general, two ex-vice-presidents general, the state director of the Children of the American Revolution, several ex-state regents, the present splendid presiding officer of our state, with the state vice-regent, and last, but by no means least, a host of regents, delegates, and guests from all sections of the great Empire State. The days of the Conference were indeed "Red Letter days" for Onondaga Chapter and will remain long enshrined among her pleasant memories.

Onondaga Chapter has been working hard for nearly two years to obtain possession of the "Old Arsenal" just outside our city limits. Though this building was not erected until 1812 it is the only historic structure in the county, and it seems the duty as well as the pleasure of the chapter to rescue it from impending demolition and to restore it as far as possible to its pristine condition. We have obtained a deed of the property from the state of New York and hope soon to conquer those "nine points of the law," its occupation for many years, and to take formal possession with a picnic on the fourth of July.

The name of our chapter—Onondaga—was taken from that of our county. Its significance is "Men of the Hills." Says tradition, "Long

before the Dutch set foot on the shores of Manhattan, Ta-cum-ya-wat-he—the deity who presides over fishes and streams came down from his dwelling place in the clouds, to visit the inhabitants of earth. After bestowing innumerable blessings on the children of men, the Great Father decided to lay aside his divine title, and the name of Hiawatha—very wise man—was given him by his adoring people.

On the shores of our beautiful lake, Ohnentaha, the chief called in council, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Senecas, the Cayugas, the Onondagas, and their brave warriors and sage medicine men formed the Amphictyonic league of five nations, which to-day remains in full force among their scattered tribes.

Many of our sister chapters have grand historic buildings, honored battlefields and revered relics of Revolutionary days, to cherish and love. Onondaga has only this beautiful legend of the divine origin of her pristine people.

Owasco Chapter, Auburn, has 36 members and reports as follows:

We have contributed: To the state utility fund, \$3.50; Spanish-American war nurses' association, \$1; Memorial Continental Hall fund, \$30; October 18, 1905, a bronze tablet, costing \$100 was placed on one government building in memory of the soldiers and sailors, who fought in the war for Independence and now lie buried in Cayuga county. This was done as it was found impossible to locate the graves throughout the county, and not wishing to overlook even one, the chapter decided to erect a memorial tablet in Auburn, the county seat.

We have added six Lineage Books to our number, having now all that have been issued. These books are loaned to our public library where all may have access to them. We have also kept up one subscription to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE which we donate to the reading room of library.

In January, a six-hand euchre and bridge party, at ten cents a head, netted \$15.10 for our treasury.

February 22nd, a relic tea was held at the home of our vice-regent, Mrs. E. A. Huntington. This was a great success. American flags both large and small formed the decorations. Many beautiful and interesting relics, Revolutionary and otherwise, were on exhibition, refreshments were served and each guest carried away a box of candy bearing our insignia. An amateur orchestra furnished music and a delightful afternoon was spent. The net result was \$30 which we contributed to the general fund of Memorial Continental Hall, as we were informed that nothing was needed for the New York state column or the New York state room.

We first thought of naming our chapter "Cayuga," the county name, but finding there was already a chapter in Ithaca by that name, we decided to call it Owasco, after our beautiful lake and for reasons contained in the following copy of a note received from General John S. Clark, one of our townsmen, who is well versed in such matters. He

says, "The word 'Owasco' is of Iroquoian origin, originally applied to a crossing of Owasco outlet on a flood wood bridge that had accumulated on a rocky bar near the residence of the late Colonel Young, about a quarter of a mile below the lake. It was also applied to the lake and to the city of Auburn. It is a descriptive phrase, so archaic that it is exceedingly difficult to reduce it to ultimate radicals, of which there appear to be two and probably more. The phrase is so much disfigured by contraction that it is now impossible to determine its original form. It appears in the name Scoharie, formerly Owasco-hare, with a termination meaning to wash or throw up by the action of water, *floodwood*, but the conditions at Scoharie creek may have been quite different, and what would be proper in one case might not be in another.

"The great aboriginal central trail crossed the outlet at the point described or between these and the lake and in prehistoric days was evidently crossed on such a bridge as described. I have never been able to get any other explanation from intelligent Indians as to the meaning than simply a 'bridge.'"

Olean Chapter has 125 members, and reports as follows:

In naming the chapter but two names were suggested, that of Major Hoops and Olean, the name given by him to this section of the country in 1804.

There was in this neighborhood an oil spring, the existence of which was known to the French Jesuits before 1721. The Indians always regarded it of great value, attributing to it important medicinal qualities. The mile square embracing it was one of the reservations of the Seneca Indians in their treaty with Robert Morris. The Indian name of this reservation was "Tecarnohs," signifying "dripping oil." The existence of this oil spring suggested the name of Olean to Major Hoops, he no doubt forming the word from Olean, signifying "oil." Therefore the name has considerable local historic significance, and in a measure commemorates the founder of our town. On the 7th of October, 1904, the Olean Chapter unveiled a boulder and tablet which it had erected in the city park to the memory of Major Adam Hoops, a soldier of the Revolution and founder of Olean.

During the past year \$50 were contributed to Memorial Continental Hall; \$50 sent by four members of chapter towards payment of Mrs. Fairbanks's portrait.

Three graves of Revolutionary soldiers were decorated with handsome wreaths on Memorial day, as is our annual custom, also large wreath placed on boulder; four gold medals awarded as prizes to pupils in the public schools in historical essay contest; \$20 donated towards fund for purchase of the Paul Revere house in Boston; \$1 sent towards monument to Spanish-American war nurses; \$3 given to New York state utility fund.

Each member of the chapter has been asked to earn \$1 or more for

Memorial Continental Hall, which will be presented at the coming congress.

Sixteen subscriptions have been secured for AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, also one advertisement for one year.

Members of the executive board presented insignia piece suspended from chapter bow to retiring first vice-regent, the presentation occurring February 22nd at a Washington's birthday party held at the house of the second vice-regent, a detailed account of which will appear in a future number of our official organ.

A Congress day reception was held April 29th, at the house of our regent, a delightful annual event.

Oneida Chapter, Utica, has 207 members and reports as follows:

Oneida Chapter, thus named from the once powerful tribe of Indians which inhabited this region, and whose ancient "Council Stone" is now enthroned in great honor in Forest Hill cemetery, has had an interesting and interested year. With the exception of some sacred pilgrimages which were made by the grave-marking committee and officers to a number of quaint burying-grounds a few miles from the city for the purpose of placing markers at the graves of Revolutionary patriots, our chapter rested during the summer.

The Daughters of the American Revolution season opened with the September quarterly meeting, when the new regent read her message to Oneida Chapter, bespeaking the encouragement and co-operation of all the Daughters during the year; and reports of the grave-marking expeditions to Paris Hill, Lairdsville, Sangerfield and Tarrytown were given.

Officers who represented the chapter at the unveiling of the tablet where marks the ancient "Carrying Place" of the Oneidas in Rome; and who also responded to the invitation of General William Floyd Chapter to meet the president-general at Otter Lake in July, described these interesting occasions.

On the 11th of October Chapter day was celebrated at the home of the regent, which was beautifully and artistically decorated with flags and patriotic colors for the occasion.

The portrait of John Paul Jones, the topic of the day, was hung in a conspicuous place, and Colonel William Cary Sanger gave a fine address on the subject, which was followed by an original poem on John Paul Jones by Miss Gertrude Herkimer Coxe, read by herself. Mrs. Roberts, state vice-regent, made some remarks and the glee club sang several beautiful and appropriate selections, after which a social hour ensued, and the company, which included a number of Sons of the Revolution, as well as Daughters, then partook of refreshments, which included ices in the form of two-masted ships in honor of the first admiral of our navy.

In November our vice-regent, Mrs. John Devereux Kernan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Butler Kernan, gave the chapter a beautiful reception

at the old historic home of the Devereux family. On this occasion, Mrs. William H. Watson read a very carefully written and delightful history of Oneida Chapter, which was instructive to new members, and interesting to those who had borne the burden and heat of the day.

An account of the "Founding of the Daughters of the American Revolution," written by Mrs. Walworth, of Saratoga, was also read, and solos were sung by a member of the glee club, after which refreshments were served to the Daughters, who pronounced it a delightful occasion.

At the December quarterly meeting reports of the state conference at Syracuse were read, and delegates and alternates to the congress elected.

In January one of our members gave Oneida Chapter a great treat in the auditorium of the New Century Club, which was quite transformed under the supervision of the gracious hostess into a large and stately, yet cosy, drawing-room. This time the topic was Sir William Johnson, and Mrs. Mary B. Hedges read a very scholarly paper on the subject; and Miss Cora Wheeler, our leading elocutionist, read selections from "Cardigan" which were especially appropriate to the subject for the day, the glee club again furnishing delightful music.

A month passed in busy preparations for our Continental tea, which was to celebrate the birthday of the "Father of His Country," and swell the Continental Hall fund. Martha Washington and the fair ladies of her court received their guests in the big auditorium then transformed into a drawing-room of "ye olden time," lighted by wax candles, and having portraits of Washington's day hanging on the walls. The Daughters, many of whom had assumed quaint and historic costumes, delighted all, and entered into the spirit of the occasion most heartily.

After an excellent old-time supper served in the banquet hall below, to many people, a fine musical program was rendered by the glee club, and some additional artists; and several recitations, including two minuets, illustrated, were given by fine elocutionists. A handsome amount was realized for Continental Hall fund, and the tea was a great success.

At the March quarterly meeting a novel and interesting feature was the presentation of a number of quaint old pictures, including a portrait of David Kenney, a member of the famous Boston Tea Party, at the age of one hundred and twelve years. Mrs. Duane Smith, of Deerfield, who presented it, gave an interesting little account of the old man.

During the past year, Oneida Chapter has sent two hundred dollars to Continental Hall fund, and expended ninety-two dollars in grave-marking, including the money for five markers which was given by Mrs. Brainerd of Waterville. Fifty dollars were used as a prize essay

fund, and twenty dollars were given to the utility fund, and one dollar to the Spanish-American war nurses' fund.

Onwentsia Chapter, Addison, has 29 members and makes the following report:

Onwentsia Chapter is in a healthy condition.

Onwentsia is an Indian word meaning "Our Country." Its musical syllable and patriotic significance won the day over numerous other names proposed, when the time came for naming out infant chapter.

We have had an interesting program on Japan, and the Daughters have shown much interest in preparing all work assigned them. Our special work during the current year, as in the last, has been for the "Old Cemetery," and has been most successful. The greater part of the money used for this purpose has been contributed by the lot owners.

We have had two military parties, realizing twenty dollars, half of which was applied to the "cemetery fund" and half to "the general" fund of the chapter.

We have voted thirty dollars for Continental Hall.

We have bought an insignia costing us seven dollars, and we gave a spoon worth \$2.50 to our chapter baby.

Owahgena Chapter has 42 members and reports as follows:

The name is an Indian one meaning silver perch, the old name for Cazenovia Lake.

The work of the chapter is devoted to the completion of Continental Hall and to marking the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution. The amount given to Memorial Hall this past year was fifty dollars. We have given in all one hundred and eighty-three dollars. The dues to the utility fund are also promptly paid, and the chapter is in a flourishing condition, and promises to do well the coming year.

Ontario Chapter, Pulaski, has 24 members and reports as follows:

Reports having contributed to Memorial Continental Hall fund \$15. It is a small chapter. July 4th was properly observed.

The chapter indulged in a banquet at which fine speakers, patriotic music and good cheer combined in making it a gala day.

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta, has 32 members and reports as follows:

Our chief work the past year has been in locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in our town. Five solid bronze markers have been placed. Three of these in an old burial ground off in the fields, which was almost obliterated, and which now will be preserved and enclosed with a fence built by the town at our request. The need of promptness in these things is well illustrated in this chance, as the only person living who could locate these graves, an old man of 86 years, died a few months after he had pointed them out to me and told me the history of this almost forgotten spot. It was originally an Indian burial place and was situated on lands taken up by his ancestors in 1772. We are still searching and expect to have every Revolutionary grave in this town and vicinity marked soon.

We have also maintained an annual prize of \$10 in the union school for the best essay on American history. We also have paid to the state utility fund our 10th per capita, amounting to \$3.20. The amount of money expended on markers and annual prizes amounts to \$46.

We had one delightful excursion, a trip to historic old Schoharie, where we were "personally conducted" by members of the "Historic Association of Schoharie" and shown all the old landmarks and the relics in the old fort now preserved as a museum. For this year a trip to Cherry Valley is planned.

In fact, as a chapter we feel very much encouraged and gratified with the past year's record.

Hoping it may seem of some account to you it is respectfully submitted.

Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, has 83 members and reports as follows:

Otsego Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution took its name from the lake which is James Fenimore Cooper's "Glimmer glass," at the foot of which lies Cooperstown and the county is also Otsego.

The work which has commanded our attention during the year from March, 1905, to March, 1906, is the furnishing of a room in the Thanksgiving hospital, of Cooperstown, to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution room. During the winter "thimble" parties have been held each week, at the homes of the members and the bed-linen, towels, etc., have been made and marked.

Patterson Chapter, Westfield, has 46 members and reports: Regent Frances Patterson appointed regent, in May, 1897, by state regent to form a chapter in Westfield.

The chapter was formed and held its first meeting, February, 1898, at which meeting the present regent was elected, and has been elected continuously to that office.

It was the desire of the members of the chapter to name the chapter for the regent, but when they found that could not be done, they unanimously voted "for the regent to name the chapter after any old Patterson, but Patterson Chapter it must be." Fortunately there was one Lieut. Thomas Patterson of Revolutionary fame, so it was harmoniously decided on the name, Patterson Chapter.

Our first work as a chapter was the reclaiming of an old graveyard, which had been neglected and almost forgotten for years, until it was one tangle of weeds, briars and locust sprouts, some of them grown to be big trees.

The chapter gives annually to the high school two prizes, \$10 and \$5 for the best and second best essays on historical subjects. The subject last year was "The Siege and Surrender of Yorktown." The chapter also gave \$5 to be paid to the last widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

On Memorial day placed flowers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and of the War of 1812.

May 24th, the regent attended the reception and luncheon of the Catharine Schuyler Chapter, at Friendship, Allegany county, given in honor of the new president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, who was present. It was a delightful occasion. The president general was most happy and helpful in her remarks.

This chapter is a county affair and should be called a "Traveling Chapter," as it never meets twice in the same town in one year. The regent kept the tradition good of traveling, by taking the president general and the regent of the Patterson Chapter to her charming home at Belmont, where they were her guests for a night and a day.

June 14th, Flag day, the regent was the guest of the Kanesteo Chapter at Hornellsville. The day was gloriously celebrated, and closed with a delightful dinner at the regent's; she having as guests the state regent, Mrs. Terry, and the state vice-regent, Mrs. Roberts.

On Flag day the Patterson chapter was represented at the meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, and enjoyed the courtesy of receiving with the regent.

June 26th, the Chautauqua circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Chautauqua invited the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of the county to be their guests at the special patriotic exercises held in the amphitheater to commemorate the bringing of the remains of Captain Paul Jones to this country, Bishop Vincent making the address.

August 23rd occurred the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of Chautauqua county at the Kent house, Lakewood on Chautauqua lake. There was an enjoyable reception and luncheon at 2 o'clock followed with short remarks on chapter work. September 28th, the chapter was represented by the regent at the state conference at Syracuse, and were the guests for luncheon of the Onondaga Chapter at 2 o'clock, and of the Hiawatha Society, Children of the American Revolution in the evening.

January 6th, the regent had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the New York City Chapter at Sherry's given in honor of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, and listening to enthusiastic speeches by the president general, General Porter and General Miles.

February 22nd, the chapter celebrated in honor of the anniversary of the birth of our greatest American with a "Grand Washington Tea Partie," to which we invited our friends and charged a small fee for the benefit of our Memorial Continental Hall fund, thus adding \$75 to that treasury.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, has 63 members, and reports as follows: This chapter was named for that illustrious man, General Philip Schuyler, who patient under affliction and with unfailing loyalty through an unjust persecution, receives from posterity that appreciation which

his great name, and heroic deeds, do justly deserve. Recognizing this, Philip Schuyler Chapter during the year which is past, placed a Daughters of the American Revolution marker, with a bronze tablet to his memory in the rural cemetery where his remains repose under a beautiful monument, turret Doric style, placed there by a loving granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Regina Miller. Suitable ceremonies were observed in placing the marker and tablet, members of sister chapters joining with us in honoring this faithful son of the American Revolution. Several members of the Schuyler family were present, the youngest daughter of the present house, placing the flag over the marker.

Washington's birthday was an occasion of special pleasure, in listening to an able lecture on the Burgoyne campaign. A reception and refreshments followed. This entertainment was held in the Emma Willard school building, linking together the names of General George Washington, who did so much for our country and Emma Willard who did so much for the education of the women of the country. Special mention was made of the fact that when Lafayette came to Troy in 1825 he was most graciously received by Madam Willard.

This chapter has contributed to Continental Hall, \$50; portrait for same, \$5; pictures of Mount Vernon placed in public schools, \$24.50; marker General Philip Schuyler's grave, \$7; utility fund, \$6; Spanish-American war nurses, \$1; book "Troy for one hundred years" to Continental Hall Library, \$2.50. Total contributions, \$93.

We have besides this \$200 in bank to use later for patriotic purposes, besides sending our dues promptly to the National Society.

Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh, has 68 members and reports as follows:

During the severe winter of 1708-9, a party of pilgrims sailed up Hudson's river and landed at what was then called and still is Quassaick Creek. The little band had fled from Palatinate what is now called Bavaria. They were given land lying on the west side of the river and north of the creek. This settlement took on the name of Palatine Parish of Quassaick. It was from this first settlement our chapter took its name and means as nearly as can be ascertained the place of a rock.

An entertainment was given November 14th, at Trinity church chapel for the benefit of Continental Hall. Amount received, \$9.25. Mr. Louis Connish showed beautiful pictures of early Colonial life and gave a lecture.

A social and business meeting was held at the home of the vice-regent for the election of delegates to Continental Congress. There was music and the regent gave an account of Washington's wedding day celebrated by the New York City Chapter.

On Washington's birthday, February 22nd, a charming musical recital was given at the Palatine hotel, by Mrs. Wesley Smith, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc was the guest of honor and gave a hearty greeting.

Mrs. Le Duc, a descendant of the Clintons gave a sketch of the battle of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and also a sketch of the work of the New York City press club. There were no tickets sold for this luncheon, but the offerings amounted to \$11.10 for Continental Hall.

The work arranged at the business meetings has been: Committee to revise constitution; look after neglected graveyards; arrange for prize essays; to mark graves of Revolutionary soldiers. This last committee has arranged to mark these graves with the Sons of the American Revolution local chapter in the early spring. Action will shortly be taken to arrange with Sons of the American Revolution to celebrate Fourth of July.

Committee on prize essays have offered two prizes to the pupils of Newburgh free academy, of \$5 each to be given on Flag day, January 14th, subjects, historic sites about Newburgh and historic trees in America.

Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga, has 110 members. The chapter held a social meeting on April 30th, one of the days it is required to celebrate by its by-laws. Washington's first inauguration day July 4th, the Saratoga Chapter joined the Children of the American Revolution, Bemis Heights Chapter, in unveiling a tablet which the children placed at High Rock Spring to mark this pre-revolutionary spot, the oldest spring in Saratoga. On August 8th the chapter held a social meeting with Miss Brown, a former regent. Many visiting Daughters were present. Patriotic selections were read and national hymns sung.

On October 7th, the vice-regent of the Amsterdam Chapter invited her chapter to her residence in Saratoga. She also invited the Saratoga Chapter to join in celebrating the anniversary of the battle, by a reception at her home on the evening of October 7th, and a ride to the battle ground the following day. This delightful program was carried out and greatly enjoyed by both chapters.

On December 21st, Forefathers' day, Mrs. Walworth, one of the founders, entertained the chapter. The chapter voted that instead of having an entertainment on Washington's birthday for Continental Hall, it would raise a fund by subscription. This was done, and the sum of one hundred dollars was contributed. The chapter desired this to be used in founders' room, for a piece of furniture, a tribute to Mrs. Walworth, a member of our chapter and a founder.

Some correspondence took place between Mrs. Comstock, then regent of Saratoga Chapter and the treasurer of Continental Hall fund. It was said the room was not furnished, and could not yet be furnished, but later will be used for this purpose.

If the money is not paid in, it will of course only be used for some part of Continental Hall, general fund on furniture.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg, has 61 members.

This chapter is named in honor of the historic stream flowing through Plattsburg, which at this point empties its waters into Lake Champlain.

The Indian name "Saranac" is said to mean "river that flows under rock."

The Saranac Chapter gave twenty-five dollars in April, 1905, to Continental Hall. It keeps up its interest and numbers—holding regular monthly meetings from October to May, and hopes to do something better the coming year.

Sagoyewatha Chapter, Seneca Falls, has 57 members and reports: Sagoyewatha is the Indian name for "He keeps them awake." Like Homer, when dead, many places claimed his birth, but we believe beyond a doubt he was born at Cayuga, a few miles from Seneca Falls; indeed he said so. He was born about 1752, died January, 1830, was chief of the Senecas and noted as an orator. The British gave him a red coat and he was called Red Jacket.

He served with the Six Nations against the Americans during the Revolution. In the war of 1812 he assisted the United States. He made an eloquent speech against the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784. He was a sagacious statesman. There is a monument erected at Canoga Point in his memory by the Waterloo, New York, historical society.

A little work entitled "Soldiers and Sailors of Seneca County" will soon be printed. The graves of two more Revolutionary soldiers have been located. The utility fund amounted this year to \$4. Pictures of George and Martha Washington were purchased. We have subscribed as usual for four genealogical magazines. Bought Massachusetts Archives, Volume XIII. Have had books and magazines bound. Have renewed insurance on our valuable collection of books and magazines. Sent \$35 to Continental Hall fund. Had our annual picnic last June.

Our former regent is indefatigable in good work for the historical society of our county. She sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE several valuable lists of names of Revolutionary soldiers whose deaths were recorded in old papers sent her, and which she looked over carefully. This list must be of great assistance to many who have no record of the date of death of a Revolutionary ancestor. Whatever this member does she does well.

St. Johnsville Chapter, St. Johnsville, has 32 members and reports as follows:

St. Johnsville Chapter was named after the village of St. Johnsville, which latter derived its name from one "St. John." On May 30, 1905, we had the pleasure of entertaining the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. We celebrated Flag day and gave a \$5 gold piece to the high school pupil having the highest standing in history.

October 19th, we celebrated our Chapter day, which day was the anniversary of the battle of Block's Field; also had the pleasure at that time, of entertaining the members of General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter. On October 20th we sent \$5 to Continental Hall. In November we commenced a series of thimble parties which are still being held. In February, 1906, on Washington's birthday we had our elec-

tion of officers followed by a banquet, the proceeds of which—\$9.50 were sent to Continental Hall. In March we voted to contribute to the utility fund.

Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties, has 43 members. In regard to the origin of the name of our chapter, inasmuch as we had no locality in particular to commemorate, we named it for our town, which derives its name from a "little Sawyer" who is only known by that appellation. In 1663 he had a sawmill at the mouth of the little stream still known as the Saw creek, and by the Dutch settlers his mill was spoken of in the possessive case as "de zaagertj's, or the sawyer's." From this came the name of the stream on which his mill was erected, then of the locality, in time of the town, and lastly of the village. Our work during the year has been successful, having called the attention of the town board to the "keeping up" of the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers of which our town has the number of 72 identified graves. We sent reading matter to New York City to be distributed among the hospitals. We saw that all our soldiers' graves were decorated with the United States flag on Memorial day, and met with the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial Sunday, joining them in services in accordance with that day.

Our Chapter day being June 14th, Flag day,—we celebrated it by having a picnic at Camp Hi Crag, the summer home on the Catskills, of our vice-regent; we enjoyed a most delightful day, it being a pleasant diversion from our regular observance.

In November, 1905, we contributed \$15 to our "Village Improvement Association," to be used for the planting of shade trees along one of our new avenues.

We have again offered prizes this year to the pupils of the high school for essays on patriotic subjects. We observed January 17, 1906, by a euchre party, and from its proceeds we send the sum of \$24 as a remittance to Continental Hall fund. We have sent the sum of \$234 to that object, since our organization.

Seneca Chapter, Geneva, has 31 members, and reports as follows: Seneca Chapter takes its name from the broad and beautiful Seneca lake, whose picturesque shores lie beneath the terraced gardens and homes of its founders in Geneva.

The first and most important work of the chapter dating from March 5, 1905, was the incorporation of the Geneva free library under the state board of regents. The constitution provides that there shall be nine trustees, at least five of whom must be members of Seneca Chapter. As at present constituted our board consists of nine trustees, five of them members of the chapter, and four citizens selected by the chapter.

An endowment of five hundred dollars has been received. Three hundred and fifty dollars have been received from seven life memberships which have also been added to the endowment fund. Twenty-five

dollars from supporting membership fees of five dollars each, and twenty-five dollars annual membership fees of one dollar each.

There have been contributed four hundred volumes of standard and miscellaneous books, which have been admirably catalogued by two of our members, they using the card catalogue system for this purpose.

Contributions of money have been made to the following objects: To Spanish-American war nurses' fund, \$1; to Geneva free library, \$130; to New York state room, \$25; to Japanese famine relief fund, \$5; to utility fund, \$2.60; to Continental Hall fund, \$10; sent to Washington, \$29. Total, \$222.60.

The social features of particular interest to the chapter, were the celebration of Flag day at the country home of the Dentmore, a few miles from Geneva, a lovely spot which has much of historical interest relating to the early settlement of Bunhal, New York, and the charming celebrations of Washington's birthday arranged for us by one of Geneva members. A fine address was given by Mr. Charles Bright of Philadelphia, which was followed by a reception, an occasion which was enjoyable and complimentary to our chapter.

The usual patriotic service held at Trinity Church on July 4th, last, was impressive and appropriate. This service has become an annual feature of the Daughters in their observance of the day.

Silas Town Chapter, Mexico, has 20 members and reports:

Was organized May 17th, 1905, at the home of its regent. We have had the honor of a visit from our state regent, Mrs. Terry, at which time a picnic was given at Lake Ontario, and a visit was made to "Spy Island" where Silas Town, (the Revolutionary soldier spy after whom our chapter is named) is buried. He served under Washington, being sent by him to report on the movements and strength of the British before the battle of Saratoga. He was also at Oriskany and and Oswego reporting on St. Leger's army.

Silas Town Chapter has taken up the study of the forts of New York state for their year's work.

On July 4th, the chapter visited Pulaski where they were entertained by Ontario Chapter at the hospitable home of their regent. Patriotic services were held. A pilgrimage was also taken to Paris when we were delightfully entertained by two out-of-town members.

On February 22nd, Daughters and guests to the number of fifty met at the home of a member. After a program suitable to the day, a banquet was served and toasts were responded to very happily by a number of the guests.

A prize has been offered in Mexico high school for the best paper on the Forts of Oswego. A committee has located 11 graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Skenandoah Chapter, Oneida. This chapter has 62 members and reports as follows:

Skenandoah, born about 1706, was a famous chief of the Oneida Indians, and through whose influence the tribe became and remained

the steadfast friends of the Americans. The Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the founder of Hamilton Oneida academy afterward Hamilton college, established a mission among the Oneidas, and Skenandoah, then a man of 50, was converted and lived the rest of his life a consistent Christian. He was a noble specimen of the Oneida tribe, one of the finest of the Iroquois nation, was over six feet in height, possessed a vigorous mind and was alike sagacious, active and persevering, as an enemy terrible, as a friend gentle in disposition and faithful to his word. On the 11th of March 1816, Skenandoah died, and according to a promise made by the family, his remains were taken to Oneida to Clinton and buried in the garden of Mr. Kirkland, beside his beloved friend and teacher. A monument to Skenandoah's memory stands in the college burying-ground, with the following inscription:

"Skenandoah. This monument is erected by the Northern Missionary Society in testimony of their respect for the memory of Skenandoah, who died in peace and hope of Gospel on 11th of March, 1816. Wise, eloquent and brave, he long swayed the Councils of his Tribe, whose confidence and affection he eminently enjoyed. In the war which placed the Canadas under Great Britain he was actively engaged against the French; in that of the Revolution he espoused that of the Colonies, and ever afterward remained a firm friend to the United States. Under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Kirkland, he embraced the doctrines of the Gospel and having exhibited their power in a long life adorned by every Christian virtue, he fell asleep in Jesus at the advanced age of 100 years."

The average attendance has been twenty-five. Washington's birthday has been recognized annually by a reception, at each of which Skenandoah has been honored by the presence of a state regent or state vice-regent.

On February 22, 1906, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state regent, was present with us, and gave us a fine and stirring address on the local work of the chapters. The entertainment, given in the house of our first vice-regent, Miss Julia Shepard, and at which two hundred guests were present, consisted first of a concert of Colonial music, then followed Mrs. Terry's address, after which a reception was held. The James Madison Chapter of Hamilton, was represented by their regent and Owahgena Chapter, of Cazenovia, by a delegate. Supper and fine music were furnished through the evening.

An Old Folk's Concert was given on January 21st, from which the net proceeds were \$81.03.

The following objects are the permanent work of the chapter: The state utility fund; marking of Revolutionary soldiers' and sailors' graves, the government markers being used for this purpose; a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the Revolution to be erected in the city of Oneida, the Old Folk's Concert proceeds being a nucleus for

such memorial; and lastly the Memorial Hall fund, the amount to be voted annually.

Nine members of the chapter take the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; two fine trees have been given to the high school; two books, "New York State in the Revolution," were presented to us by the Hon. Robert J. Fish.

Our receipts for the year have been: From dues, \$62; net proceeds of concert, \$81.03; fines and sundries, \$8.77; balance on June 14, 1905, \$37.66; total, \$189.46.

Expenditures: Trees for high school, \$3.50; state utility fund, \$6; Memorial Hall fund, \$25; soldier's memorial fund, \$50; reception, \$30; balance, \$74.96.

Sleepy Hollow Chapter, Briarcliff Manor, has 20 members and reports as follows:

Our name was chosen from the fact that Briarcliff Manor lies near the Sleepy Hollow district, many members living in the Sleepy Hollow country. The old Dutch Church and cemetery where Washington Irving is buried lie but three or four miles from us.

It was through this section that André passed on his fatal ride. The house at Yorktown Heights where he spent his last night is owned by the family of one of the members. The nail in the door where he hung his hat, is still to be seen, it is said.

We have a large piece of wood from the old Dutch Church, a part of a beam from the old belfry, from which we will some day have a gavel head made, its handle to be from the old house mentioned.

Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland, has 69 members and reports as follows:

Along the banks of our river was an Indian trail, and the Indians called this stream the Tioughnioga ("Bank of Flowers.") From this our chapter takes its name.

Our work during the year has been along the lines of the past five years; a study of the history of our country, this year being one of unusual interest. Books have been given as prizes for the best historical essays by the high school children. Twenty-five dollars were sent to Continental Hall fund. Twenty-five dollars were given toward the support of our "Real Daughter." We have ordered the tablets, three in number, one large one, and two smaller, containing the names of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Cortland county; an iron fence to enclose our park; and the boulder is in place in the said park at the intersection of three streets, and on Memorial day we expect to unveil this monument to our Revolutionary dead. The cost of this has been nearly eight hundred dollars, one gift of \$200 toward the tablets being from our board of supervisors.

For revenue we had a Colonial ball, a lecture by Mr. Edward Hageman Hall of New York, on "New York in the Revolution," at which time each member promised to earn and tell how she earned, one

dollar. Our amusements have been Chapter day, November 13th, a luncheon at the home of the regent, a "Peggy Stewart Tea Party," at which time we had the honor and pleasure of meeting Mrs. Roberts, our vice-state regent, and listening to a most interesting talk from her. Washington's birthday was fittingly celebrated at the home of one of our members.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, has 120 members and reports as follows:

Presented annual prizes for the best two essays, to high school pupils, ten and five dollars respectively. Presented on July 4th, a large American flag to sanitarium for tuberculosis sufferers. Presented facsimile copy of the "Declaration" suitably framed to children's room, of the public library.

On June 19th, a lawn fete was held on the grounds of one of our members. Patriotic addresses were made by prominent men.

On the evening of Chapter day, October 12th, a banquet was held at Hotel Bennitt. Mrs. Roberts, the state vice-regent, was present. also several members of nearby chapters.

The usual monthly meetings have been held and a program has been carried out. The subject of study has been the period between the close of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

On February 20th our meeting was held in the Monday afternoon club-house. A suitable program was prepared and the sum of fifty dollars voted to Continental Hall.

The chapter name was chosen because the Tuscarora encamped here, at the confluence of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers on their way to join the Five Nations, afterwards known as the Six Nations. Numerous Indian relics have been unearthed here which attest the fact.

Our Chapter day which appropriately falls on Flag day, June 14th, is celebrated by a banquet at one of the largest hotels of the city.

Washington Heights Chapter, New York City, reports as follows:

This report includes three social and historical meetings. One held May 27, 1905, in Stamford, Connecticut, at the home of the first vice-regent. One held at the home of our regent, November 17, 1905, and one at the home of a member, January 20, 1906. On January 6, 1906, the regent and officers were invited to attend a reception given by the New York City Chapter. On Monday, January 8, 1906, we participated in a luncheon given on their honor day by the "National Society Daughters of 1812." January 25, 1906, our regent and officers were invited to attend a tea given by the Knickerbocker Chapter. February 16, 1906, we were invited to attend a reception given at Mount Vernon, New York, by the Bronx Chapter. February 22, 1906, our chapter participated in a public celebration at Washington's headquarters given under the auspices of the Washington Headquarters Association of New York. The president of the park board was the presiding officer. The reception committee consisted of the first battalion minute men,

department of New York. The exercises were opened with patriotic music, followed by addresses by the city comptroller and the vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution. March 30, 1906, the chapter gave a euchre to increase its patriotic fund. About ninety dollars was cleared for the fund. The chapter has contributed ten dollars to the Andrew H. Green memorial fund; to the American Flag Association five dollars. Contributed to picture of Mrs. Fairbanks, five dollars.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, 154 members, reports as follows:

Gave \$100 at congress to Continental Hall fund; \$15 to utility fund; offered prize of \$10 for best essay on "The Importance of the Hudson River in Revolutionary Times." In February, the entire program was rendered by the Colonel Bruyn Society of the Children of the American Revolution, who received a flag and staff from the regent in honor of their name. At the first meeting after the Continental Congress, resolutions were passed, and sent to the president general, offering her congratulations and assurances of allegiance. The chapter gave a lecture, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Eliot Griffis, on "Sullivan's Raid," at which the Colonel Bruyn Society, Children of the American Revolution, were among the guests of honor. A tea was given in the old Senate house at a later date, in order to send pictorial cards and money contributions in aid of soldiers and sailors in Japanese hospitals. Chapter observed Flag day by securing for the students in the high school and the chapter members a very able lecture by Hon. A. T. Charwater. The superintendent and regent also made addresses. All united in patriotic singing. An evening of recitations was given in a private home for the benefit of the fund for the purchase of an historic house as a chapter home. The chapter always decorates the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and has been fully represented at the Continental Congress and at state conferences, and now expresses, through its regent, warmest appreciation of the beautiful hospitality of Onondaga Chapter.

Willards Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, has 34 members, and reports as follows:

Willards Mountain Chapter takes its name from a neighboring hill known as Willard's Mountain. This hill is the highest point between the Catskills and Lake George, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Here, during Burgoyne's invasion, a Mr. Willard established a signal station, whence the movements of Burgoyne were watched and reported to General Gates. This statement is not only according to local tradition, but is verified by Lossing's Field Book.

At each meeting a part of the time is devoted to the literary program, and a part to social enjoyment. The subject for the year has been the "Critical Period," 1783-1809, and a library of 25 volumes is secured yearly from the state library at Albany.

On May 30th, according to our custom, the chapter decorated the

graves of all Revolutionary soldiers lying in our cemetery. In June a prize of five dollars in gold was given to the student of our high school who made out the best paper in the regent's examination in American history. In September occurred the annual meeting and election of officers. In October the chapter made a trip to Bennington, visiting the monument and other points of historical interest. In January a part of the chapter entertained the remaining members with a cleverly acted farce. On February 22nd occurred the regular meeting with patriotic program and refreshments suitable to the day.

Women of Seventy-Six Chapter, Brooklyn, has 28 members and reports as follows:

In March of the year 1905 the members of the Women of '76 Chapter decided to present a series of pictures illustrating first the patriotic poem "Hannah, the Quakeress," and Edward Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." These were successfully given under the professional direction of Mrs. Bessie Pomeroy Lee Hall. The proceeds were for Memorial Continental Hall and for the maintenance of the "Women of 76" bed in the Home for Friendless Women and Children, in Concord street, Brooklyn, New York. To the former we sent \$50 and \$100 for the bed. The tableaux were given on April 7th, in the Memorial Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association.

In May the chapter gave a luncheon to its members, many of whom joined in a theatre party afterward. The luncheon was given in the "Sign of the Green Tea Pot," Thirty-third street, New York.

In the fall we started looking for a suitable occupant for our "Home" bed, finally discovered a little girl of three and a half years who is absolutely alone. We christened her Dorothy Madison. The chapter donated ten dollars and this amount with private contributions has clothed her for a while. Every week or so some of the members meet and sew for Dorothy.

On February 20th, a social meeting to celebrate Washington's birthday was held at the home of a member. The rooms were very prettily decorated with flags. We had our little protegee, Dorothy Madison, with us, and were delighted to have Mrs. Henry Powell, regent of the White Plains Chapter, tell us of her chapter and its work. Then we had cards and light refreshments. A number of guests were present and we had three new members suggested.

A new plan in the chapter is to pay the expenses of the regent or alternate to the Continental Congress in Washington so that we may be sure to have a representative every year.

The chapter was named Women of '76 in memory of those silent but none the less brave and self-sacrificing heroines of the days of the Revolution.

We started with 13 members, representing the 13 original states, and have always been a society of young people.

The members, when they sew, have one member read aloud the history of famous women of the Revolution.

White Plains Chapter has 57 members and reports as follows:

The first meeting for the purpose of organization was called February 6th, 1905. The following April, it may be said the chapter was fully organized, equipped with efficient officers, and launched upon its experimental year. No sooner was it ready for work than numerous objects of patriotic interest presented themselves for consideration. First, there was a Washington's headquarters at North White Plains falling to decay. Its value was increased in a tenfold ratio as soon as its historic value became known.

The next object of interest was an old mortar in the breastworks that were thrown up on North Broadway, previous to the battle of White Plains. This mortar is fast sinking out of sight into the ground. To raise this mortar seemed a most laudable enterprise, and we were planning to do this when we were given to understand that the village park committee, together with the historical society, were arranging to accomplish that very purpose. Then came the plan which seemed to carry the chapter by storm. *White Plains is the birthplace of New York state*, declared one member. Let us commemorate this great event by placing a tablet or stone at least as near the spot as possible where the old court-house stood in which the *colony* of New York on July 9th, 1776, was declared to be the *state* of New York. The chapter decided at once upon a Colonial tea, which was given on Flag day in the spacious house of a member. Our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, came and graced the occasion, speaking for us both at the afternoon and evening entertainment. We were disappointed that our state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, could not come, but she had already visited the chapter, and so we felt that we must not de other chapters of the same attention, and excused her. The entertainment by members' of the chapter and friends, the inspiring talks by our president general, all added interest; and the flag-decorated home and piazza and grounds made festive by the merry people gave an impetus and character to the young chapter which has carried it successfully through the year. The members gowned in the robes of their grandmothers, with the high combs and caps, the powder and patches, made it a most picturesque occasion. One hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty cents were cleared at this affair which was banked as a fund for the New York state memorial.

In the following autumn the regent gave, with the loyal help of her chapter and many patrons, a reception and dance at Hotel Grannatan, Bronxville. David Bispham sang and there were patriotic speeches followed by a dance which the young people enjoyed. The memorial fund was thereby augmented by \$556.45. Since then there have been contributions amounting to date to \$500, making in all \$1,187.65 in the memorial fund, with promises of several more.

Our charter was presented to us by our state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, on February 12, in the Ferro homestead. Then Hon. Wm. P. Ferro proving a royal host by sending us also a check for ten dollars to help defray expenses. A patriotic address was made by General Horatio C. King, and the Chimorean Carol Club of Brooklyn sang delightfully. Mr. Platt played an original patriotic march dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Refreshments were beautifully served by the chapter, and altogether it was considered the greatest political demonstration that White Plains had known for over thirty years.

The chapter is composed of splendid executive women, and although our contribution to Continental Hall is this year very small (only \$25), compared to that of older chapters, we nevertheless have been doing our own special work with a will, and shall hope later to bring up when it may be more needed, our offering to lay upon the national altar.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>For 1905.</i>	<i>For 1906.</i>
Amsterdam,	\$5 00	\$85 00
Astenrogen,	35 00	30 00
Baron Steuben,	25 00	52 50
Battle Pass,		25 00
Benjamin Prescott,	101 00	105 00
Blooming Grove,	20 00	12 00
Bronx,		15 00
Buffalo,	100 00	250 00
Camden,	25 00	75 00
Catherine Schuyler,	14 00	25 00
Chemung,	15 00	50 00
Cherry Valley,	10 00	10 00
Colonel Israel Angell,		50 00
Colonel Marinus Willett,		10 00
Deborah Champion,	25 00	25 00
De-on-go-wa,	20 00	9 00
Fort Plain,		25 00
Fort Greene,	703 00	300 00
Fort Oswego,	25 00	
Gansevoort,	500 00	200 00
General Nicholas Herkimer,		100 00
General Ricnard Montgomery,		25 00
Gouverneur Morris,		25 00
Hendrick Hudson,	50 00	
Irondequoit,	150 00	
Israel Harris,	10 00	
Jamestown,	200 00	50 00
Jane McCrea,	100 00	

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>For 1905.</i>	<i>For 1906.</i>
Johnstown,		100 00
Kanisteó Valley,	73 00	
Kayendatsyona,	10 00	10 00
Keskeskick,		75 00
Knickerbocker,	50 00	50 00
LeRay de Chaumont,	30 00	10 00
Mahwenawasigh,	60 00	
Manhattan,	140 00	
Mary Washington Colonial,	365 00	30 00
Mary Weed Marvin,	25 00	10 00
Melzingah,	20 00	
Minisink,	40 00	100 00
Mohawk,	200 00	
Mohegan,	25 00	75 00
Monroe,	25 00	
Nathaniel Woodhull,	25 00	3 50
New York City,	305 00	2,685 25
Olean,	50 00	105 00
Ondawa-Cambridge,	100 00	75 00
Oneida,	350 00	200 00
Ontario,	15 00	
Owentsia,	25 00	30 00
Otsego,	5 00	5 00
Owahgena,	50 00	
Owasco,		30 00
Patterson,	60 00	75 00
Philip Schuyler,	50 00	
Quassaick,	10 00	41 10
Sa-go-ye-wat-ha,	35 00	20 00
St. Johnsville,		9 50
Saranac,	25 00	
Saratoga,	75 00	50 00
Saugerties,	30 00	25 00
Seneca,	20 00	25 00
Skenandoah,	51 00	25 00
Silas Town,		5 00
Sleepy Hollow,	30 00	
Swe-kat-si,	86 00	100 00
Ti-ough-ni-o-ga,		25 00
Tuscarora,	100 00	50 00
West Point,		60 00
White Plains,		25 00
Willards Mountain,		100 00
Wiltwyck,	100 00	20 00
Women of '76,	50 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,843 00	\$5,602 85

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A LANDMARK OF BERKS COUNTY AND ITS LESSON.

BY MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,

Regent Bucks County Chapter, Pa.

The movement among the chapters of our Daughters, organized in the thirteen original states of the Union for the preservation or marking of buildings or sites associated with the events of the war of the American Revolution, has culminated in an awakening of the people to national and state co-operation on similar lines.

In our own state, Pennsylvania, we have but to refer to the Valley Forge Park, created by act of the Legislature. As the improvements go on it will soon open to the public the largest and most thoroughly restored of any of the camps of the Continental army. The reconstruction of the ancient forts, trenches and cantonments, with the designation of the positions of the different divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, companies, guards and pickets, will be an education, a beacon to remind all who enjoy the benefit of this great and powerful government, of some of the sacrifices and sufferings endured to bring it into life.

It takes but a touch to make the long silent chord vibrate anew and bring back to us the memory of the days and deeds which made us a nation of free men and women.

This unquestionably has been a prominent work accomplished by our society. In connection with the reference to Valley Forge I might give a case in point to show how the women of our organization have aroused the United States

government and state to a realization that there would have been no sites to mark nor heroes of any later wars to applaud had it not been for the forefathers and foremothers of 1776.

Therefore the present generation owe commemoratively as much to Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Monmouth and Yorktown as to Gettysburg or Chickamauga.

In the autumn of 1891, there being a desire on the part of the holders to dispose of the Valley Forge camp properties, through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company your regent, then a national officer of the society, had the pleasure of bringing from Washington to Valley Forge as her guests about twenty members of the board of the National Society and a few others, suggested by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, then our president-general, to look over the ground and make a report with a view to the submission of the question of the purchase by congress in the same manner as it had acquired the title to the battlefield of Gettysburg, and since to Chickamauga.

With the endorsement of Mrs. Harrison, a bill was drawn for transmission to congress, providing for the appointment of a commission and procedure as had been taken in the case mentioned.

This action, however, was met by a movement to have Pennsylvania secure the historic camp site. The Washington headquarters were then owned by an association of women, mostly residents of Norristown. This was followed by an organized movement in which our Daughters were participants, on behalf of state ownership, which, as we know, has since been accomplished.

The fact that Berks county was not within the sphere of hostilities in the field is not an argument that it is without localities worthy of monumental commemoration. Some chapters may mark a field of battle; others places of patriotic assembly. There are, however, other matters as important in the campaigns of armies besides fighting battles, or gathering in town meetings. It is now proposed by your regent that we, as a chapter, do something of this kind along the line of what other chapters have done in Pennsylvania, New England and New York.

This county was conspicuously active during the Revolution in the sending of men, money and supplies to the front. Besides its chief town, Reading, was an important depot of military stores and also a place of refuge for many families that had fled before the British upon the occupation of Philadelphia. It was also the location of one of the largest prison camps of the Hessians taken at Trenton.

So, between the accumulation of valuable military stores and the Hessians, the town maintained a permanent garrison of two companies for the greater part of the Revolutionary period.

In addition, the designs of the British on Philadelphia early persuaded the executive council of the commonwealth of the wisdom of the removal of public papers to a place of safety. For this purpose they selected Reading, and in the winter of 1776-7 the valuable documents were removed. What would have been their fate about twelve months later?

The county was also rich in the products of the soil. From their abundance the farmers sent supplies of flour and provisions in the very beginning to Boston, and as the contest came nearer home, to Washington's army in New Jersey, around Philadelphia and to Valley Forge.

The best authorities also concur in giving this county credit for doing its full share in furnishing its full quota of men and even more. Out of a population of 20,000, and taxables not exceeding 4,000, Berks county furnished 7,800 soldiers for field duty from 1775-1783.

No matter how strong an army in numbers, how invincible in valor, how efficient in discipline, without roads the availability of these essentials to success would be reduced, not to a minimum, but to a nullity.

We have to-day, within easy access by wagon or trolley, a road route, which has not only a history, but could it relate the scenes it has witnessed for over two centuries, we would be moved to reverence. Away back in savage days it was the Indian halting place on the trail between Wahlink (Oley) and the ford of the Man-ai-unk (Schuylkill) for the peace or war parties of the Delawares (Leni-Lenape) and the Susquehannocks, or their friends or foes. The explorers sent out by Penn

stopped there to bait their animals or refresh themselves when they were "spying out" the land for a knowledge of its topography and productivity. The pioneer with his family and possessions for founding a home in the wilds westward rested there under the cooling shades of the oak and chestnut and by the refreshing spring.

When settlements increased and the Colonial wars began, in the movements of the king's troops between the Hudson and Ohio, it was their place of bivouac or camp. The royal detachments which had been serving on the frontiers, on their march back to a place of safety from the menaces of an up-risen people, took their last draught of the sparkling water of the freedom-breathing mountains from its crystal flow.

And when the wage of war for liberty and independence was on, the patriots of Berks, hastening to the front, there made their last camp before leaving the bounds of their county, the enjoyments of their homes and the pursuits of peace.

As the war progressed there was established the camp of rendezvous of the militia and volunteers from all the townships of the Tulpehocken and Ontelaunee regions, and parts of the Maiden creek, including Reading and the adjacent Manatawny, and the trans-Blue Mountain district.

From these sections, as events necessitated, were assembled on this spot 3,000 of the 5,200 Berks county troops furnished during the years 1776-77-78 alone, to the campaigns under the immediate command of General Washington on Long Island, around New York, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the pursuit of Clinton; also the victory of Monmouth.

The site of this camp was on the mountain and on the gentle slope on the east of the junction of the present Oley and Perkiomen turnpikes, where once stood in fact, and now in name, that ancient hostelry familiar to every man, woman and child in the county, the Black Bear Inn.

The Oley turnpike itself is one of the most interesting relics of Indian, Colonial, Revolutionary and later days.

It was originally the only trail through Neversink and Penn mountains from Oley to the Blue Hills. As early as 1720 the inhabitants of Oley drew up a petition for the construction of

a king's highway by this route to the ford of the Schuylkill (foot of Penn street, Reading), thence continuing to the Tulpehocken.

Although this petition hung fire for fully twenty years, there was a road over which all the traffic of the settlements in those localities passed. All the supplies to Washington's army, the wagon trains conveying the records of the provincial and new state governments, all passed there, and as I have said, the various units of battalions were there assembled, mustered, mobilized, drilled and equipped, before marching to the seat of war.

The particular location for a suitable mark, such as the chapter might feel equal to in the matter of cost, is in the small triangle immediately east of the old swinging sign, with its modern date, 1784, and a black bear, undoubtedly such as made its habitat in the mountains which now surround our city. I might add, as the saying goes, a place of "entertainment for man and beast," occupied this site long before the days of Reading and the Revolution.

The Perkiomen pike was then not known, although a road followed its course and another left it a few steps below, skirting the base of the mountain to a crossing between what is now known as Neversink and Exeter, now Lorane. No locality is better known, and at no other point does there cluster more of history and association.

A stone or boulder with a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, would be seen and read by as many, if not more, persons than any one place outside of the municipal limits of Reading. The ground also is peculiarly adapted to the purpose, being level, with the Perkiomen turnpike passing on the west and the Oley on the east.

The landscape presents a picture of surpassing beauty, typical of the scenery of Berks, with green meadows, threaded with silvery brooks. The background of Mt. Penn towards the north, the "Post Hamlet" of St. Lawrence clinging to the hillside across the valley on the east, the green wooded summit of Bishop's Hill on the south, and the precipitous sides of Neversink Mountain on the west.

The proposed boulder and tablet, surrounded by many associations might appropriately bear this legend :

A. 190—D.

THE BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

In the State of Pennsylvania,

Erected this Stone to Commemorate

—— THE HALF WAY HALTING PLACE, 1681,

On the Indian Trail Between Wahlink (Oley) and Tulpehocken,

1681 REST FOR THE KING'S AND COLONIAL TROOPS 1776

During the Proprietary Government, passing between the

Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers

and to the forks and settlements in the

Blue and Alleghany Mountains.

1776 CAMP OF RENDEZVOUS OF THE SOLDIERS 1783

From the Northern and Western parts of Berks County

preparatory to marching to the support

of the Army under the Command of

General Washington

during the War of the American Revolution.

MOUNT VERNON.

John Augustine Washington, who inherited Mount Vernon from Judge Bushrod Washington, Gen. George Washington's heir, offered the place to the United States government, but the government refused to purchase on the ground that it would be establishing a precedent. The offer was repeated by his son, John Augustine Washington, the last private owner of the hallowed spot. Both father and son felt that it should belong to the nation. The offer was again refused.

When the place was finally sold to the noble band of women who organized the Mount Vernon Association the patriotic owner let it go for two-thirds of the sum that had been offered him by private sale. Mr. Washington had long felt it his duty to entertain there all persons of public position both from at home and from other lands. It was a typical Virginia gentleman's home, the abode of hospitality and good cheer. The traditions of the Father of his Country were religiously kept by those who bore the name until the sacred spot passed from private ownership.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF COLONIAL DAYS.

By Sarah E. U. Taft,

Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, Washington.

It is quite out of the ordinary to give one's conclusions first, but, in this case, I hope I may be pardoned for doing the unusual.

After much research and reading, I find the fact of "living and to live" was an art.

We will begin with the lighting of the fire. If by ill-fortune the fire in the fire-place was extinguished, some one was sent to the nearest neighbor, with shovel or piece of green bark or a covered pan, after coals. Imagine the good wife's worry and anxiety until the return of the messenger, so she could get the breakfast. In nearly every family was some form of flint or steel; and on rubbing together this steel and flint with tinder of some vegetable matter it caused a spark of fire which caught quickly and made a flame. Many used scorched linen to make the blaze. Until the last century all old linen sheets, handkerchiefs, underwear, were carefully saved for this purpose. Charles Dickens said, "If you have good luck, you can get a light in half an hour." The first practical friction matches were made in England in 1827 and called "Congreves." To-day we have match machines that turn out seventeen million matches in one day.

Cooking, though the most essential occupation, was the most laborious; the utensils were so heavy. Meat and vegetables were cooked in one large kettle made of copper or brass, holding fifteen gallons. A particular housewife owned an iron-wrought potato boiler that could be hung in the large kettle. Pictures of chafing dishes, toasting irons, skillets, basting-kitchens, plate warmers, show that in those old days the dirt was not confined to "pot-luck." Possibly no greater difference exists in the modes of to-day and the olden times than in the serving of meals.

The dining table of the colonist was a long, narrow board, three feet wide, supported by trestles like a "saw-horse," and, though timber was in abundance, it was very difficult to obtain a smooth, planed board. All packing boxes from England were treasured, and on one oaken table-board, still in existence, is in the quaint lettering the name and address of the settler in Boston to whom the box was sent in 1638.

Instead of "table-cloth" it was called "board-cloth" and was of linen; either Holland huck-a-back, dowlas, Osnaburg or lockram. These were heavy and coarse. The fine damask, the best ones, were trimmed in lace. Napkins were used in great plenty and there was need, for, when America was first settled, forks were unknown in England and used only in Italy, where travelers discovered their use and introduced them in England; so fingers were used in place of forks and napkins were a necessity. Governor John Winthrop, in 1633, used the first fork brought to America. It was in a leather case with knife and bodkin. Forty years later, in 1673, the two-tined forks, iron and silver, were brought over and used in Massachusetts, Virginia and New York. In Virginia the first one mentioned was used in 1677.

In setting the table, the salt cellar was the center piece; it was large and high and called a "standing salt." Guests of honor were seated above the salt, that is, near the end of the table where the host and hostess sat, side by side. Harvard College has one of these high standing salts, presented to the college in 1644, when the college was eight years old. When used at table this divided the faculty and graduates from the under-graduates.

Books on etiquette of these old days in 1600, except as regards a few obsolete customs, are as instructive to-day as then.

In the first days of the settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts, the most important article on the table was the wooden trencher. It was ten or twelve inches wide, four inches deep and rounded like a bowl. The food was put in this, consisting of porridge, meat, vegetables. Usually the husband and wife ate out of one, and one for two children. A pioneer of Connecticut, who was a deacon and owner of a sawmill, thought

he would have a trencher for each child; but for this his neighbors thought him extravagant and putting on airs. The Indians made these trenchers, also spoons of wood, and sold them to the colonists.

The earliest glass in use was of a greenish color, like coarse bottle glass, and no attempt was made to give each person a drinking cup, as germs were unknown and our forebears drank in succession from a single cup. These cups were made of leather, very heavy and tipped with silver, and were used for ale and beer. So clumsy-looking were they that a French traveler thought the English drank out of their boots.

Before leaving the table a wicker or metal basket was passed, called a "voider," and each guest placed his trenchers, napkins and crumbs from the table in it.

You will notice there was little to make extra work and no frail glass to wash or silver to polish, and the pewter used was polished occasionally.

For many years the colonists had neither tea, coffee nor chocolate to drink. In 1690, two dealers were licensed to sell tea in public in Boston. Green and Bohea tea was also sold at the apothecaries, instead of the grocers. How to make tea was not known for a long time. The way they first used it was to put the tea in water and boil for a long time, throw away the liquid and eat the leaves. Salem people did not think it tasted good so put on butter and salt. In 1670 a Boston woman was licensed to sell coffee and chocolate. At first coffee was boiled whole without grinding. During the Revolutionary war many substitutes were used for tea. Ribwort, strawberry and currant leaves, sage and thoroughwort. Liberty-tea was made from four-leaf loosestrife. Hyperion tea was made from raspberry leaves. But tea that was purchased from the apothecaries and those licensed to sell it was called "store tea." I can remember when I was a young girl, of friends of my mother's coming to the house on Sundays during the noon hour and drinking tea with my mother and saying: "How good this 'store tea' does taste," and later my mother explained that they probably drank sage tea at home.

At a state dinner, the first year that Washington was presi-

dent, the table was quite elaborate. In the center of the table was a long mirror, made in sections and framed in silver. Washington sat at the side of the table at the middle, Mrs. Washington at the head and Mr. Lear, the private secretary, at the foot. A piece of bread was placed below each napkin; the china and linen were the finest and, although champagne was served to the guests, a silver mug of beer stood at Washington's plate.

Breakfasts in Virginia, in 1757, were hearty. Ham, cold roast fowl, venison and stewed peaches. For dinner, four kinds of fish,—sheepshead, bass, perch, pickled crab,—ham, mutton, vegetables, puddings, fruit, cheese and old Madiera.

In 1779, Thursday, in November, Washington wrote his first Thanksgiving proclamation.

At Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Washington often came into the room where the negro women were spinning; sixteen wheels going at once. She looked very attractive in her homespun dress, striped in silk that had been raveled from old brown silk stockings and crimson damask chair covers. She carried a bunch of keys hanging from her waist. At this date there can be seen at Mt. Vernon thirty spinning wheels in one room, silent witnesses of the industry of long ago.

In those days every farmer raised flax and kept sheep for their wool, and both wives and daughters spun thread and yarn. To make flax ready for use was a long, laborious process. A poor hand at hatchling flax would make tow of it. After spinning the flax it was wound off the spindle into skeins onto a clock reel that would click after forty threads had been wound. The spinner would then stop and tie a knot. An old ballad has this quaint line:

"And he kissed Mistress Polly when the clock reel ticked."

Two skeins spun in one day was a good day's work, and a spinner was paid eight cents and "her keep." Spinning wheels were carried by peddlers on horseback, and the man who made the spinning wheels was called a wheelwright.

Women would frequently mount their horses in the morning,

with a baby on one arm and a flax-wheel tied behind, and ride several miles to spend the day with a neighbor.

The growing and preparing of flax is the same as in Bible times. Prizes were offered to both rich and poor women, and they came to Boston Common with their wheels, making a holiday of it. In 1757 a brick building was erected for a spinning school, and a tax was put upon carriages and coaches to support it. Virginia was ahead of Massachusetts in raising flax, as the records show that in 1646 two spinning schools were erected at Jamestown. From Massachusetts to South Carolina in 1765 women resolved to neither drink tea nor wear any but homespun garments.

The first graduating class of Rhode Island College (now Brown University), were dressed in cloth made in New England. Sometimes the ministers would come and preach to the women as they spun. At one time, where seventy wheels were going, the text was, "And all the women that were wise-hearted did spin with their hands."—Ex. 35:25. This happened at Northboro, Massachusetts, and the women presented the minister with the day's work. They spun 2,223 knots of linen and wove one linen sheet and two towels.

The raising of sheep became such an industry that as early as 1699, all vessels sailing to England from the colonies were forbidden to take any article made of wool.

Blue was a great favorite in color and indigo peddlers traveled over the country selling it. The dye was made in a dye pot and kept in the chimney corner. The clouded yarn was made by tying strips of white cloth every inch-and-a-half around the skein of white wool yarn, which was then dipped in the dye pot and hung out of doors to dry. The red colors were made from cochineal, madder and logwood. Yellow and brown from oak and hickory. The juice of goldenrod, mixed with indigo and alum, made a beautiful green. Crimson was obtained from the juice of the pokeberry and alum. Violet, from petals of iris, gave a light purple shade to white wool yarn. Orange color was derived from juice of sassafras; black from the common field sorrel. Often the woven cloth was dyed.

The wife of Col. John May, of Boston, wrote in her diary for one day's work:

"A large kettle of yarn attended upon; Lucretia and self rinsed, scoured through many waters, get out, attend to, bring in, do up and sort one hundred, ten score of yarn. This with baking, ironing. Then, went to hackling flax."

Whole families could be employed from the grandmother to the little girl of seven and eight years of age. Professional weavers went from house to house, carrying their looms with them, though many homes owned their looms and both mother and daughter did the weaving.

I remember a loom on which the finest of linen thread was wound, but this loom was relegated to the loft in the barn, "such an unwieldy thing; so in the way," though we children thought it great fun to play about it, playing hide and seek with its harness.

It required a long time to whiten linen after it was woven and then made into sheets and pillow cases, and each marked with home-dyed crewels. India ink was not then invented and handkerchiefs were marked by using one's hair and working in cross-stitch.

I remember, when I was a little girl, standing by the chair of my great-aunt and watching her weave linen clothes line and garters on a hand loom.

There was a very coarse linen cloth woven that was called *crocus*, so the saying, "coarse as *crocus*," came from that word. In Virginia, homespun was made by the thousand yards for the slaves, and we read that Martha Washington, at Mt. Vernon, carefully dyed her worn silk gown and raveled them with care around on bobbins, and had them woven with chair and cushion covers. Checked linen, with bars of red and blue, was made into shirts for men, as well as used for towels, aprons and bed-ticking.

What we now call the old-fashioned coverlet was in great demand and woven in many fanciful designs, the names of some of which being "orange-peel," "bachelor's fancy," "blooming star," etc.

The following incident will give you an idea of the energy of the women of Revolutionary days.

In 1775 an order from the provincial congress was sent out demanding thirteen thousand warm coats to be ready for the soldiers by cold weather. Hundreds of wool wheels and hand looms were started at once and the order filled. Each coat had the name of its maker sewed in the inside, also the name of the town where she lived. These coats were called "bounty coats," and the soldiers who enlisted at this time are known as the coat-roll, and the heirs of those soldiers killed at Bunker Hill before receiving one of these coats were given a sum of money. The English sneeringly called Washington's army the "Homespuns."

Making of soft-soap was also an art. The lye was made from wood ashes in the following manner. A barrel or hogs-head, with a perforated bottom, was placed upright on a bench slightly inclined and grooved so that the lye would trickle down to a central point and flow into a kettle underneath. A little straw and a few lumps of lime were first placed in the barrel and then it was filled nearly to the top with hard wood ashes. Water was then poured on until it filtered through the ashes, producing lye, and when the lye would bear up an egg it was strong enough to make soap. Fresh ashes were added if necessary. I can remember standing on the bench and reaching up to pour water on the ashes. It took six bushels of ashes and twenty-four pounds of grease to make a barrel of soap. The grease and lye were put into a kettle and boiled together and strained through straw. If the soap "came" it was a brown jelly when cold. I used to help in keeping the fire going under the large iron, brass-lined kettle out of doors.

Making candles was done in the autumn, and enough were made to last all winter. Usually two large kettles were hung from the crane in the fire-place, and half filled with boiling water and melted tallow which had had two scaldings and skimmings. At the far end of the kitchen, or in another cooler room, we will say, two long poles were laid from chair to chair. Across these poles were placed, at regular intervals, smaller sticks, about fifteen or eighteen inches long, called

candle-rods. (These poles and rods were kept from year to year, either in the garret or up on the kitchen beams.) To each candle-rod were six or eight candle wicks looped. The wicking was twisted strongly one way, then doubled, and the loops was slipped over the candle-rod, when the two ends were twisted the other way around, making a fine wick. A rod with its row of wicks was dipped into the melted tallow in the kettle and returned to its place across the poles. Each row was dipped in regular turn, each had time to cool and harden between the dips and so grew steadily in size. A good worker dipped slowly. If cooled too quickly the candle would be brittle. Some could dip two rods at a time, and to dip two hundred candles was a day's work. The kettles were used alternately and were swung off and on the fire. Boards or papers were used underneath the candle-rods to keep the snowy-white floors clean. Candles were also run in molds made of tin or pewter. Itinerant candle-makers went from house to house, taking charge of the candle-making and carrying their molds with them. The waxy berries of the bayberry bush that can still be found on our coasts, in the eastern states, made a kind of tallow that was used for candles. In 1748 a Swedish naturalist, Professor Kahn, came to America and wrote of this bayberry bush and said the Swedes called it the "tallow-shrub." On Long Island these bushes were grown extensively and, in 1687, in the town of Brookhaven, there was a law forbidding the gathering of these berries before September 15th, under a penalty of fifteen shillings. The bayberry candles were in great demand, owing to the sweet fragrance when the candle is extinguished.

Making of straw bonnets was most successfully carried on. Miss Betsy Metcalf, of Providence, Rhode Island, was given the credit of starting the straw-bonnet business. Spear grass was used and red top grass that grew about Wethersfield Commons and called leghorn. The straw being dark the hats were bleached in barrels; an old foot-stove, with live coals and sulphur put in and then covered tightly. The hats were suspended from a pole put across the barrel. President John

Quincy Adams's wife wore one of these bonnets, to the great pride of her husband.

I remember seeing leghorn bonnets rebleached in this manner.

Both boys and girls were taught to knit. Boys knit their suspenders. Girls four years old could knit their stockings. I remember having my "stint" of ten rounds to knit before I could play. One New Hampshire girl knit the whole alphabet and a verse of poetry into a pair of mittens. Beautiful knitted bags of beads were part of a wedding outfit, and to knit a bead purse with the design of a house was a gift of the bride-elect to her lover. The knitted watch chains were more unusual. They were three-eighths of an inch wide. The beads for knitting were strung by pattern before beginning to knit. Five dollars was often paid for knitting a bag.

The embroidery of those days was most delicate. One baby had the coat-of-arms of his family embroidered on his christening robe and the words, "God bless our Babe," in the most delicate fairy-like stitches. The baby was Thomas Johnson and became governor of Maryland. The oldest sampler on record is in Pilgrim Hall, at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

In the seventeenth century, lacemaking with bobbins was taught, and many a bride made her own lace veil. My mother was one of these.

The making of quilts was a wonderful source of enjoyment in New England. One industrious woman "kept count" and during one winter she had helped at twenty-eight regular "quiltings," beside her own patchwork, and had assisted her neighbors on plain quilts. "Papysotamia," cutting out of stiff paper various decorations and ornamental designs with scissors, was considered a high accomplishment. This work could be mounted on black paper, framed and glazed. There were valentines, wreaths, baskets of flowers, marine views, religious symbols and landscapes. Coats-of-arms and escutcheons were cut in black paper and mounted on white. Portrait silhouettes were cut with the aid of a machine which marked a sharp shadow of the sitter's profile. Mrs. Sigourney wrote of her girlhood friend, Mrs. Lathrop:

"Thy dextrous scissors, ready to produce
The flying squirrel or the long-necked goose,
Or dancing girls with hands together joined;
Or tall spruce trees with wreathes of roses twined;
The well dressed doll whose paper form displayed
Thy penknife labor and thy pencil's shade."

But the industry that has remained until this day is the weaving of rag carpets. In old days the warp was a strong, heavy flaxen thread. To-day it is cotton twine.

In 1634 the Massachusetts general court passed restrictive sumptuary laws, forbidding the purchase of woolen, silk or linen garments that had in them either gold or silver thread or lace on them. Colonists were ordered not to make or buy any slashed garments, except those with one slash in each sleeve and another slash in the back. Liberty was given to wear out any garment they chanced to have, if not too elaborate; the long-winged sleeves were tabooed. In 1639 the wearing apparel of the men was carefully looked over and "moderate great breeches, broad shoulders, bands, double ruffles, capes and silk roses on the shoes" were all forbidden. Later, the court decided that people of mean education and calling should not dress like their superiors. In Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1653, two women were brought up for wearing silk hoods and scarfs, but on proof that their husbands were worth five hundred pounds each, they were discharged. Roger Williams preached instructing the women of Salem parish to always wear veils in public. The next Sunday John Cotton preached to them that in wearing veils the dames and good wives proceed under subjection to their husbands, and soon the Salem women came barefaced to meeting. Next the men were preached to about their head gear; that they must take off their hats and stand at the announcement of the text. Finally the whole church took up the subject at Andover and Abington, and it was voted that it was indecent for women to sit in church with their bonnets on and it was the "Town's mind" that the women take off their bonnets and hang them on pegs.

In Virginia the descendants of the Cavaliers were the ruling

class, an aristocracy based on wealth, position and the established church. There was little personal property except in furniture and wearing apparel.

Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a constant succession of rich and gay fashions. In 1740 an English traveler said the Boston women dressed as gay as courtiers in England, but there was no wastefulness. The Quakers of Philadelphia had to be warned against wearing hoop petticoats, scarlet shoes and rolled hair. Though little jewelry was worn, families of distinction had rings, and mourning rings were given to the ministers at funerals and the physician in attendance. Gloves were also gifts at funerals. In 1738 over a thousand pairs were given away.

An industry that must not be overlooked was the making of brooms, out of yellow birch, made with a jack-knife. Both boys and girls could whittle them out. The best made ones brought only six cents. It was a "wooden age" in Colonial days: Ploughs, harness, cart-wheels without tires, all of wood. Daniel Webster said of the New England boy's whittling that it was his "Alphabet of Mechanics." Children brought up in households where the spare minutes were employed in making useful articles, know the value of everything, and so they took care of small things; this is the groundwork for the economy that is the characteristic trait of New England people, and many, through ignorance, hold in contempt and call it mean and stingy. Instead it was a high sense of honor.

In these Colonial days there was no change made in the fashions of dress. The style of garments did not change for many years; they were cut after the same pattern. The petticoat of sarcenet with black lace on the bottom, the flowered satin and plain satin trimmed with rich lace, descended from mother to daughter with no changes in the looping of the train or decoration of the bodice and ruff.

As the first newspaper appeared in 1736, there was no time taken in reading news that the next issue would contradict.

The mother of Washington was very domestic. She occupied her time with the industries of domestic life, such as sorting the wool fleece and mingling it with the raveled silk to

make long hose for her son, the General. She looked after her household with untiring zeal, making,—or superintending the making,—of garments for the slaves out of homespun, caring for them when ill, making lotions and ointments from herbs gathered in her own gardens, where she spent many hours among the flowers and vegetables.

In her childhood "Little Mary" was expected to sit upon a high chair making her manners as became a gentleman's daughter throughout the dining days when the guests arrived in the morning and stayed until evening. Children of six years were treated with great respect. Washington, when president, writes of his stepdaughter as Miss Custis. She then worked samplers, was taught a lace stitch, to edge handkerchiefs and an imitation of needle point; also plaited lace strings for stays; twisted into fine cords that drew the stiff bodice into shape. Also knit garters and long stockings, took lessons on the harpsichord, danced the minuet, and these same little hands clapped the muslin on clear starching days, when laces and cap ruffles were ironed and crimped into proper shape. My grandmother taught me to do this clapping of starched clothes, also fine ironing and to crimp ruffles with a knife.

In Colonial days women raised flower and vegetable seeds for sale. The first advertisement on record is found in the Boston *Evening Post* of March, 1760, but the flower garden dates from 1638. To have the care of these lovely old-fashioned flowers cheered the hearts of many of these brave pioneer women. The names of the flowers will be familiar: "Hollyhock, purple stock, white lewpins, Africans, blue lewpins, candytuff, cyanus, pinks, wallflower, double larkin-spur, venus navelwort, brompton flock, princess feather, balsam, sweet scented peas, carnations, sweet William, annual stock, sweet feabus, yellow sunflower, catch-fly, ten-week stock, globe thistle, globe amaranthus, nigella, love-lies-blushing, polianthus, Canterbury bells, carnation poppy, convolus major, convolus minor, Queen Margarets." The latter are our asters.

In closing I wish to say a few words about the Sabbath day and the manner it was observed. The first meeting house built in Boston had mud walls, thatched roof and earthen floor.

This was in 1640. After this the meeting houses were built of logs, like the houses. Later a square wooden building like the old church at Hingham, Massachusetts, that is still in use. This was built in 1681 and was known as the "Old Ship." As more costly dwellings were built so were better meeting houses and the third style, like the old renowned South Church of Boston, with lofty steeple, that is now used as a historical building. The old church at Hingham had a bell; the bell rope hanging down to the floor in the center of the church aisle. There was no way of heating the meeting houses and the women used to carry foot-stoves, with live coals in them. Previous to having a bell the people were called to meeting by beat of drum or sounding shell. There were "noon houses" built near the meeting houses where the people congregated to eat their meals of brown bread, doughnuts and gingerbread, and then the foot-stove could be refilled for the afternoon service with coals from the huge fireplace. Two or three families would build a noon house together, and there the children had a sermon read to them during the noon hour by one of the deacons. A minister of those times wrote that children thrive on "Good fare of brown bread and the gospel." As to the service in the church; the sermons were sometimes five hours long, though an hour glass was standing by the side of the pulpit and turned by the tithing man or the clerk. The prayers were one and two hours in length. The doors were closed and watched by the tithing man so no one could leave if he were tired. When at last the services were ended, the congregation remained in their seats until the minister and his wife had walked out of the church. Sabbath day began on Saturday at sunset, and the first instructions given to Governor Endicot by the company in England were: "It was ordered that work cease on Saturday at 3.00 P. M." The Cavaliers in Virginia were just as strict in the observance of the Sabbath. There Sir Thomas Dale was the sturdy watch-dog of religion, and when he came to Virginia declared that absence from church should be punishable by death, but there is no record of this order being executed. In New England no one was

allowed to use tobacco near the church, even the building was held sacred. An old hymn reads :

"New England's Sabbath-day
Is heaven-like, still and pure
When Israel walks the way
Up to the Temple door.
The time we tell
When there to come
By sounding shell
Or beat of drum."

(Material for this paper has been gleaned from the writings of Alice Morse Earle and the Life and Letters of Miss Catherine Sedgwick, and various old books and documents.)

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO,

BARON STEUBEN,

Who Fought For American Independence.
The Monument In Which He Lies Entombed,
Stands Guarded By Nature's Silent Sentinels.

"Since ancient time began,
Ever, on some great soul,
God laid an infinite burden."

—RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

A perfect Indian summer day, among the hills that rise upward to meet the blue haze and mountains beyond.

The shrill song of the cricket, and the low moan of sadness in the undertone of the soft breeze, anticipate the coming of the autumnal storm.

On the summit of one of the many hills to be climbed, stands, distant and alone, a little grove, brilliant in red and yellow.

For a gateway, rude bars open from the highway into the few acres of pasture land—all that remains of a once great estate, a township—now left to the undisputed possession of its former owner.

It is the last resting place of Frederick William Augustus, Baron de Steuben, the Prussian-American general, who de-

voted himself to the American cause in the War of the Revolution.

A short drive over the uneven and scarce traceable roadway, and the outskirts of the grove are reached. The land about it is let for pasturing cattle, the proceeds being used to keep in repair the church where he was a member.

No trimly kept park is this, in which spicy spruce and cedars, and sheltering maples, and clustering wild vines now abound; and where, long ago were heard, as well as the songs of the wood warblers, the weird night cry of the owl and wildcat, the dismal howl of the prowling wolf, and the startling war hoop of the Indian brave.

Baron Steuben was generous in character and brave and efficient as an officer. He spent his whole fortune for the needs of the soldiers under his charge. In 1790 congress voted him a life annuity of \$2,500.

The state of New York presented him with 16,000 acres of land, forming a township, which is named after him, in Oneida county.

The ceremonies, in 1861, at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, were very impressive and imposing. All of the soldier baron's relatives, including the then present baron, were in attendance. The monument, of granite, is partly of rough stone and in part polished. It is 15 feet square at the base, sloping to 10 feet at the top, and is 20 feet in height.

On one of the four smooth slabs near the top of the monument, were to have been inscribed his full name and title; the second his coat-of-arms; the third, his adventures in life; and the fourth, the date of his birth and death.

The monument now bears, on opposite sides, two shields, one with a crown at the top, having the date, 1861, on its face, and the other the single word, "Steuben," inclosed in a wreath, engraved thereon.

On each of the four sides, at the top, are marked three stars. At the base a cannon ball rests at each corner. Four cannon balls are piled at the base, in the center, of each of the four sides.

Here, in this little wilderness of a grove, rests the noble,

though unpretentious, soldier and pioneer. Not a tree, by his especial request, is ever cut down in this native wood. The fallen leaves and twigs of successive seasons strew and half hide the narrow footpath leading to the plain monument.

Nature, whose friend he ever was, keeps an untiring watch—where he, in solitude, reposes, even as he dwelt in life—over this quiet home and its silent occupant.

Baron Steuben was born in 1730, and died in 1794. His remains are enclosed within, not interred beneath the tomb, as has been supposed.

He was first buried in a little valley between four hills. When the highway was laid out his body was removed a few yards, and the road passed directly over his first grave. Later his remains were again disturbed and carried to the grove.

Nearly seventy years later, in 1861, they were enclosed in a new casket and placed within the monument. The site of his old home is but a few rods from his first burial place and where he now rests, and in plain view of each.

General Steuben was an officer on the staff of Lafayette, at the siege of Yorktown; he was also a member of the court-martial that tried Major Andre.

At the close of the war, here in his lonely pioneer home, in the wilderness, he dwelt, with neither wife nor child, nor any relative, and with only those who faithfully served him until his death.

His last resting place is not draped nor decorated with the flag under which he loyally served, and which he loved and revered. But the canopy of the heavens, arrayed in its brightest blue—emblem of truth—the trees, grass, wind and sunshine, all do honor to the obsequies and in remembrance of this one of nature's noblemen.

Not without real sadness and gentle regret, one turns away from this retired and lonely spot, where the winds sing "soft and low," a lasting requiem.—LOUISE SNOW, Sayre, Pa.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

To make a subject interesting and beneficial to us we must have a personal interest in it. This is brought about in three ways: It touches our pride, if it be our country; it excites our curiosity as to what it really is, if it be history; and we desire to know what part our ancestors took in it, if it be war.

So, we see the period of the Revolutionary war possesses all three of these elements; and was in reality the beginning of true American life—"America for Americans."

Prior to this time (during the Colonial period) America was under the dominion of the lords proprietors—covering the years of 1663 to 1729—and royal governors—from 1729 to 1775—the appointees of the English sovereign, and whose rule was for self-aggrandizement. The very word "Revolutionary" proclaims oppression, for where there is justice shown by the ruler to the subjects there is no revolt, nor will there ever be.

We usually think of the battle of Lexington (April 19, 1775,) as being the bugle note that culminated in the Declaration of Independence and reached its final grand chord at King's Mountain, October 7, 1782; but on the 16th of May, 1771, some citizens of North Carolina, finding the extortions and exactions of the royal governor, Tryon, more than they could or would bear, took up arms in self-defense and fought on the Alamance river what was in reality the first battle of the Revolution.

The citizens' loss was thirty-six men, while the governor lost almost sixty of his royal troops. This battle of the Alamance was the seed sown that budded in the Declaration of Mecklenburg in 1775, and came to full flower in the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

There were stages in this flower of American liberty which we will give a cursory glance.

The determination of the colonies not to purchase British goods had a marked effect on England. Commercial depres-

sion followed, and public opinion soon demanded some concession to the Americans. .

All taxes were remitted or repealed except that upon tea; when there followed the most *exciting*, if not the most enjoyable party in the world's history—the “Boston Tea Party,” which occurred on the evening of December 16, 1773.

This was followed in March, 1774, by the Boston Port Bill, the first in the series of retaliation by England for the “Tea Party.”

At the instigation of Virginia a new convention of the colonies was called to meet September, 1774, to consider “the grievances of the people.” This was the second Colonial and the first Continental congress to meet in America, and occurred September 5, 1774, at Philadelphia. All the colonies were represented, except Georgia, whose governor would not allow it.

They then adjourned to meet May 10, 1775; after having passed a declaration of rights, framed an address to the king and people of England, and recommended the suspension of all commercial relations with the mother country.

The British minister, William Pitt, wrote of that congress: “For solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress of Philadelphia.”

Henceforth the Colonists were known as “Continentalists,” in contradistinction to the “Royalists” or “Tories,” who were the adherents of the crown.

No period of our history holds more for the student, young or old, than this of the Revolutionary war, or possesses greater charm when once taken up.

No man or woman can be as good a citizen without some knowledge of this most interesting subject, nor enjoy so fully their grand country!

Some one has pertinently said “history is innumerable biographies;” and what child or grown person is there who does not enjoy being told of some “great person?” Every man, private, military or civil officer, who took part in the Revolutionary war was great!

It is not generally known that the *executive power* of the state rested in those troublesome times in the county committees; but it was they who executed all the orders of the Continental congress.

The provincial council was for the whole state; the district committee for the safety of each district, and the county and town committees for each county and town.

It was through the thought, loyalty and enduring bravery of the men who constituted these committees, that we of today have a constitution that gives us "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—in whatever manner pleases us, so long as it does not trespass on another's well being.

We do not give half the honor we should to our ancestry, who have done so much for us! We zealously seek and preserve the pedigrees of our horses, cows and chickens, and really do not *know* whether we come from a mushroom or a monkey!

When we think of it, it is a much more honorable and greater thing to be a Son or Daughter of the American Revolution, than to be a prince or princess, for one comes through noble deeds done by thinking, justice-loving men, and the other through an accident of birth. Let us examine a little into a few of these "biographies" and see wherein their greatness lies, that they like righteous Abel, "though dead yet speaketh."

The number seven stands for completeness and perfection—let us see if seven imaginary questions can be answered by their lives.

James Edward Oglethorpe was born in 1696, and died in 1785—two years after the Revolutionary war. He planted the colony of Georgia, in which the oppressed found refuge. He had served in the army of Prince Eugene of Savoy in the war with the Turks. He founded the city of Savannah, Georgia. He exported to England the first silk made in the colonies, of which the queen had a dress made. King George II gave him a seal representing a family of silk worms, with their motto: "Not for ourselves but for others." He forbade the importation of rum into the colony. He refused the command of the British forces sent in 1775 to reduce, or subdue the

American Colonies. In this life told in seven questions, or rather answered, we find much—a religious man, a soldier, an architect (of a city), one versed in commerce, a wise legislator and a man who had the respect of the king—the head of England.

The next in chronological order is Benjamin Franklin (for whom our little city is named), born in 1706, died in 1790. He discovered the identity of lightning and electricity, and invented the lightning rods. He was an early printer who edited and published "Poor Richard's Almanac." Of him it was said, "He snatched the lightning from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants."

He founded the first circulating library in America. His portrait is seen to-day on every one-cent postage stamp. He was America's ambassador to France during the Revolutionary war.

He said after signing the Declaration of Independence, "We must all hang together or we shall all hang separately."

In him, we find an inventor and discoverer, an editor and author, a benefactor, a politician and statesman, and one whose face we daily see on account of his greatness.

George Washington was born 1732, and died 1799. He was the first president of the United States—"The Father of His Country," the commander-in-chief of the American forces in the Revolutionary war. He was the hero of Valley Forge, and the one to receive the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

He was the president of the convention that framed the United States constitution. The one of whom it was said, "He was the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen." It is his—and his only—birthday America celebrates as a national holiday. Of him Lord Byron said, "The first, the last, and the best, the Cincinnatus of the West." How much do seven short paragraphs tell!

Patrick Henry was born in 1736, died 1799, the same year that Washington "passed away;" and like his, this life can speak for itself. He was the most famous orator of the Revolution. He said, "give me liberty or give me death!" He also

said, "We must fight. An appeal to arms and to the god of battles is all that is left us. I repeat it, sir, we must fight." Another saying of his was, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III—may profit by their example." Again, "The people, and only the people, have a right to tax the people." He won in the famous Parson's case, the epithet of "The Orator of Nature." He was the first governor of the Colony of Virginia after it became a state.

John Hancock was born in 1737, and died 1793. He first signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a rich Boston merchant as well as a Revolutionary leader. He was chosen president of the Continental congress in 1775. He and Samuel Adams were the two especially excepted from pardon offered the "rebels" by the English.

As president of congress he signed the commission of George Washington as commander-in-chief of the army.

When he signed the Declaration of Independence he said, "The British ministry can read that name without spectacles; let them double their reward." He was elected the first governor of the state of Massachusetts in 1780.

Anthony Wayne was born in 1745, and died in 1796. He was often called "Mad Anthony" on account of his intrepidity. He was the hero of Stony Point. He built a fort on the spot of St. Clair's defeat and named it Fort Recovery. He was made commander-in-chief of the Army of the Northwest in 1792. He gained a great victory over the Miami Indians in Ohio in 1794. He, as a Revolutionary general banished whiskey from his camp, calling it "ardent poison"—from whence came the expression "ardent spirits" when applied to stimulants. Major Andre composed a poem about him called the "Cow Chase," showing how he captured supplies for the Americans.

Alexander Hamilton was born in 1757, and died in 1804. He was aid-de-camp to Washington in 1777—the most trying year of the entire Revolutionary war. He succeeded Washington as commander-in-chief of the United States army. He was the first secretary of the treasury of the United States. He founded the financial system of the United States. He

was the Revolutionary statesman who said, "Reformers make opinions, and opinions make parties"—a true aphorism to-day. He is known as the "prince of politicians, or America's greatest political genius." His brilliant career was cut short at the age of 43 by Aaron Burr—whose life is summed up in two sad, bitter lines:

"His country's curse, his children's shame;
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame."

Although John Paul Jones was not a Revolutionary soldier on the land, yet he was "The Washington of the Seas."

He was born in 1747 and died 1792. He was the first to hoist an American naval flag on board an American frigate. He fought the first naval engagement under the United States' national ensign or flag.

He commanded the *Bon Homme Richard* in the great sea fight with the *Serapis* in the English Channel.

He said, after the commander of the *Serapis* had been knighted, "if I should have the good fortune to meet him again, I will make a lord of him." He was presented with a sword by Louis XVI for his services against the English. He was appointed rear-admiral of the Russian fleet by Catherine II.

These are but a few of the many men who did so valiantly their part during the Revolutionary period.

SUSIE GENTRY,
State Vice-Regent, D. A. R.

(A talk made to the public school teachers of Williamson county—at the request of the superintendent of instruction—in Franklin, Tennessee, January 13, 1906.)

CORRECTION.

On page 470 of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August, the motion to lay Miss Miller's resolution concerning the approval of the minutes on the table, is credited to Mrs. Thompson, of Minnesota. It should be credited to Mrs. H. M. Thompson, of Massachusetts.

FLAG DAY.

Lest we forget, may we often gaze
On our country's flag, 'mid whose strange amaze
Of color, of sunlight and many a fold
Doth linger a story both new and old;
A story of struggle and victory won,
A story of strife e'er the battle begun,
A story of heroes, who joined in the fray,
Which gave to our nation this glorious day.
This glorious day in the beautiful June
When the heart with all nature is sweetly attune
To the music of birds and the witchery of flowers
'Mid the rhythmical grace of the magical hours.
Proud day of the flag by the light of whose stars,
By the truth of its blue and the strength of its bars;
As a pillar of cloud it hath led us in might
Through wilderness, darkness, to marvelous light.
Oh flag of the free, bright banner of morn,
Wherever thou wavest is hope newly born.
No slave can behold thee and still be a slave;
It changeth the nature e'en cowards grow brave.
Thou wavest o'er ocean, the ships as they sail
Repeat in thy language the gracious all hail;
And mariners tossed on the waves of the sea
Behold and thank God for the flag of the free.
Thou hast floated o'er icebergs and Africa's land,
Hast circled the globe with a wave of command.
'Neath thy folds weary pilgrims from every shore
Have found a true welcome, they wander no more.
Thy sanctified colors ne'er trailed in the dust,
But always in pathways of honor and trust,
We find thee unfurled. All the blessing of earth
Hast flowed to our shores since thy wonderful birth.
Then wave precious flag, as thy pictures unroll
And a sense of their meaning dawns on the soul,
We bow in devotion with united acclaim
To give our glad offerings in liberty's name.

—MARY E. STUART CARPENTER.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION NOTES.

The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, goes to Concord, New Hampshire, as the guest of the state regent, September 25th; the 26th and 27th of September she will attend the Vermont state conference. She will go to Washington for the meeting of the Board of Management. After which she will take an extended western trip. So many requests and invitations keep coming in that actual days or even hours cannot be found in which to respond to them all. After arrangements are fully completed, a detailed account will be given that as many of the Daughters as is possible may have their loyal and loving wishes carried out.

An account is given on another page of the Saratoga reception. It will interest the readers to know that the *Paris Herald*, France, gave a very artistic account of the occasion, with a picture of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. It is pleasing to know that the doings of the Daughters of the American Revolution are noted abroad with interest.

Prof. Henri Marion, the historian of the expedition that brought home the body of John Paul Jones, in his lecture on the finding of the body of that naval hero, makes special mention of the flag that draped the remains, being the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

MEMORIAL DAY AT THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE.

The tomb of Lafayette is in the historic cemetery of Picpus, in which lie buried many victims of the Reign of Terror in France, including members of the family of Madame Lafayette. The approach to the cemetery is through the courtyard of a convent, by a chapel where nuns are in constant adoration, through a beautiful garden, and down an avenue of trees to the gateway. Passing between long lines of granite tombs, we reach the grave of Lafayette. Here, on our Memorial day, beautiful and imposing ceremonies were held, which had been planned by the Lafayette Post of New York. Among the two hundred present were the American ambassador and others of distinction. Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, represented the Daughters of the American Revolution and delivered an address. The adjoining tombs of Lafayette and his wife were covered by three massive wreaths of choicest flowers and over all floated the American flag.—M. M. H.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The following obituary notice is copied from an old Baptist paper and will be of interest:

ADAM DALE,

A boy-volunteer of the Revolution.

At his residence, Madison County, Alabama, on the 14th day of October, 1851, Bro. Adam Dale, in the 84th year of his age.

Bro. Dale was b. in Worcester County, Maryland, July 14th, 1768, married Polly Hall, 24th Feb'y, 1790, left Maryland in the Spring of 1797, and settled in Davidson County, Tenn., where Nashville is now situated; removed to Smith County, Tenn., in October, 1801, and united with the Presbyterian church, known as Craigheads, after living an exemplary member of which for a number of years, he became convinced that he had never been baptized, and was immersed into the fellowship of Salem Church, by Elder Cantrell Bethel; from Smith County he removed to Columbia, Maury County, Tenn., in the year 1829 and joined by letter, a church, known as Miller's Church; from Columbia, he moved to Madison County, Alabama, in December of 1840.

Bro. Dale filled the office of Deacon in the Baptist Church, and was ordained shortly after his immersion, so far as the writer knows, purchased for himself a good degree and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus, having used his office well. He has left several children and grandchildren to mourn his irreparable loss, as well as his aged consort, who mourns for him not as forever, as he sleeps in Jesus, where they all hope to sleep until the great trump of the angel Gabriel shall awaken them to a blissful immortality. This aged wife, who is thus left behind, was Polly Hall, the daughter of Judson and Sophia Hall, who resided in Delaware, Sussex County.

Brother Dale, at the age of fifteen, was a volunteer in a company raised in his county, consisting wholly of boys of his age or near about it, to endeavor to arrest the progress of Lord Cornwallis, who, it was supposed, would pass through his section of the country on his way to Philadelphia, but was not in action as Cornwallis soon surrendered to General Washington.

Brother Dale commanded a company of volunteers raised in Tennessee, and fought bravely and successfully in the Creek war, at the battle of the Horseshoe. He was wounded, his company was in the thickest of the fight and stood the whole force of the enemy for forty minutes until reinforced by General Jackson. His son, Thomas Dale, was a volunteer with him in the same war; it was mainly by his ardor and patriotism that the volunteer force was raised in Tennessee. Old as he was then, he headed the list, and by considerable effort soon had upwards of eighty on his list. An incident in his life in this great war is worthy of recital; the volunteer force which he raised, became dissatisfied with regard to their pay by the government, when he nobly stepped forward and pledged himself to pay them if the government would not, and when about entering into bonds for this purpose, his men came to him and said that his word was as good as his bond, and they would follow him. We can only glance at the life of our old and much esteemed brother; there are many more incidents in his life that could be mentioned, but would make this communication too lengthy; enough has been said to inform his fellow-citizens of his worth, and to his old acquaintances, to bring to their remembrance his many deeds in his country's cause. As long as the writer has had the honor of his acquaintance, his walk has been that of a sincere devoted christian and we confidently believe that he has gone to his happy home.

Adam Dale and Thomas Dale, his father, were ancestors of Mrs. Keller Anderson and Mrs. Thomas Day, of Memphis, and of eight other members of the Daughters of the American Revolution,—numbers 4511, 4710, 5054, 5055, 6419, 6650, 6651, 10248, 41635, 52348.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is rung.—*Collins.*

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. JANE A. WALKER.

Mrs. Walker was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, August 31, 1810, being one of a family of sixteen children, of whom she is the only survivor.

Her father, John Powers, was born in New Hampshire, 1748. In 1776, at the age of 27, he shouldered his musket in response to the call of his country, serving faithfully until the war was ended, his name appearing upon the muster rolls of both Lexington and Bunker Hill. Mr. Powers was one of seven brothers, all of whom served as Revolutionary soldiers, one of them being killed in action. Mr. Powers served a large portion of his time under General Sullivan.

Mrs. Walker, on her mother's side also has a remarkable ancestry. Her mother's name was Rebecca Stearns, she being Mr. Powers's third wife. Her mother's father was one of the famous minute men.

Mrs. Walker has resided in Waupun, Wisconsin, since the earlier territorial days. She was left a widow with six small children, to help clear a mortgaged farm. Unaided she raised her family and lifted the mortgage from her place.

The Fort Atkinson Chapter has the honor of numbering her among its members, and upon the occasion of her joining the society was presented with a solid gold spoon, the gift of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. At a recent visit at Fort Atkinson she attended a meeting of the society, which was held in her honor, and addressed the ladies in an interesting manner, telling her father's experiences in the Revolution, and relating some of the songs sung over eighty years ago. At her advanced age her tone of voice was loud and clear, and her language well chosen. She showed in every word and gesture what she is, a strong, well-balanced character, a worthy representative of strong and zealous men who saved a nation in the world.

MRS. HELEN WHIPPLE.

Mrs. Helen Whipple, of Chicago, also a member of the Fort Atkinson Chapter, is a bright and active old lady of some eighty years and remembers her father, Eliada Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, distinctly, and his tales of army experience. Mr. Brown was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1760. At the age of thirteen he removed with his parents to Hanover, New Hampshire, when on July 15, 1775, he enlisted in the Continental army in Colonel Nicholas's regiment, Captain Stephens's company. He was scarcely fifteen years of age, but he stayed with the army until the war was over. He was in many skirmishes and took part in both the battles of Bennington and Stillwater. He was stationed at West Point and was one of General Arnold's bodyguard at the time of his treason.

Mr. Brown's Revolutionary record is no ordinary one, for not only did he faithfully serve throughout the Revolution, but when troops were called for in the war of 1812, he was again ready to serve his country and was on his way to Plattsburg, New York, when peace was declared.

When the tide of emigration set westward, Mr. Brown with his family joined the band. He settled in what is now Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the shores of Rock river, in 1837, eleven years before Wisconsin became a state.

Mrs. Whipple was the first white child born in Jefferson county. Mr. Brown was nearly ninety years old when he died in 1855. His grave bears the marker of a Revolutionary soldier, placed there by the Society of the Children of the American Revolution of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The gold spoon given to "Real Daughters" was presented to Mrs. Whipple upon her becoming a member of the Fort Atkinson Chapter, and was responded to in words of feeling and gratitude.—JENNIE M. DAMUTH.

A green old age unconscious of decays,
That proves the hero born in better days.—*Pope.*

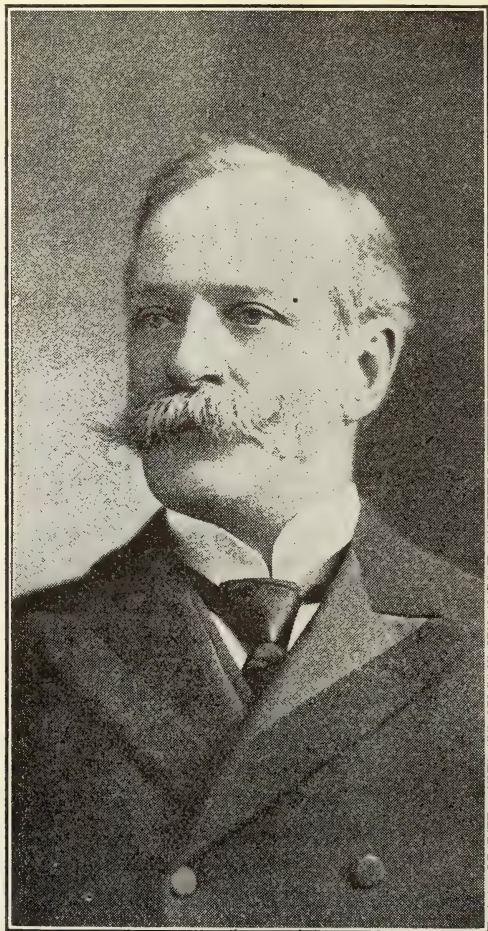
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Putnam Hill Chapter (Greenwich, Connecticut).—Flag day was as beautiful as could be desired and but one shadow marred the perfect success and pleasure of the exercises incident to the dedication of Putnam House, as the headquarters of the Putnam Hill Chapter and as a historical museum; the recent bereavement of our beloved regent, Mrs. Adams, and the sad consciousness that in the death of Col. H. H. Adams we have lost a wise counsellor and generous friend, and suffered an irreparable loss. The fact that Colonel Adams had in his last days taken much pleasure in arranging the details of the program, and especially requested that his plans should be carried out, even though he might not be with us, inspired the members of the chapter to make the occasion a worthy memorial of the brave soldier who had passed away.

During the month of June Putnam House was redecorated in Colonial style, and furnished artistically and appropriately with antiques, or reproductions of antique furniture of historic value.

The exercises of the day opened with a parade in the early afternoon. The procession was particularly attractive and appropriate, and presented a gorgeous pageant. It was remarkable for quality rather than length, and included the local company of the Connecticut national guard, acting as military escort under the able direction of Col. R. B. Baker and his corps of aids; the Governor's Foot Guards, of New Haven, organized in 1775, clad in brilliant scarlet coats, high bearskin hats, etc., a striking company, Governor Roberts and staff, the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, in handsome Continental costume of 1776; the Minute Men, of New York, in Continental uniforms, representatives of various patriotic organizations, and Grand Army of the Republic posts, many honored special guests, among them Generals Wilson Woodford and O'Beirne, Admiral Coghlan, ex-Governor Coffin, our

honored state regent, Mrs. Kinney, and representatives of the various Daughters of the American Revolution chapters. The soft green of the rolling lawns, and the overreaching trees



The Late Col. H. H. Adams Who Purchased the Cottage and Planned the Celebration Just Previous to His Death.

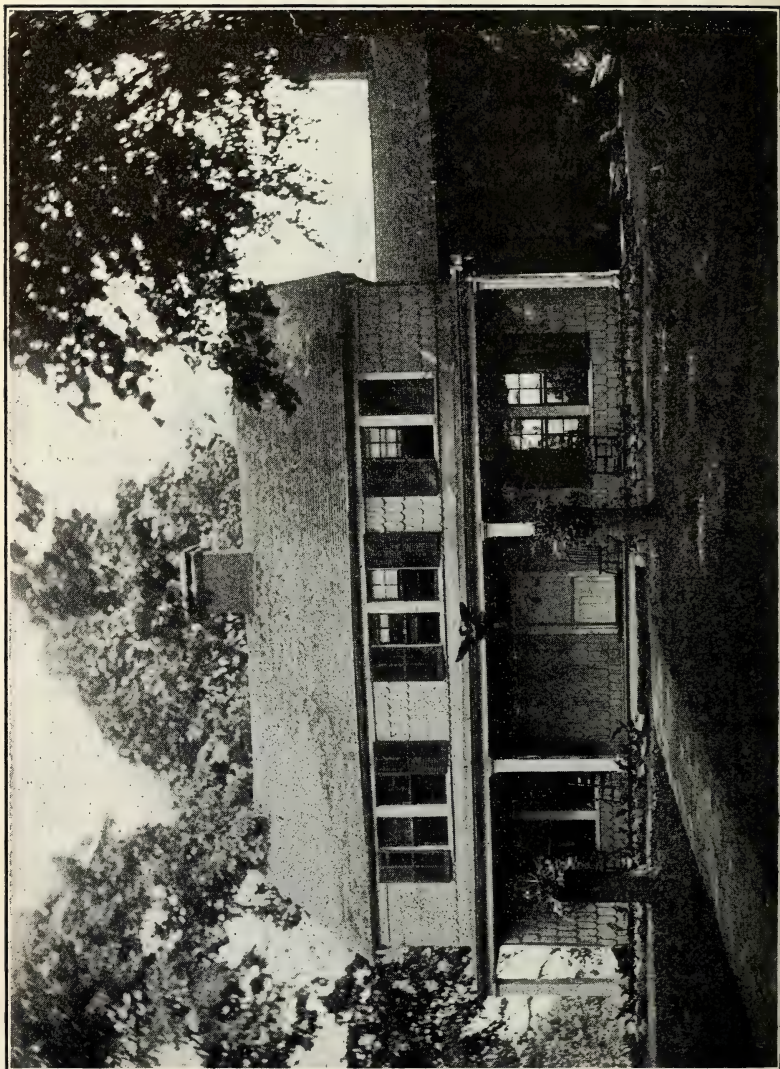
made a beautiful setting for the brilliant uniforms, and the charming picturesqueness of the scene furnished a beautiful, lingering memory picture.

An efficient reception committee, under the leadership of Mr. G. E. Domenick, cared for the guests. An attractive program included addresses by the Rev. M. G. Thompson, Governor Roberts, Mrs. Kinney, General Wilson, General Woodford, General O'Beirne, Mrs. L. D. Blake, Colonel Tyler, Dr. Josiah Strong, Darius Cobb, General Turrill; music by a chorus led by Dr. Carl Martin. Young ladies dressed as "Priscillas" assisted in serving the luncheon. Many visitors inspected Putnam House. It was indeed a gala day for Greenwich.

The speech of welcome was made by the chairman, Mr. M. B. Thompson, and was followed by an eloquent address by Governor Henry B. Roberts. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, was next introduced and paid a glowing tribute to the success of the Putnam Hill Chapter in the "completion of its long and arduous labor of love—a truly great undertaking." In an account of the life and service of Israel Putnam and the historical events of our nation which make the background of his career, she held the lively interest of her delighted listeners and closed with the following beautiful tribute to Col. H. H. Adams: "I cannot close without some expression, however feeble, of the sense of loss which is felt not only by this chapter, but by many of the Connecticut Chapters in the passing away of a patriot who has been an inspiration to all of us who knew him—as in other days he was an inspiration to his comrades in the field of battle.

* * * He is gone beyond our ken, but such as he are not forgotten. Green turf in summer and spotless snow in winter will enfold him while the flag for which he lived and died will float over him by day and the stars of God keep watch and ward over him by night. And thus, with the benediction of our remembrance abiding with him, we leave this soldier hero to his untroubled rest."

With a volley from the firing squad and with the bugle sounding taps, wrapped in the flag he loved so well, Henry Herschel Adams, a beloved townsman and a brave officer, was most fittingly laid at his earthly rest in Putnam cemetery, May 12, 1906. He was one of the original promoters of the plan

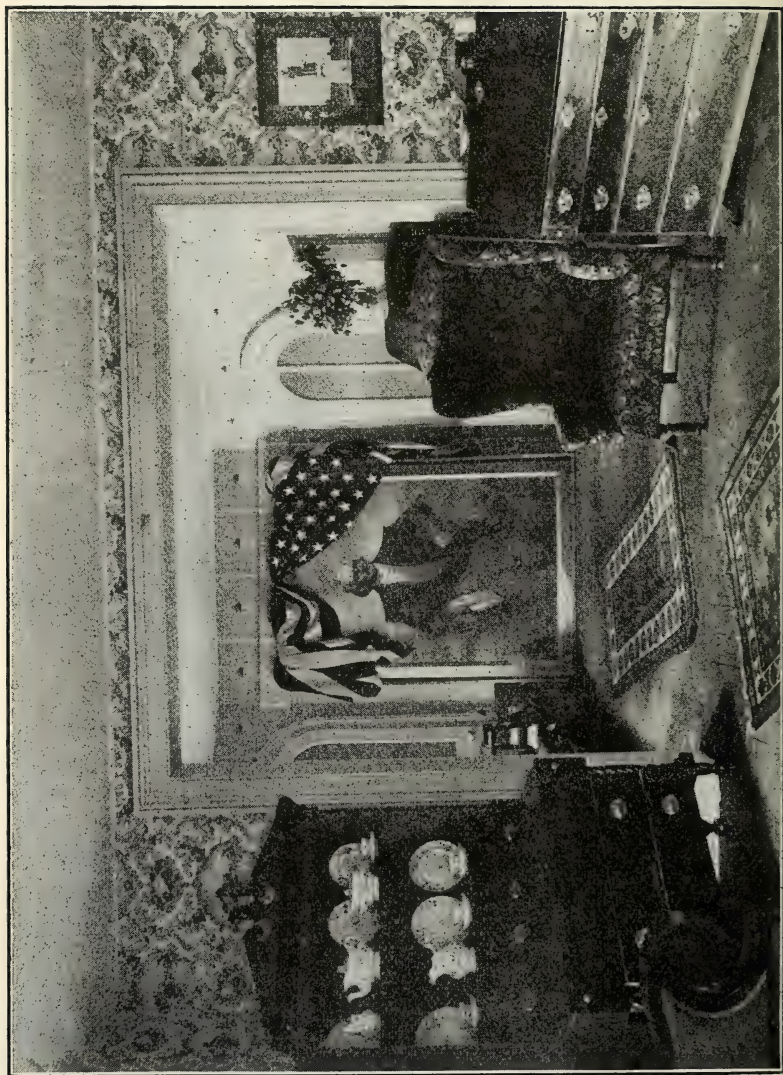


to teach patriotism by placing the flag over the public school. He was a member of many patriotic organizations. General James Grant Wilson in his speech at the dedication said:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: It affords me very great pleasure to appear in this place and in this presence, and to have an opportunity of paying a tribute to a departed friend, Colonel Henry Adams. To him we are all indebted for this delightful celebration, for he conceived the happily executed project which led up to it. On his deathbed he expressed the strongest desire that his departure should not interfere in any way with the carefully matured plans, which he had marked out when in perfect health. Colonel Adams was a soldier and the son of a soldier, and a member of a family which gave our country two of its ablest presidents. He was a good citizen, a faithful husband, and an affectionate father. He aided in giving us Flag day, and therefore it seems peculiarly appropriate that it should be selected for this celebration. In the words of Connecticut's most gifted poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, I can safely say of Henry Adams that

"None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise."

Mr. Cobb paid a high tribute to Mrs. Adams, who, as the widow of the lamented veteran, and regent of the Putnam Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has nobly carried out her husband's plans, making possible the present dedication, with its brilliant success. In her sorrow, her strong heart and faith had borne her up to perform these exhaustive duties. The speaker closed with a warm tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Woman is to bring the country to its highest glory. With her faith, persistency and courage she will know no faltering, but will purge our country of internal corruption and the corruption from the dregs of Europe. His mother, Mrs. E. H. Cobb, was the first president of the first woman's club of the world, and he had ever noticed the grand work done by woman. She it was who completed the building of Bunker Hill monument, who saved the Old South from destruction, who builds churches



Interior Putnam Cottage Showing Cobb's Painting of General Putnam

and charitable institutions. The Daughters of the American Revolution is the grandest woman's organization of the world, and Mr. Cobb called on Heaven to bless their noble efforts for the nation.

Other speakers also paid high tribute to Colonel Adams, the patriot, who made this day possible.

The life of Israel Putnam, in all its phases, was the theme on which all waxed eloquent.

TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Adown the corridors of Time
Come echoes faintly ringing—
Along the aisles of buried years
A hero wakes the singing.

What tell the echoes to the throng—
What message comes unbidden?
Why wake the sleeping years to-day
With notes for ages hidden?

Through Memory's halls come floating in
Again the song and story.
Again peel forth from dreams of old
Our Putnam's fame and glory.

The music tells again of one
Who fought to make men equal—
And in the deeds that make us free
We read his story's sequel.

Our Putnam—aye, forever ours!
His valor still we're singing.
In all our hearts, throughout our land
His glory still is ringing.

—EMILY STUART WEED.

The unveiling of the flag by little Henry Adams Ashforth, grandson of the late Col. H. H. Adams, with the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and every head uncovered, was a fitting close to a celebration which will go down to history as the grandest one in this good old town.

Perhaps a word should be said concerning the work of Put-



nam Hill Chapter. The chapter was organized in 1897, has about forty members and may well be proud of its record. June 16, 1900, was an important day in our history, when a monument to the memory of Gen. Israel Putnam was unveiled on the brow of the hill made famous by that brave general's dashing escape.

In 1901, at the suggestion of Col. H. H. Adams, a movement was started to purchase Putnam House, and in 1902 through the earnest efforts of Colonel Adams the house was bought for \$7,125, and the formal transfer made to the Israel Putnam House Association, Inc.

This property has a frontage of 150 feet on Putnam avenue (Boston Post Road) and a depth of 305 feet. This house has an interesting history. Tradition says it was Putnam's headquarters at the time of Tryon's raid. It was an inn during the Revolutionary war, and is a very old and attractive house. Among the Greenwich records is a deed of transfer of this house executed in 1729, but we have not been able to ascertain the date when it was built. The Putnam Hill Chapter has for several years been raising funds for furnishing the house as a historical museum, and their desire has been realized. The house has been thoroughly repaired, fitted with new plumbing, heating apparatus, electric lights, etc., and decorated most attractively with wall paper of Colonial design. The furnishing is quite complete, but we hope from time to time to add articles of historic value to our collection.

We have been very fortunate in obtaining some articles of furniture from Concord and other Massachusetts towns, which have peculiarly interesting stories, among which is a desk of black cherry which was owned by Col. James Barrett, who commanded the forces at North Bridge in the battle of Concord. The desk was made by his adjutant, Joseph Hosmer, from a tree which grew a few feet from the bridge. There is an old ink well and quill pen which belonged to Captain Park, who commanded the forces at Lexington, two rush-bottomed chairs which belonged to Capt. Isaac Davis, the first to fall at Concord, of whom Longfellow said in "Paul Revere's Ride:"

"And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead
Pierced by a British musket ball,"

and other articles of equally interesting origin.

An effective and appropriate feature of the house is a life-size painting of General Putnam, the work of Darius Cobb, who has made a careful study of the life of this hero. In olden times Putnam House was a tavern, and to-day an attractive tea-room is conducted in the quaint old dining-room, where light refreshments will be served for a moderate compensation.

Visitors are welcome at the house after 10 o'clock, every week day, and a fee of ten cents admission is charged.

Putnam House is centrally located on the Boston Post Road, appropriately called Putnam avenue, in the borough of Greenwich, less than a block from the famous Put's Hill. Putnam Hill Chapter holds a unique position in that it is the only chapter in the state which possesses an historic headquarters, and also in the fact that it has acquired this home and furnished it without outside aid.—SUSAN H. MEAD, *Historian*.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter (Suffield and Windsor Locks, Connecticut), held its tenth annual meeting Flag day, June 14th, in Suffield, and it closed one of the most prosperous years in the chapter's history.

Under the efficient leadership of our regent, Mrs. J. R. Montgomery, much has been accomplished. The monthly meetings have been well attended, delightful musicals given, and many instructive and interesting papers read.

The chapter has willingly responded to appeals for assistance, and after listening to an enthusiastic talk given by Miss Henry at a chapter meeting, it pledged itself to support for one year a scholar at the college in Maryville, Tennessee.

The boulder placed in Suffield Park by the chapter has been completed by a bronze tablet, in honor of the soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War; it also marks the spot where stood the first "meeting house."

The work of restoring the old cemetery in Suffield, begun a

few years ago, is still being carried on by the chapter. Generous subscriptions are being given to establish a fund insuring perpetual care.

It gives the chapter pleasure each year, Memorial day, to give a dinner to the veterans of the Civil war. The finances of our chapter are in a prosperous condition, quite a little sum being added each year by giving a large whist party, and several new names are soon to be added to our roll call.—MARY E. BURR, *Historian*.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter (Meriden, Connecticut).—

The winter of 1905-06 was a very busy one to the members of the chapter. Early in the year 1904 the people of Meriden decided to celebrate the centennial of the founding of their town on June 10, 1706, and it was thought to be very fitting that this chapter erect some memorial to the names and memory of the 113 soldiers who enlisted from Meriden in the Revolutionary war. But in order to do this, money must be raised, and an entertainment committee was appointed to this end. Jacob Riis, of New York, gave us an interesting lecture, vividly depicting life in the great city. The two chapters of Meriden joined forces on this lecture, sharing the profits. Our next entertainment was "A Trip Around the World." We started by bus from "New York" the home of Mrs. C. F. Linsley, which was appropriately fitted up as a station, with ticket office, lunch counter, newstands and waiting room, stopping first in "India," the home of Miss Caroline Curtiss. Here many choice Indian curiosities were shown, a native Hindu woman was in attendance and the ladies were all in Indian costumes. Tea, puffed rice and bananas were served. From India the travelers took bus to "China," the home of Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Boardman and Miss Savage. Here the Chinese flag greeted one as they approached, and Chinese lanterns of many forms and shapes. The walls were hung with Mandarin yellow and innumerable Chinese curiosities were exhibited, interestingly explained by Miss Lizzie Pierson, long a missionary in China. Ladies in Chinese costume served tea, wafers

and preserved ginger. Taking 'bus again the flag of "Japan" greeted us at the beautiful home of Mrs. N. L. Bradley, where ladies in dainty Japanese dress greeted everyone. The rooms were filled with exquisite banners, screens, vases and pictures, all owned by Mrs. Bradley, and tea, rice, wafers, ginger and Japanese confections were served. Leaving Japan we crossed to "Mexico," the home of Mrs. C. L. Rockwell, entering the "patio" adorned with palms and flowering plants, we reached the parlors representing a Mexican market, while booths in which were sold drawn work, baskets, candy, etc., were on each side, served by maidens in Mexican dress. Chocolate and Mexican dainties were served. At each place souvenirs appropriate to the country were for sale. The whole affair was a grand success. In January a lecture recital by Mrs. Clara Corbin Wilson, of Hartford, was given upon some of the operas, giving the history, the overtures and some of the most notable of the songs. Mrs. W. A. Hale, Mrs. A. M. Brooks and Mr. Harry Smith interpreted them in a delightful manner. Last came the "Colonial supper" given at the Granite Church, when over 250 sat down to a sumptuous supper served by young ladies in Colonial dress, and presided over by matrons in quaint matronly dress, powdered and ruffled as of yore, while the display of pewter, antique china and candlesticks was beyond compare. The delightful phase of all these entertainments was the hearty co-operation of all the chapter. Everyone worked and it meant hard work, too, but it was made lighter by feeling that the whole chapter was in sympathy. Over \$400 having been raised, it was to be decided what form the testimonial should take, a boulder, shaft or tablet? A design for a tablet was presented by Mr. Louis A. Gudebrod, a pupil of St. Gaudens, and a Meriden boy. The tablet was accepted, set in place in the library and on the afternoon of June 12th, public exercises were held, when our beloved state regent, state vice-regent, vice-president general of Connecticut, many regents of chapters, members of the Grand Army of the Republic in session and many friends were present.

PROGRAM.

Invocation.

Music—Hymn,Glee Club

Historical Address,Mrs. S. J. Hall

Music—Our Own United States,Glee Club

Address,Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State regent

Music, Trio—Set the Palms O'er Their Names,

..Mrs. A. M. Brooks, Miss Caroline Curtiss, Miss Mae Castelow

Delivering Tablet to Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter,

..... Chairman of Tablet Committee, Mrs. Louis K. Curtis

Placing Tablet in Custody of Curtis Memorial Library,

..... Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, Chapter Regent

Accepting Tablet,Geo. M. Curtis

America.

Benediction.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa).—The past year has been one of very great achievement. Our subject for study was "Iowa," which proved to be one of interest. Some of the topics were "Father Marquette and His Explorations in Iowa, Discovery of the Mississippi;" "Iowa Under France, Iowa Under Spain;" "Blackhawk and Keokuk;" "Expedition of Lewis and Clark;" "Reminiscences of Early Iowa," by a member of the "Iowa Band."

The October meeting was a notable one in that about eighty guests were entertained at the home of our regent, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, when we were favored with an excellent address upon "The French Alliance," by Captain Elbridge Dwight Hadley, of Des Moines, who is state secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution.

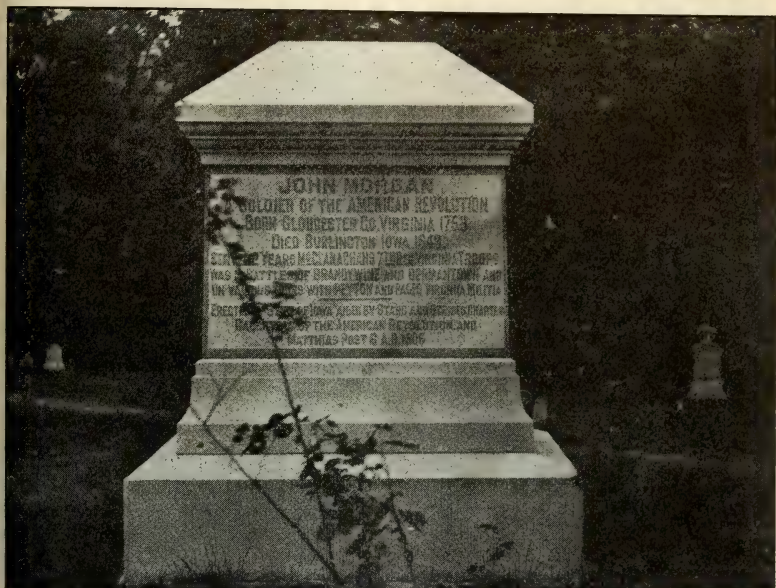
During this month occurred the Iowa conference of Daughters, at Dubuque, at which meeting our chapter was honored by the unanimous re-election of Mrs. Wells to the office of state historian.

The December meeting, at the home of Mrs. S. R. McConnell, was a social one and truly delightful. As this was "John Paul Jones Day," we had the pleasure of listening to an excellent paper read by Mr. J. W. Swiler upon this naval hero.

In addition to the regular February meeting, we were enter-

tained at the cheerful home of Mrs. Edward Bernard with a Colonial party on Washington's birthday. Dr. Salter, our beloved and venerable chaplain, made a few interesting remarks upon "Washington and His Times," and also read a sermon to which Washington listened when a visitor at Portsmouth, and which was found in Dr. Salter's grandmother's garret at Portsmouth.

The March meeting, being "Ancestor's Day," was celebrated



Monument to John Morgan.

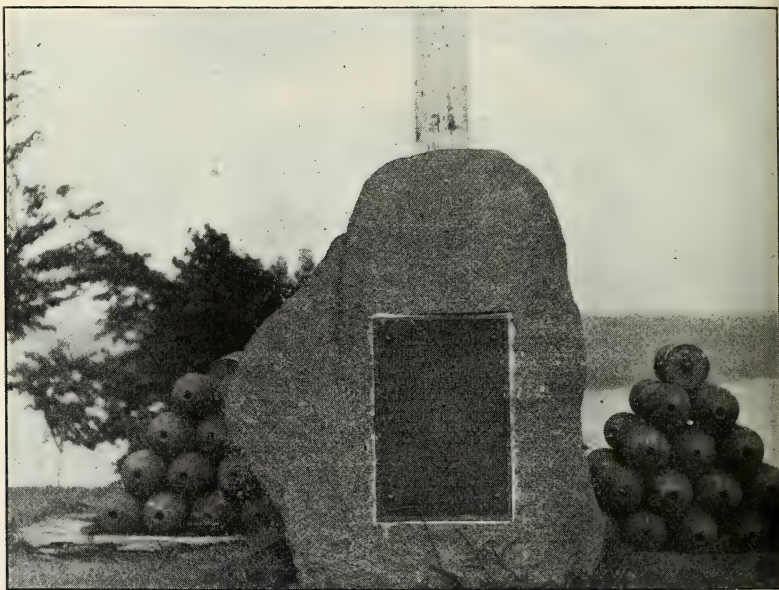
at the spacious home of our regent. Each member responded to roll call by relating a few incidents concerning her ancestors.

Mrs. Seymour H. Jones was hostess for the April meeting. Roll call was responded to by the relation of an anecdote connected with "Some Landmarks in Iowa History," especially in and about Burlington.

The annual meeting held in May at the home of Mrs. H.

Clay Jordan, was devoted to the election of officers and the Continental Congress report.

For years the Stars and Stripes Chapter has been working to secure an appropriate monument to mark the grave of John Morgan, the Revolutionary soldier, who is buried in our beautiful Aspen Grove cemetery, but it has only been within the past year that much has been accomplished. After several months of tedious hunting, Miss Abbie MacFlynn succeeded



Monument to Zebulon Pike.

in establishing his war record. Mrs. Wells and Miss MacFlynn were appointed the committee to be entrusted the task of petitioning the legislature for an appropriation for a monument to John Morgan. In April, the governor having signed the bill, appropriating \$500, Mrs. Wells representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, Commander Daniels representing the Grand Army of the Republic, and Judge Power of the Cemetery Association, were commissioned by the

state to purchase and attend to the erection of the John Morgan monument.

On Memorial day, which always will be a memorable one for not only the Stars and Stripes Chapter, but also the city of Burlington, the monument was unveiled and dedicated with impressive services, under the auspices of our chapter. The unveiling was by Miss Edna Morgan, a great-great-granddaughter of John Morgan, and Mr. Henderson Morgan, a grandson, gave an interesting talk upon "Recollections and Traditions of My Ancestor." The inscription upon the monument reads as follows:

JOHN MORGAN,

A Soldier of the American Revolution,

Born Gloucester Co., Virginia, 1758,

Died Burlington, Iowa, 1843.

Served two years McClanachan's 7th Reg. Virginia Troops

Was in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown and

On various tours with Peyton and Page's Virginia Militia.

Erected by State of Iowa, aided by Stars and Stripes Chapter,

Daughters of the American Revolution, and

Matthias Post G. A. R., 1906.

On August 23, 1905, the one hundredth anniversary of the first unfurling of old glory in this locality by Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, the Stars and Stripes Chapter presented to the city a flag. In December a bronze tablet as a memorial to Lieutenant Pike was temporarily placed upon the flagstaff at Crapo Park.

Flag day was chosen as being especially fitting for the dedication and presentation to the city of the handsome tablet in its permanent setting, which is a huge granite boulder, found near this historic spot.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

1805-1905.
Commemorative
of the First Unfurling
of the
Stars and Stripes
On this site by
Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike,
Son of a
Revolutionary Hero,
Who landed here
August 23rd, 1805.



Erected by
Stars and Stripes Chapter,
Daughters of the
American Revolution,
On the one hundredth anniversary.

On June 20th a party of Daughters were the guests of a granddaughter of Betsy Ross, Mrs. Robison, in Fort Madison. The pilgrimage was made by boat.

During the past year there have been nine new members added, which increases the membership to fifty-two. Owing to the resignation of our regent, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, who resigns to take a much-needed rest, at a called meeting of the chapter, Miss Minerva A. Williams was elected to the regency for the unexpired term. Mrs. W. L. Sheetz was elected to the office of registrar, made vacant by Miss Williams.—MRS. EDWARD FRANCIS LA FORCE, *Historian*.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore Maryland).—The ancient City of Annapolis was the scene of an interesting event on Thursday, June 7th. The Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of

the American Revolution, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the chapter, erected in the old senate chamber of the venerable state house at Annapolis, a bronze mural tablet to commemorate the historic ride of Lieut.-Col. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, aid-de-camp to General Washington, from Yorktown to Philadelphia, bearing the message of the commander-in-chief of the American army to the Continental congress, there assembled, the news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the combined armies of France and America, October 19, 1781.

This ride, which occurred at the end of the Revolution, and which is as historic and as celebrated as the famous ride of Paul Revere at the beginning of the Revolution, summoning the "embattled farmers" of New England to the defense of their country, occupied four days; a wonderful performance for that time.

There was a large attendance of the Daughters, and among the invited guests were Governor Warfield, Admiral Sands, the commandant of the naval academy at Annapolis, and Mrs. Sands, Admiral Milligan, secretary of state, and Mrs. Oswald Tilghman, and a large number of the surviving members of the Tilghman family from New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The presentation ceremonies were simple and the program was as follows:

Music, by the band of the naval academy; prayer by Rev. Joseph P. McComas; presentation of the mural tablet representing the ride of Lieut.-Col. Tench Tilghman, by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; unveiling of the tablet, by Master Tench F. Tilghman, sixth; reception of the tablet on part of the state and response, by Gov. Edwin Warfield; music; address by Mrs. Albert L. Richardson, historian of the Baltimore Chapter; address by Hon. Oswald Tilghman, secretary of state; music, "Maryland My Maryland;" presentation to Governor Warfield of the resolution of thanks by the Baltimore Chapter, on the restoration of the old senate chamber, by the regent; music, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Knott in her presentation speech said:

On behalf of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the pleasure and the honor of presenting to the state of Maryland, through you, its honored executive, this bronze mural tablet, which by your authority, has been placed in this historic building.

This tablet is designed to commemorate a celebrated event in American Revolutionary history—the ride of Lieutenant Colonel Tench Tilghman, aid-de-camp to General Washington, at the command of his chief, from Yorktown to Philadelphia to announce to the Continental congress there assembled the glad tidings of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British Army, October 19, 1781.

This surrender closed the Revolutionary struggle, which achieved our independence and established us as a nation. Colonel Tilghman was a native of Talbot county, Maryland. At the breaking out of the war he was residing in the city of Philadelphia. When the Declaration of Independence sounded the tocsin of the Revolution, and announced to the world the rupture of the ties which bound us to the mother country and the birth of a new nation, Colonel Tilghman at once returned home and offered his services to his native state. They were accepted. He joined the Continental army.

He was one of that gallant band of Maryland gentlemen and brave soldiers who distinguished themselves on nearly every battlefield of the Revolution by their valor and their achievements. He soon attracted the attention of his great commander by his courage, his intelligence and his promptitude in the performance of every military duty.

Washington made him a member of his military household, a position which he continued to hold during the seven-year war which ensued. He was with his chief during all of his campaigns; on many a well-fought field. He shared with him the glories of Long Island and Trenton, and the sufferings and privations of Valley Forge. Washington appointed him to many an important and arduous duty, the last of which was carrying to the Continental congress assembled in Philadelphia the news of the surrender of Cornwallis and the whole of the British army to the combined armies of France and America at Yorktown.

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was established for the purpose, among others, of the erection of monuments and memorials to the patriots and soldiers of the Revolution. In pursuance of this object the Baltimore Chapter has contributed to mark the grave of Gen. Philip Reed, a native of Maryland, a gallant officer in the Revolutionary army and a defender in the war of 1812; and now presents to you, Governor Warfield, this bronze tablet to commemorate the famous ride of Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman. It is erected in this venerable state house, a building sacred to every Marylander

by so many glorious memories of the past associated with our Revolutionary struggles, especially by the presence of the Father of His Country. For it is an interesting coincidence that in a very short



time after the ride of Colonel Tilghman, when General Washington, returning from Yorktown to rejoin the army in the north, stopped in Annapolis, where he was accorded a brilliant reception by the citizens, that Maryland, through its general assembly then in session in

this historic building, in a resolution of thanks and congratulations on his victory, was the first state to acclaim him "as the patriot, the hero and the savior of his country."

The act of the unveiling of the mural tablet was performed by Master Tench Tilghman, sixth, five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, of Norfolk, Virginia. Governor Warfield on behalf of the state accepted the tablet, and pronounced a warm eulogy on the donors of the tablet, and also on the patriotic character and the good work of the Baltimore Chapter, and expressed the hope that it would continue its good work until all of the distinguished Maryland officers of the Revolution, both naval and military, should receive some appropriate tribute at its hands commemorative of their deeds.

Mrs. Albert L. Richardson, the historian of the chapter, then delivered an interesting address in which she told in detail the particulars of Colonel Tilghman's famous ride. She said it occupied four days. Colonel Tilghman sailed in a skiff from Yorktown to Annapolis, thence he crossed the Chesapeake Bay to Rock Hall, and then proceeded by land to Philadelphia as fast as horses could carry him, announcing the glad tidings of the surrender of Cornwallis to the towns and villages through which he rode.

He reached Philadelphia in the early hours of the morning.

Col. Oswald Tilghman, secretary of state, who is a direct descendant of this famous Revolutionary officer, read an interesting paper on the life of Colonel Tilghman, quoting from quite a large number of letters from General Washington and others.

The mural tablet is a large and handsome piece of bronze, designed and executed by J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia. It represents the ride in a spirited manner and contains the following inscription:

"In commemoration of the ride of Lieutenant-Colonel Tench Tilghman, aid-de-camp to General Washington, from Yorktown to Philadelphia, carrying the news of the surrender of Cornwallis, on October 19, 1781.

"Erected by the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1906."

Following Colonel Tilghman's address, Mrs. Knott, on behalf of the Baltimore Chapter, presented to Governor Warfield a beautiful set of handsomely framed resolutions, thanking and congratulating him for his patriotic services in connection with the restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber" in the state house in Annapolis to the exact condition in which it was when General Washington, in that chamber, surrendered his victorious sword to the Continental congress there assembled.

The framed resolutions were borne by Miss Gay Selby Williamson and Miss Sarah H. Custis.

Telegrams and letters were received from the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, the national officers and the regents of the chapters in Maryland expressing their regret at their inability to attend the exercises of the presentation of the tablet.—REGINA M. KNOTT, *Regent Baltimore Chapter*.

Peggy Stuart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Maryland), inspired by the zeal and enthusiasm of its regent, Mrs. William S. Welch, and encouraged by the valuable co-operation of Governor Warfield, has not been unmindful of the great purpose for which the Daughters of the American Revolution are banded together.

During the past year the foundation has been laid of some of the most important work ever accomplished by the chapter in securing and marking relics of the heroic past, and in perpetuating the memories of

"Those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence."

Governor Warfield having kindly granted the use of the senate chamber at the state house for future gatherings of patriotic societies, our May meeting was held in that historic place, on which occasion our regent spoke of the great privilege granted to the chapter by our honored governor in per-

mitting us to meet in the very spot hallowed by the founder and parent of our great republic.

She reminded the chapter that "it was here that he resigned his commission, and it should inspire us with enthusiasm and patriotism to feel that he whom we honor, is with us in spirit to-day, and just one hundred and twenty-three years ago, standing in this room, he laid his commission on this desk when the president of congress, in reply to his 'Farewell Address,' said: 'You retire from the theatre of action with the blessing of your fellow citizens, but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remotest ages.'"

Mrs. Weems Ridout, chairman of the committee on portraits, reported that its work had been most successful; that the legislature had appropriated \$600 to have the portrait of Hon. Matthew Tilghman and Governor Robert Bowie painted, to hang in the state house, and that the artist selected by the board of public works is Miss Katherine Kent Walton, sister of one of our charter members. She spoke of the hearty thanks due Governor Warfield for his encouragement and cooperation, and of the splendid work done by the vice-regent, Mrs. Robert Bowie, one of the committee, whose ancestor, Gov. Robert Bowie, had several descendants in the present legislature. Mrs. Bowie roused them to a sense of their duty in doing honor to this fervent patriot, who served during the entire Revolutionary war, maintaining his company for several months at his own expense while captain. Four times governor of Maryland, his greatest work was perhaps done when he was war governor at the outbreaking of the war of 1812.

Hon. Matthew Tilghman is the ancestor of one of our chapter members, Mrs. Weems Ridout. Prominent in his state's history for forty years, his name stands where all may read it as president of the "Association of the Freemen of Maryland" in the old senate chamber. His chief claim to distinction, however, is that he was one of Maryland's signers to the Declaration of Independence, on the second day of August, 1776, having been a member of the Continental congress from 1774 to

1777, but being at the same time president of the convention of Maryland, his duties in that capacity prevented him from being present on the day of its adoption, July 4th.

One of his daughters married Chas. Carroll Barister; another married Col. Tench Tilghman, aid to Washington.

Our regent, having learned that portions of the old brig, *The Peggy Stewart*, openly burned by the patriots of Annapolis, October 19, 1774, had been discovered in the harbor, decided that these should undoubtedly be the property of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, to be preserved by them as memorials of that significant and valorous deed.

Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway was appointed a committee of one, and through her untiring efforts the relics were secured. At her urgent request the superintendent of the naval academy, and Professor Dodge, placed them at her disposal and afforded her every facility for their removal. The charred timbers, the now obsolete wooden pins, and especially the spot from which these were taken are convincing proofs that they are indeed portions of the famous old vessel, offered a sacrifice to liberty at Windmill Point. It is Mrs. Gassaway's intention to have some of this wood converted into souvenirs of various kinds, to be sold as reminders of the occasion, and also as a source of revenue to the chapter.

Perhaps the crowning event of the year just closing was the rendition of a delightful pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty," planned by our regent, and given to aid the completion of Continental Memorial Hall, that object so dear to the heart of every Daughter of the American Revolution. Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Welch, to whose energy and enthusiasm we owe the production of such enchanting scenes, and, also, to her able corps of assistants. Titania and her beauteous train vied with dainty shepherdesses and stately court ladies; "all the wings of fairyland, were there, beneath the moon," and though the days of fairy godmothers have long since passed away, yet under the spell of that hour the fancies that we loved in childhood returned to linger with us still, like the departing notes of some melody linked tenderly with the

past. We are happy to report most gratifying financial results from our charming entertainment.

The increased membership of our chapter is an encouraging sign of increased zeal, giving promise of larger development in the true spirit of patriotism.—ISABELLA BROWN CLAYTON, *Historian*.

Ontario Chapter (Ontario, New York).—At our last meeting in July, Mrs. H. B. Clark closed a two years' term as chapter regent. For the next year the place which she has so ably filled will be occupied by Miss Sarah E. Woods. We have adopted the plan of having a year book and a committee to arrange our programs in advance for the year. Our meetings have been well attended and some very excellent papers read. Several times our friends have been invited to listen to our literary work. On New Year's day the chapter presented to Mrs. Ruth Clark, their oldest member, a booklet in which each sister either wrote a sentiment or ornamented a page for remembrance and good wishes. On March 28th we were so fortunate as to have with us Mrs. Philip Carpenter, of New York city, upon which evening a large number responded to invitations to the Congregational church, where she gave an entertaining address upon "Patriotism in the Home," which was followed by patriotic music. We celebrated Flag day by inviting friends to the home of Miss Meacham. Her parlors were decorated with flags of our own and other countries. At roll call each member responded to his name with a quotation about our flag. Mrs. H. J. Brown had charge of the program and gave an excellent talk upon "Our Flag," followed by short discourses upon the flags of other countries, by different members of the chapter.

We close the year with a membership of twenty-seven, and every sister, I am sure, gains inspiration from the society and feels

"Great God! we thank thee for this home—
This bounteous birthland of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty."

SARAH E. HADLEY, *Historian*.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga, New York).—The chapter tendered Mrs Donald McLean, the president general of the National Society, a brilliant reception in the parlors of the United States hotel.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, was one of the notables present.

Receiving with Mrs. McLean, who wore a very handsome gown of grey embroidered chiffon, were Miss Elizabeth W. Brown, regent of Saratoga chapter, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the society. Mrs. McLean carried an armful of American beauty roses, her favorite flower.

A representation of the Bemis Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution were present and introduced to Mrs. McLean by Mrs. Fred Menges, the former president of the society, and for whom no successor has yet been appointed. The young people gave Mrs. McLean a bouquet of the roses and for the Saratoga Chapter, Miss Dorothy Ford Mayhew, of Schenectady, the youngest member of the Bemis Heights Society, presented her with a large bunch of the beautiful flowers.

Miss Brown introduced Mrs. McLean, and in well-chosen words expressed the sincere welcome of Saratoga Chapter to her, as a friend, as a Daughter and as the national president of the society.

Mrs. McLean's clever response was punctured with applause by her listeners, and showed one of the many reasons why she has made such a popular leader. She said she spoke to them not as president general, but as a loving, loyal and true friend. She referred to her long friendship and acquaintance with Mrs. Walworth and the value of a friendship of a woman such as the founder had been to her. To Miss Brown she spoke in equally earnest words.

"The attendance of the representation of the children's society is pleasing and I must congratulate the president on the good work done since I was here."

Many visiting Daughters took the opportunity to express their loving loyalty to the president general.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter (Fremont, Ohio).—The chapter enters upon the eighth year of its organization with a great deal of enthusiasm and inspiration.

October 10th, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, of Toledo, delivered an able and instructive address on "The reminiscences of '61;" December 12th, Mrs. Frederick H. Dorr presented a delightful and exquisite song recital; January 9, 1906, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and honorary state regent, delivered an admirable lecture on the "Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution," illustrating her talk with her practical experience in the work of the Western Reserve Chapter, among the foreigners in Cleveland.

The civic committee has been energetic, progressive, visiting all the towns and villages in the county in the interest of patriotic education. It claims the honor of initiating the civic work in the public schools, a movement destined to produce widespread and beneficent results.

The chapter enjoyed a festive day, indeed, when on a delightful June day, 1905, the Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, royally welcomed and entertained the members at Cedar Point. This visit was returned the present summer, on which occasion the George Croghan Chapter unveiled a tablet marking the spot where the British fired on Fort Stephenson, 1813.

Since April, 1906, our hearts have been enlisted in honoring the memory of our local hero, the hero of Fort Stephenson, Colonel George Croghan.

After months of patriotic and unremitting quest, Col. Webb C. Hayes found the burial place of Colonel Croghan in the old estate, Locust Grove, on the Ohio river, seven miles from Louisville, Kentucky.

The remains were removed to Fremont, Ohio, where they lay in state in the city hall, which had been beautifully decorated with American flags, flowers, evergreen and myrtle from his Kentucky grave by the chapter.

The reinterment occurred on August 2d, the ninety-third anniversary of the famous battle and victory. The remains,

which had been placed in the vault at Oakwood cemetery, were given military escort to Fort Stephenson Park, the cortege passing over the famous Harrison trail, preserved as a main drive through Spiegel Grove, the residence of President Hayes.

The weather was ideal. With the breaking of the day, twenty-one guns, a national salute, were fired from the Fort Stephenson Park. The park was an impressive and imposing spectacle. In the line of march, in carriages, were the distinguished guests, Vice-President Fairbanks, Governor Harris and staff, executive committees, followed by the entire sixth regiment infantry, Ohio national guard (the state recognizing the significance of the day), Mexican war veterans, Spanish war veterans, Grand Army of the Republic posts, local and visiting fraternal organizations, making a brilliant military pageant, unsurpassed in the history of Fremont.

The school children in large numbers joined the line of march at the British redoubt. Arriving at the park the troops formed a hollow square, facing the Croghan monument.

Final interment was in charge of the George Croghan Chapter. The burial services were simple and impressive. The school children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and as the last verse was sung the flag-draped casket was lowered to its last resting place, "made glorious by his sword." The services closed with the Lord's prayer, recited by all present.

In the afternoon Hon. Samuel Dodge, of Cleveland, delivered a splendid oration on the "Heroism of Croghan's Little Band of 160 Men." The program included an admirable historical resume by Mr. Basil Meek.

The keynote of the day and occasion is admirably expressed in Vice-President Fairbanks' beautiful address, which is as follows:

This historic occasion is one long to be remembered. We have come hither bearing the tribute of our gratitude for what brave men did in the long ago for American liberty. We stand upon hallowed ground—hallowed by the arduous deeds of patriots in preserving the institutions bequeathed to us by our ancestors who placed their lives upon the sacrificial altar during the terrific struggle of the American Revolution.

Hither the lovers of liberty will come in the centuries yet to be and

render homage to the memory of the unconquerable soldier whose remains find sepulchre here and to the memory of the unterrified little band who preferred death to surrender.

It is indeed in keeping with the everlasting fitness of things that the hero of ninety-three years ago should sleep forever upon the spot made glorious by his sword. All honor to Colonel Webb C. Hayes, himself a soldier and the son of one of the nation's defenders in the mighty war of the rebellion, who thoughtfully and generously brought here the body of Colonel Croghan that it might rest in the soil which his genius and courage made sacred. That community which honors the memory of those who wrought arduously for it, honors itself.

After the program a delightful reception was given by Mrs. A. V. Bauman, ex-regent of the Col. George Croghan Chapter, and vice-regent of the Ohio Daughters of 1812, to the chapter and visiting Daughters, the Peter Navarre Chapter, 1812, of Toledo, named for the scout who carried the messages from General Harrison to Colonel Croghan.—ESTHER L. OTIS, *Historian*.

Fort Atkinson Chapter (Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin).—The chapter closed its year June 14, 1906, by celebrating Flag day. The chapter was organized in 1899 with fifteen members. The roll now has 105, second the largest in Wisconsin.

The annual programs have been concerned with the development of the history of the United States. During the seven years since its organization the chapter has done much towards preserving the old landmarks.

It is soon to erect a monument which marks the site of the old fort erected by General Atkinson during the Black Hawk war. It has also rented a piece of land in the shape of a lizard intaglio, which was considered very valuable.

The chapter has contributed a neat sum for the Continental Hall fund. On fourth of July the citizens of Fort Atkinson gave a celebration. The Daughters of the American Revolution was awarded a prize of \$10 for the best float, which was of historical character.

The chapter has lost two of its youngest and most useful members, Misses Charlotte Hibbard and Mary Meade Ogden.—JENNIE DAMUTH.

THE CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC ON FLAG DAY.

The Children of the Republic, the latest child of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which, at the last Continental Congress, was formally adopted as a part of the work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had its birth six years ago in Cincinnati.

In the heart of one of our loyal and indefatigable workers there had long been the conviction that one of the most important works of our great organization should be the planting the seed of patriotism, and love and knowledge of our country in the hearts of that part of young America which had been transplanted from foreign soil.

Fully imbued with this idea, and longing to kindle the divine fire of patriotism in the young hearts of those, who in after years will swell the mighty ranks of the people, she was finally able to found the first club of the Children of the Republic, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The next year two more clubs were formed in the city, and several others throughout the state. The following year, still others were formed, and so, it is hoped, the good work may go on.

The work at first was carried on by a few interested chapter members, but gradually the interest increased, and the entire chapter began to take an active interest in this sturdy young addition to its family, and when from time to time, boys from the various clubs appeared before the chapter, and made a short address, or read an essay which they had prepared for their own club, the interest deepened into actual pride at this practical demonstration that the seed which had been carefully tended, was indeed bringing forth fruit in due season.

When it was decided to celebrate Flag day, June 14, 1905, the chapter requested that the Children of the Republic might

form part of the program. On the broad plateau of green-sward of the Country Club, which formed an ideal parade ground, fifty of the Children of the Republic, each armed with two flags, gave a flag drill, and as the embryo army of young Americans, after marching and countermarching, forming maneuvers and intricate figures, stood and sung with all the strength of their young voices "America," a wave of enthusiasm swept over the audience.

When arrangements were made this year for the celebration of Flag day, so many requests poured in from all sides that the Children of the Republic appear again upon the program and that the flag drill be repeated, that it was decided that they should provide the greater part of the program for the day. The arrangements were left in the hands of Miss Ambrose, one of the most ardent workers in the patriotic movement, and than whom no finer trainer of children could be found in the city.

The Country Club was again chosen as the scene of the celebration. Seats for over two hundred of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests were placed upon the broad verandas, the pillars of which were gaily decorated with flags. One large end of the veranda swelling out into a semi-circle and hung with flags, was used as a platform.

To the martial sound of music, fifty of the Children of the Republic, dressed in white shirt waists, with bands and caps of red, white and blue, gave a flag exercise, finishing with a pledge to the flag and the military salute.

After a fine and appropriate address by the orator of the day, and a few words from Mrs. Botsford, the state regent of Ohio, who was the guest of honor, Mrs. John A. Murphy, ex-vice-president general, and founder of the "Children of the Republic," informed the audience they were to have the pleasure of being present at the second Continental congress (that famous congress at which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and which created the Fourth of July as a national holiday), also to hear for themselves those eloquent speeches to which, in part, we owe the birth of our nation, delivered by some of the Children of the Republic. There then appeared in

person the twenty-five members of that memorable second Continental congress, all "grave and reverend seigneurs," appropriately attired in Colonial costumes, "small clothes," silk stockings, silver buckled shoes, lace ruffles, and coats of gorgeous hues, while strangely youthful and solemn faces looked out from under powdered wigs; "Mr. Penn, of North Carolina," and "Benjamin Franklin," in their suits of sombre brown, forming a striking contrast to the bravery of laces and satins of the other "gentlemen." "President Hancock" and "Mr. Thompson, the secretary of congress," mounted the platform. The committee, consisting of "Thomas Jefferson," "Benjamin Franklin," "John Adams," "Roger Sherman" and "Robert Livingston," grouped themselves around a table at the other end of the platform on which lay the famous "Declaration," while the other "gentlemen in congress assembled," took their places in chairs arranged in front of the platform. The "President, Mr. Hancock," addressed the congress, reminding them of the resolution of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, "that these United States are, and ought to be, free and independent states," etc., "in consequence of which the committee of five had drafted the declaration, which was to be acted upon to-day."

"Mr. Wythe, of Virginia," moved "that the body be resolved into a committee of the whole, and consider the draft of the Declaration of Independence, submitted by Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia."

"Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey," requested that, as he and his "colleague had but just been chosen to represent the state of New Jersey in congress assembled, and were not, therefore, acquainted with the arguments already offered *pro* and *con*, they be recapitulated." At this "John Adams" started to his feet, and made his impassioned speech, claiming that the gentlemen from New Jersey did not *need* to become acquainted with the arguments for independence entered before he took his seat among us. He has only to listen to cries of oppression that go up to heaven from those who suffered wrongs undressed, insults unavenged, and appeals for justice treated with contempt in high places," etc., "and I leave off, as I

began, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment, independence now, and independence forever." This fervent and finely delivered speech called forth bursts of applause, not from his "colleagues" alone, but from the audience as well.

"Mr. Dickenson, of Pennsylvania," advocated milder methods, and suggested that "to make an irrevocable enemy of a power that could crush us so readily would be the height of folly." At this "Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire," (who has followed the sea), mounted the platform with a true seaman's rolling gait and forcibly exclaimed, "Mr. President, with a pilot like Cap'n Washington on the quarter deck, I'm not afraid to man the vessel. I tell you, gentlemen, we are a lot of land lubbers, if we can't make a port."

"Mr. Penn, of North Carolina," who, in spite of his round boyish face, seemed a veritable, dear, calm, old Quaker, said: "If our case depended upon members, Mr. President, I should have as little courage as the member from Pennsylvania. * *

*Thou knowest we are but a handful of men against the armies of the king, but with God and the right on our side, we are a host."

"Mr. Lewis, of New York," advised "moderation," "although," he said, "I yield me to none, in the heartiness with which I detest the spirit and conduct of his highness, King George"—at which he was heartily hissed by the Tories present.

It was difficult, by the way, to find anyone who was willing to take the part of a Tory. The boys all stood firm, and refused to lend themselves to what they considered an ignoble part, and it was not until they were assured that, in the end, they come out triumphantly on the side of right and independence, that they finally reluctantly consented.

"Benjamin Franklin's" lips seemed touched with the fire of prophecy when he reminded the "members of the august assembly" that "on you depends the destiny of 3,000,000 of men and of countless millions of their posterity," adding as though he had had a prophetic vision, "I think the 2d of July, 1776,

will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary Festival," etc. It but needed the forceful and fiery speech of "Samuel Adams," ringing out like a battle cry, gathering the forces together, and bidding them *act* at last, to convert the faintest hearted "member," and most "moderate gentleman."

This "Samuel Adams," by the way, a plump, fair, rosy little fellow had been chosen for this part, not for his pronounced gift of oratory alone, but because of a fancied likeness to the real Samuel Adams, and surely that worthy gentleman himself could not have thrown more fervor and intensity into his glowing speech than did his young impersonator.

After the president had put the vote, the congress had voted unanimously in favor of the Declaration, and the "gentlemen" were surrounding the desk to sign their names, and "Thomas Jefferson" solemnly said: "Gentlemen, we have to-day done a good work. With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," the true bravery of this little handful of great men was borne in upon the audience as never before.

Those ringing speeches, which helped to shape the destiny of our nation, and with which we had all been familiar since childhood, took on a new significance, spoken with such intensity by these boyish lips. One lady said: "Though I have known and read those speeches all my life, I never before, fully realized their significance, or what they meant to us. I was amazed to find the tears running down my cheeks, and as I hastily wiped them away and stealthily looked around to see if my weakness was observed, I found mine were not the only wet eyes."

Another said: "I wish my children could have been here. Every child in the country should hear those speeches, delivered in just that way by these boys, for it is the most perfect lesson in patriotism one could possibly have."

The "Congress" was followed by an illustrated "History of the Flag," given by twelve boys, each one displaying and giv-

ing a history of the different flags which had ever been used by our nation.

The flag drill, which closed the exercises, and in which over fifty boys took part, was similar to the one given the year before only somewhat more complicated and intricate. The boys, in their white waists with the bright colors of their arm bands, and moving through what seemed a forest of floating flags, made a striking figure upon the velvety greensward with the "far blue hills" forming a picturesque background.

The twenty-five "gentlemen of the second Continental congress," denuded of their flowing wigs and brave toggery, took part in the maneuvers as unpretentiously as the lowliest American among them.

The drill ended, the Children of the Republic drew up in line, and the audience rising to their feet, joined in singing "America."

One lady said: "I have always thought I was patriotic, but I have never really known what it meant before to-day. Those wonderful speeches by these boys, nearly all of foreign born parents; the flag exercise; and now this beautiful drill, have taught me the real meaning of patriotism."

Since we are told wisdom is to be found in the mouths of babes and sucklings, does it seem so strange a thing that Daughters of the American Revolution, who feel a just pride in the knowledge that the struggles and efforts of their ancestors made this nation possible, should be taught the meaning of true patriotism by the very children of foreign extraction of whom they are trying to make good future American citizens?

The work has indeed proven "twice blessed," since it "blesses him who gives, and him who receives."

ANNE P. BURKHAM.
Cincinnati Chapter.

STATE CONFERENCES.

Vermont state conference, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, state regent, will be held at Burlington, September 27th and 28th.

Indiana state conference, Mrs. William A. Guthrie, state regent, will be held with the John Paul Chapter, Madison, October 9th, 10th and 11th.

New York state conference, Mrs. Henry Roberts, state regent, will be held with the Oneida Chapter, Utica, October 10th and 11th.

The Ohio state conference, Mrs. James Botsford, state regent, will be held with the Marietta Chapter, October 17th.

The Iowa state conference, Mrs. Rowena E. Stevens, state regent, will be held in Iowa City, October 25th and 26th.

The Nebraska state conference, Mrs. Stephen C. Langworthy, state regent, will be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, October 29th and 30th.

The South Carolina state conference, Mrs. Robert M. Bratton, state regent, will be held at Yorkville, October 31st, and November 1st and 2d.

The Virginia state conference, Mrs. Samuel Jamison, state regent, will be held at Richmond, November 8th and 9th.

The Georgia state conference, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, state regent, will be held at Columbus, November 21st-23d.

Michigan state conference, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, state regent, will meet the first week in October.

North Carolina state conference, Mrs. George P. Erwin, state regent, will meet with the Whitmel Blount Chapter, at Henderson, October 24th and 25th.

Minnesota state conference, Mrs. John E. Bell, state regent, will meet late in October.

Texas state conference, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, state regent, will meet in Weatherford, November 1st and 2d.

The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be represented at each conference by some one appointed by the state regent. The benefit that the Magazine is to the society and the necessity of keeping in touch with its work is fully appreciated by those who have been called to the high position of state regent. The responses to the following letter have been most cordial and encouraging.

48 MERRITTS AVE.,
ATLANTA, GA., *Sept. 1, 1906.*

MY DEAR MADAM REGENT:

May I venture to call your attention to our national organ, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and urge you to try the efficacy of a state committee to advance its circulation and advertising interest? Any suggestions you may make to increase its usefulness or compass its success will be gladly received.

Kindly give the Magazine a place on the program in your state conference, and in addition to speaking for it yourself, get some other eloquent voice to plead its cause.

Hoping to hear soon and favorably,

Yours sincerely,

EMILY HENDREE PARK,
Chairman Magazine Committee.

The following letter gives an account of the cordial co-operation.

48 MERRITTS AVE.,
ATLANTA, *Sept. 21, 1906.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

I have received most encouraging letters from the state regents, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, Vermont; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana; Mrs. Henry Roberts, New York; Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Robert M. Bratton, South Carolina; Mrs. Samuel Jamison, Virginia; also from Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley, New York City Chapter; Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of New Jersey, and others, who will be noted later. The members of the committee have also responded cordially. In every instance the writer has requested the chairman to send circulars and folders giving information as to subscriptions, advertising rates, etc. If the interests of the magazine are earnestly and forcibly presented at the state conferences, the result is bound to be helpful to our national organ and to our national treasury, as well as a direct contribution to each chapter treasury from the percentage paid both for subscriptions and advertisements. We again beg the active aid of the state regents and the state and chapter magazine committees in behalf of the success of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. In the matter of obtaining advertisements, it is the personal equation that counts.

Yours faithfully,

EMILY HENDREE PARK,
Chairman of Magazine Committee.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell
Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determines the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

710. (1) HILL—McCALL.—William Hill was born in England; died in S. Car. 1816. He married Jane McCall, and was colonel in Rev. war. One son, Solomon, married Nancy Calsem.—A. M. W.

762. MERRILL.—Ruth Merrill who married Jesse Wilson of Pelham, N. H., a Rev. soldier, was b. March 15, 1743, and was the dau. of Joseph and Ruth (Corliss) Merrill; gr. dau. of Nathaniel and Sarah (Woodman) Merrill; gr.-gr.-dau. of Nathaniel and Joanna (Ninny) Merrill and gr.-gr.-gr.-dau. of Nathaniel, the emigrant. Full particulars of her descent from Archelaus Woodman, who came over in the *James*, and from George Corliss, whose marriage to Joanna Davis at Haverhill, Mass., in 1645, was the second in the town, as well as her Merrill ancestry, can be obtained, if desired, by addressing Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C. (enclosing stamp for reply).

765. VAUGHN.—David Vaughn, b. 1722, son of Robert and Mary, married Jan. 18, 1742, Mary Bailey, daughter of Wm. and Rebecca (Straight) Bailey. She was b. June 21, 1723. David Vaughn, Jr., of East Greenwich, R. I., and Hannah Matthewson were married by Justice Silas Clapp Jan. 24, 1765. William Marks and Clement Warner were married by Justice Thomas Shippee Jan. 17, 1764. David Vaughn of East Greenwich and Sarah Cole, daughter of Nathaniel, married Dec. 5, 1745. This may have been the same one who married Mary Bailey in 1742.—*Vital Statistics, R. I.*

770. LAWRENCE.—Those of the name of Lawrence in America descend from three brothers—John, William and Thomas. John, baptized July 26, 1618, was one of the original incorporators, 1644, of Hempstead, L. I. He went to Flushing 1645, then to New Amsterdam where in 1672 he was mayor of New York; in 1655 he traded on the Hudson and East Rivers in his vessel named *The Adventurer*. He made his will 1698 mentioning wife Susanna, sons John and Thomas, daughters Mary and Martha. William b. in Eng. 1623 was also of Flushing. He came from Hertfordshire in ship *Planter* and was one of the patentees of Hempstead, L. I., 1644. He died at Lawrence Neck, L. I., 1680. He was married twice; his second wife, married 1664, was Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith of Smithfield, L. I. Their children were Mary, b. 1665, Thomas, Joseph, b. 1668, d. 1759, Richard, Samuel, Sarah and James. Elizabeth (Smith) Lawrence married 1681 Sir Philip Carteret, gov. of N. J., who died 1682. She married third 1685 Col. Richard Townley, son of Nicholas Townley of Littleton, Eng., and wife Johanna White. Joseph, b. 1668, son of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Lawrence, married Mary Townley, daughter of Col. Richard, his stepfather. Thomas Lawrence was in Newton, L. I., 1655. His son William married 1676 Anna Edsall, daughter of Samuel.—H. R. C. (in *Newport Mercury*).

In the 1st Presbyterian church yard, Elizabeth, N. J., is the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Thomas Lawrence aiged 19 years, who departed this life the 26 October, 1687," and "Here lyeth the body of Samuel Lawrence aiged 15 years who departed this life the 9 of August, 1687."

771. DYER.—William Dyer and wife Mary joined the church in Boston 1635 and there their son Samuel was baptized. In 1638, Mr. Winthrop says, "The wife of one William Dyer, a milliner in the New Exchange, a very proper and fair woman, and both of them notoriously infected with Mrs. Hutchinson's errors and very censorious and troublesome." In 1639 William Dyer and eight others signed a compact preparatory to the settlement of Newport, and in 1640 he had 87 acres of land recorded. He and wife Mary went to Eng. 1652. He returned early the next year, but his wife did not return until 1657. She had then become a Quaker and was put into prison in Boston, but was released by the intercession of her husband and was granted leave to

return to her home in R. I. In 1659 she returned to Boston, was sentenced to be hung, but was reprieved on the scaffold. In 1660 she again went to Boston where she was condemned to death by Gov. Endicott. She is described as "a person of no mean extract or parentage, of an estate pretty plentiful, of a comely stature and countenance, of a piercing knowledge of many things, of a wonderful sweet and pleasant discourse."

William Dyer married 2nd, Catharine ——— who survived him. He died before 1677. The children of Wm. and Mary Dyer were Samuel, b. 1635, Mary, William, Mahershallalhashbaz, Henry, b. 1647, Charles, b. 1650.—*Gen. Dict. R. I.*

782. HUNTINGTON.—Hon. Samuel Huntington, signer of Declaration of Independence, was b. July 3, 1731, and married Apr. 17, 1761, Martha Devotion, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion of Windham, Conn. He was son of Nathaniel¹ (Dea. Joseph³, Dea. Simon², Simon¹) and Mehitabel (Thurston of Bristol, R. I.) Huntington. He had no brother Solomon, but a cousin by that name b. Oct. 19, 1737, son of Solomon¹ (Dea. Joseph³, Dea. Simon², Dea. Simon¹) and Mary (Buckingham) Huntington. Mary (Buckingham) Huntington, b. June 5, 1705, d. Sept. 17, 1778, was daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Griswold) Buckingham and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas and Esther (Hosmer) Buckingham of Milford, Conn. Solomon³ Huntington, b. 1737, married Mar. 28, 1762, Anna Denison, b. 1742. They lived in Windham, Conn., where he died Mar. 3, 1809.—(*Huntington Family*.)

791. FULTON.—Five Fulton brothers, John, Hugh, James, Thomas and William, were among the very early settlers of the great Valley of Virginia. They are supposed to be sons of John Fulton who came from the north of Ireland to Penn., but opinions differ and they may have been sons of James Fulton who located 600 acres of land in "Beverly Manor" between 1738-1744.

John Fulton, Sr., resided at Greenville, Vir., married Mary Steele and had at least seven children, viz: Andrew, married Elizabeth Hall; Hugh, b. 1760, married 1st Mrs. Sally (Hall) Tate, 1785; 2nd, 1798, Jane Rogers; Samuel, married Miss Givens; John (or William), married Miss Steele; Dr. James, married Elizabeth ———, and inherited the homestead at Greenville, Vir.; Margaret, married Andrew Wardlaw; Sarah Elizabeth, married Archibald Ramsay. Three of these brothers, at least, were at Guilford Court House in Capt. James Tate's company. Andrew was badly wounded, either John or William was killed and the survivor married Capt. Samuel Steele's sister. Capt. James Tate was killed, but left his family as a dying charge to his friend Hugh Fulton who married the widow in 1785 and went to Ky., where his wife died. He married again and died in 1816 and was buried in the churchyard at Johnston's Fork. Andrew and John Fulton went to Wythe Co. and Samuel went to Tenn. in 1819. Hugh Fulton's power of attorney to his brother Samuel is dated 1795 to settle for

land bought in Wythe Co. "Heirs of Hugh Fulton and John H. Fulton, his administrator, vs. Samuel Fulton for settlement of accounts, heard March, 1816." Recorded in both Wythe and Washington Counties.

Hugh Fulton, Jr., married 1st ——— Brown of Tenn., 2nd Elizabeth Nichols. Children were: William married Margaret Sample, Thomas, Matthias and Hugh. The children of William and Margaret (Sample) Fulton were: Hugh, William, Samuel. These three resided in Platte Co., Mo., a few years ago.

It is probable that all the sons of John Fulton, Sr., served in the Augusta militia in the campaign that included the battle of Guilford Court House.—L. A. K.

797. (2) STILLMAN.—Elizabeth Stillman, b. Apr. 13, 1746, who married Caleb Wright, was not the daughter of Josiah Stillman, but the sister. She was the daughter of Lieut. John Stillman b. Aug. 9, 1717, and his wife Rachel Robbins, married Oct. 25, 1738. He removed from Wethersfield, Conn., to Sandisfield, Mass., 1753 or 4 and died there July 15, 1789; he was buried at Colebrook, Conn. John Stillman is on Mass. record as Rev. soldier from Berkshire Co., Mass., 1777, in Capt. Elijah Deming's company.—*Wethersfield, Conn., and Mass Records.*

800. LOUNSBURY.—In Bethany, Conn., Sketches the following is found: Timothy¹, John², James³, Crownage⁴ (married Samantha Hotchkiss), William⁵; also Henry Lounsbury married Mary Andrews.

In Bailey's *Connecticut Marriages*: Gideon Lounsbury and Deborah Brereton married Jan. 14, 1748.

Epenetus and Elizabeth French married Jan. 26, 1750.

Benjamin and Rebecca Whiting married Jan. 14, 1748.

Monmouth and Sarah Davenport married Apr. 18, 1770.

Nathan and Elizabeth Talmadge married Mar. 6, 1759.

Elijah and Clarissa Hoit married May 5, 1784.

Richard, David, Jacob, Benjamin and William Lounsbury are on the list of Conn. Soldiers in Rev. War.

801. EARLE.—William Earle, d. 1744, son of Thomas and Mary (Taber) Earle, married June 25, 1718, Mehitabel Brayton, daughter of Francis and Mary (Fish) Brayton. William Earle had a son, b. July 11, 1722, named David who may be the one sought for.

Thomas Earle was probably the son of William and Mary (Walker) Earle. He d. 1715. William was son of Ralph Earle, d. 1678, and Joan his wife, d. 1680. Thomas had a brother Caleb, and their father William in his will mentions a grandson, Caleb Earle.—(*R. I. Statistics.*)

803. MARTIN—THOMAS.—The Revolutionary record of James Martin, Bedford Co., Penn., is in Penn. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. XIV, p. 647. He was captain of second battalion, 1st company, Bedford Co. militia, commanded by Col. George Ashman, commissioned Dec. 10, 1777. The name is also found in Penn. Archives, Vol. XIII, p. 138.

I cannot give the ancestors of James Martin or his wife Sarah Thomas. They were married (so family tradition says) at the house of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia on the same evening that Franklin's daughter was married, Sarah Thomas acting as bridesmaid. James Martin had three sons and six daughters. He was a member of the convention that adopted the constitution of Penn. and an associate judge for thirty-six years. He d. in 1809.—V. W. S.

808. STARK.—In D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. VI, page 93, Lieut. Archibald Stark, of N. Hampshire, youngest brother of Gen. John Stark, enlisted as private in 1775 and served to close of the war when he held the rank of lieutenant. Gen. John Stark had a son Archibald b. May 28, 1761, d. Sept. 11, 1791, who served in Rev. War.—L. B. N.

828. HAWKINS.—Gaylord Hawkins, b. Apr. 2, 1752, was the son of Zechariah Hawkins, b. Feb. 8, 1717, and his wife Mary (Tomlinson). He d. in 1807 aged 90 years. His wife Mary d. Aug. 18, 1773. Zechariah was son of Joseph Hawkins, Jr., and wife Elizabeth Gunn of Milford. He is titled Capt. Zechariah Hawkins when he was made one of the committee of inspection for Derby Dec. 11, 1775, at the breaking out of the Rev. war, and is called "a substantial man of sound judgment and a valuable citizen."—E. S. T. (*Hist. Derby, Conn.*)

802. GILMAN.—The following may not be an answer but may help the inquirer:

John² Gilman eldest son of Edward¹ married Elizabeth Trueworthy. Children were Daniel³, b. Jan. 28, 1702, married (1st wife) Mary Lord. Their children were Daniel⁴ John⁴, Hon. Nicholas⁴ (father of Gov. Gilman) and Somershy⁴ who married Abigail Sawyer (2nd wife). Children were Joseph⁵, Mary⁵, Abigail⁵, Samuel⁵, Bartholomew⁵, Francis⁵, Dr. Nathaniel⁵ and Elizabeth⁵.—E. S. T. (*Hist. Gilmanton, N. H.*)

QUERIES.

851.—BELDEN—LEWIS.—Wanted the ancestry of Orrin Belden b. Oct. 17, 1797, married in Meriden, Conn., Dec. 24, 1823, Mary Lewis (daughter of Isaac) b. June 4, 1803, d. Sept. 20, 1844. Orrin Belden d. March 30, 1833. He lived in Kensington, Conn., had brothers John, James, William and a sister Polly (Mary) who married ——Warren.—I. L. B

852. (1) BRAXTON—LINDLEY.—Ancestry of Thomas Braxton of N. Car. who married Hannah Lindley. Has he any record of Rev. service and how was he related to Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Dec. of Independence?

(2) LINDLEY—DIX.—Information of Jonathan Lindley of N. Car. who married Deborah Dix. Had he Rev. service?

(3) ELDER.—The record of Rev. service of Elijah Elder of Maryland.

(4) CARTER—KEENE.—Is there any record of Rev. service of Samuel Carter who married Elizabeth Keene (Kean)? They lived in N. Car. and moved to Tenn. Ancestry of Elizabeth Keene desired.

(5) LESTER—VAN DERCOOK.—Who were the parents of Margery Lester who married Henry Van Dercook? The Van Dercooks lived in N. Y. and moved to Ohio. Any information of the Lester family will be appreciated.

(6) CARPENTER.—Ancestry desired or Rev. service of Adam Carpenter who emigrated to Ky.

(7) FEATHERSTONE.—Ancestry or proof of Rev. service of Carolus Featherstone who probably lived in Vir. during the Rev. War and afterward moved to Ky. where he died.—F. W. S.

853. DE VOE—WILLIAMS.—What service was rendered by Jacob DeVoe b. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 1727, married (second) 1754 Elizabeth Williams, moved to Cornwall Precinct, Orange Co., N. Y., where he joined the Associators 1775.—MRS. E. F. C.

854. (1) WHITE—WARD.—Who were the parents of Esther White who married between 1735 and 1760 Obadiah Ward? They lived at one time in Mass. and also in Conn.

(2) SUYDAM.—Who were the parents of Elsy Suydam? She married ——— Louk before 1764. A daughter Mary was born that year. Elsy Suydam was born in eastern N. York or possibly L. I.—M. A. M.

855. (1) SMART.—Ancestry wanted of Rebecca and Isaac Smart b. 1779, twin children of ——— Smart and ——— Wade, probably of Bedford Co., Penn. Rebecca Smart married Andrew Donaldson Jan. 3, 1797.

(2) MAXWELL—MATTHEWS.—Ancestry of Mary Maxwell b. 1784 in Penn. or Vir. She married Rev. William Matthews a Presbyterian clergyman.

(3) MOSS—BARKER.—Ancestry of Hannah Moss (or Morse) who married about 1800 Ephraim Barker. Tradition says her father was a seafaring man of Boston.—M. D. McK.

856. (1) HALL—BROCKWAY.—To complete D. A. R. papers we desire the record of Abel Hall b. Oct. 5, 1743, at Lyme, Conn., and his wife Caroline Brockway. He was a lieutenant in Rev. war.

(2) PECK.—Also of Jasper Peck, Jr., b. in Lyme, Sept. 20, 1737, and his wife Phebe Dorr. What was his Rev. service?—C. M. G.

857. THRASHER—SWIFT.—I would like to know the ancestry of Jonathan (or John) Thrasher, b. 1761 at Plympton, Mass., married at Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 25, 1784, Nancy Swift. He enlisted in Continental army Apr. 10, 1777, Capt. Geo. Dunham. He applied for a pension Apr. 8, 1818, at that time residing at Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y. The last payment was made March, 1837. Their daughter Betsey married first ——— Tuttle and settled in Auburn, N. Y.; married second, ——— Swift.—G. W.

858. GROSS—GROSCUP.—Samuel Gross, b. Norwich, Conn., Dec. 3, 1777, married Sallie Groscopf (Grosscup) b. June 6, 1781. The Rev. service of Samuel Gross is desired or any clue to the ancestry of either him or his wife. The father of Samuel Gross is said to have

been a Frenchman who came here with Lafayette and fought in the Rev. war. The father of Sallie Grosscup was a Holland sea captain who fought in Rev. war.—C. D. S.

859. McCARTY—BURNHAM.—The parentage desired of Capt. John McCarty of New London, Conn., who m. Rebecca Williams of Stonington, Conn. He died at sea about 1803 while his children were very young and his twin girls were cared for by his sister, Mrs. Barbara McCarty, wife of Capt. John Burnham, who was b. 1758, son of Peter Burnham of Wethersfield, Conn. They moved in 1802 to Auburn, N. Y., and in 1820 to Aurora, N. Y. Capt. Burnham died 1837 at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Judson, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Burnham d. 1843 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Lyman, Batavia, N. Y. Possibly through Burnham descendants I may learn something of the McCarty family.—G. V. R. W.

860. (1) CHANDLER.—Ancestry wanted of Zebedee Chandler, b. 1712, in Plympton, Mass., d. 1777, and his wife Lydia Loring, daughter of Caleb Loring.

(2) CILLEY.—Also ancestry of Martha Cilley (Seeley) and her husband.

(3) PATTEE.—Ancestry of Ebenezer Pattee who lived at one time in Georgetown, Me.

(4) SINCLAIR.—Ancestry of Richard Sinclair who was in the regiment of Thomas Bartlett, N. Hampshire.—Mrs. W. H.

CORRECTION.

828. Harriet Brown who married Gaylord Hawkins was born Aug. 15, 1752. A son, Bela, was born June 18, 1783.

During the next two months there will be many state conferences. Many cordial invitations have been sent to the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, who is expected at as many as time will permit. The Daughters will welcome her to their hearts and homes, making of her journeying a triumphant pilgrimage.

Happy are all free peoples, too strong to be dispossess'd;
But blessed are those among nations who dare to be strong for the
rest.—*Elizabeth Barrett Browning.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

HONORARY OFFICERS.

Founder.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
*"The Wayside," Concord Mass. Winter address: "The Somerset,"
Boston, Mass.*

(Elected 1901, honorary president for life, with full power to vote in all meetings of the National Board of Management and annual convention.)

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Through the generosity of Mrs. George Marsh, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer another silver loving cup as a prize to the child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1907, the largest sum for the Children's room in the Memorial Continental Hall to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, District of Columbia.

To the State Regents:

Mrs. Park, chairman of the magazine committee, recommends that the state regents form magazine committees to be composed of at least three members, one having special charge of furthering subscriptions, the second of obtaining advertisements, and the third of obtaining the best historical books for the library and articles for the magazine. If the chapters would average one advertisement each for the magazine, both magazine and Continental Hall would be greatly aided.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. C. HARRIET JACKSON JOHNSON, Olean Chapter, New York, died June 19, 1906. Her presence will be greatly missed in philanthropic, educational and social circles.

MRS. ANNIS FIELD McMILLAN, Princeton Chapter, Princeton, N. J., entered into rest July 19, 1906. Mrs. McMillan was a charter member of the chapter and held important positions from the beginning, filling them with acceptance and dignity. The Princeton Chapter will cherish her memory and recall with grateful thanks her labors in its behalf, and her kindly presence at its meetings.

DR. SOPHRONIA FLETCHER, Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died July 18, 1906, in Cambridge. Dr. Fletcher was born at Alstead, N. H., in 1806, and was the daughter of Peter Fletcher who at the age of sixteen years enlisted as a private in the regiment of guards. His father, Joshua, was one of the men to leave his plow in the furrow at the Lexington Alarm. Dr. Fletcher was graduated in the first class of women physicians in this country, was the first woman to practice medicine in Boston, and the first woman instructor at Mount Holyoke Seminary. Kind hearted and charitable, her life was one of good deeds and great usefulness.

MARIA PERIT GILMAN, Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Conn., entered into the rest of Paradise July 2, 1906, in Norwich Town. The chapter has lost a wise counsellor and a valued supporter.

MRS. ALICE ELIZABETH FRINK TAFT, "Real Daughter," Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, Mass., died in Spencer, Mass., Aug 10, aged 89 years, 2 months, and 11 days. She was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Frink of Rutland, who served in the Revolutionary war, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Frink, the first ordained minister of Rutland.

MISS MARY MEAD OGDEN, Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, passed to higher life, May 1, 1906. She will be greatly missed. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and deep regret.

MRS. MARY L. BRADFORD, charter member of Marshalltown Chapter, Marshalltown, Iowa, died June 5, 1905.

MISS MARY MEAD OGDEN, Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, died May 4, 1906. The chapter passed resolutions deeply regretting her loss.

MRS. ANNA MALCOLM FOORD, Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died April 11, 1906. The chapter put on record their sense of the loss of this beloved and devoted member.



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OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

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All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented

to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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By

Mrs. Emma Wait Avery

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1906. No. 5.

FRANCIS MARION.

A Paper Read Before Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, February 12, 1906.

By Fannie Bailey.

General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," as he was called in the Revolution, was born near Georgetown, S. C., in 1732, of Huguenot ancestors who in 1690 sought shelter from the storm of persecution raging in France. He died at Pond Bluff, February 27, 1795, after a very remarkable career. He was the youngest of six children, and was so diminutive that Weems said, "He was not larger than a New England lobster, and might easily have been put into a quart cup." His father was a planter who portioned out his estate to his children as they came of age. There was nothing left for Francis and the brother next older, so at the age of sixteen he was forced to support himself. He decided to go to sea, but was shipwrecked on his first voyage and barely escaped death by starvation. He returned home and worked on the farm until he was twenty-seven years old, when there was an uprising among the Cherokee Indians, and a number of the frontier settlers were cruelly murdered. Marion turned out with his rifle as a volunteer under Governor Lyttleton, who was so pleased with his patriotism that he appointed him first lieutenant under Colonel Moultrie. To draw the enemy from their murderous excursion, Colonel Grant decided to push into the enemies' country. This attracted the attention of the enemy and they tried to head our army off, but their number

killed and wounded was so great that they became discouraged and fled. Grant followed in pursuit of the enemy. Marion always spoke of this part of the war with sorrow. "We arrived," he wrote a friend, "at the Indian village in July, found it deserted and the land rich, the season having been favorable. The stalks of corn were bending under the double weight of the beautiful roasting ears and the pods of clustering beans. We encamped over night and the next morning, obeying orders from Colonel Grant, burned these poor homes, which to me seemed cruel, but when we proceeded according to orders to cut down the corn, so filled with sweet milky fluid, flour for the staff of life, to rot untasted, I could scarcely refrain from tears. We could see the footprints of the children where they had played under the shade of the shocks. 'When they return,' thought I, 'the children will ask their mothers, 'Who did this?' and the mothers will say, 'The white people did it—the Christians.'"

In 1775 Marion was elected a member from St. Johns, in the South Carolina Provincial Congress, which adopted a bill of rights and voted money for troops. He was chosen captain, and took part in capturing Fort Johnson on September 14, 1775. Because of ability in organizing and disciplining he was promoted to major. He participated in the victory at Charleston in 1776, which gave the southern states respite from active fighting for nearly three years. He was appointed brigadier general and led an unsuccessful attack on Savannah in September, 1779.

Marion, in 1780, now brigadier general, was forced to take refuge in the forest and swamps; then beginning with a handful of men (less than twenty) he gathered recruits—fearless riders and good marksmen—who formed the famed "Marion Brigade." They came and went at their leader's bidding, providing their own rations and equipments. Part of the time they were at work on their farms, but always at their leader's call. These rough and ready troops became a terror to the British regulars and Tories, although in justice to Marion's men, it should be said, they never committed an act of cruelty or burned the buildings on Tory homesteads. It is said the

brightness of Marion's fame was never marred by an act of cruelty. "Never shall a house be burned by one of my people," he said. "To distress poor women and children is what I detest." To distress the enemy in legitimate warfare was, on the other hand, a business in which few partisan commanders have excelled him. His men loved and respected him, and his discipline was excellent. A story is told of his disciplining one of his lieutenants who was very anxious to go to Dorchester to see a cock fight, but of course could not obtain leave from the fort for *that*, so he told Marion his father was very ill and wished to see him before he died. Marion believed his story and told him to go, but to return as soon as possible as they had so much to do. When the lieutenant passed Brigadier General Horry he thrust his tongue in his cheek and looked as if he had achieved a wonderful thing. General Horry told Marion he suspected it was a trick, and so it turned out to be. After an absence of a fortnight he returned and entered where Marion was sitting with his officers and began bowing, etc., but Marion turned his head as though he had not seen him. The lieutenant was very much embarrassed and began his apology—"I am sorry, sir, to have over-stayed my time so long. I could not help it, but now I am returned to duty." Marion turned very quickly upon him, and with a most mortifying neglect said, "Aye, lieutenant, is that you? Well, never mind it, there is no harm done, I never missed you." Horry says the lieutenant was completely humiliated and slipped away without saying anything. This seemed to make a great change in the lieutenant and from a flippant, unreliable soldier he became a trusted, fine one. In after years he spoke of Marion as his best friend. Marion wished his men all to be gentlemen, and if he saw anything of which he did not approve he took this way of reproving them. It is said Marion was a slender man with a cold, impassive face, but had a lion's heart with a perpetual glow of sympathy.

His scouts kept close watch of the enemy's movements, and detachments struck blow after blow, surprising and capturing small parties of soldiers; sometimes they united with large bodies of troops for important engagements. At the battle

of Charleston, June 28, 1776, the American troops ceased from firing because of the shortage of ammunition. Then it was that two of the commanding officers of the British army, thinking the fight was over, decided they would go below on their boats and have a glass of wine. Marion was commanding the left wing of the fort, and just at this time one of our forty-pounders being loaded, asked Colonel Moultrie if it would not be well to give them the last blow. "Yes," said Colonel Moultrie, "give them the parting kick." Marion clapped the match and away went the ball, which entered the cabin windows, killing both British officers and other soldiers, and destroying the ship. The next day the governor and council, with a number of great ladies and gentlemen, came over to the fort to see the Americans, and compliment them on what they termed "their gallant defence of their country."

The enemy gave up trying to capture Marion, as he was very cunning in outwitting them, so Marion turned his troops south and leaving North Carolina, advanced cautiously into his own province. Major Weems, who commanded the British troops, had retired to Georgetown, but a large body of Tories was stationed at Shepherd's Ferry, on the Black Mingo river. Against these traitors Marion was always very active, as he realized their influence in depressing the spirit of liberty in the country. About a mile below Shepherd's Ferry was a long covered bridge of planks, which crossed the river. This was the only avenue open for Marion. As his troops entered the bridge the tramping of their horses was so loud as to arouse the Tories, and a signal of alarm was immediately given. Of course no time was to be lost, so Marion gave word to charge, and the whole troop passed the bridge at a gallop. The Tories were on a raised piece of ground, lined up ready for action, and the patriots were received with a heavy fire. For a time their leading corps faltered, but when the whole number came into action the enemy fell back, and when their commander was killed, the Tories left their ranks and fled in disorder. It is reported that nearly two-thirds of the Tories were either killed or wounded, and many were taken prisoners. Probably if they had not been aroused by our men cross-

ing the bridge, they would all have been taken prisoners. It is said that Marion never crossed a bridge after that without first spreading blankets upon the floor to deaden the sound. He preferred to cross at a ford, where there would be no risk of giving a premature alarm.

After giving his men a little rest and recreation among the people of the state who were friendly, he called them together and prepared for active service again. His vigilant scouts informed him that Colonel Tynes was raising a body of Tories at Tarcote, in the forks of the Black river, and that he had brought from Charleston a full supply of saddles and bridles, blankets, pistols and broadswords, powder and balls. These were just what Marion's men wanted and this stimulated them to undue energy in accomplishing two objects—first, to defeat the Tories, and second, to capture their ammunition. Tynes suspected no danger, so took little precaution. Marion and his troops approached about midnight and found their enemy. Some were asleep, others lying on the ground and many were at cards. Every word they uttered could be heard by the Americans. Instantly the attack was made and the Tories fled. All who escaped hid in the swamps of the Black river. Few were killed, but Colonel Tynes and many of his men and all their military wealth were captured. Marion did not lose a single man.

In a succession of gallant deeds Marion proved his ability and gained his reputation. The British felt they could not conquer the country while such a foe was among them. Colonel Tarleton left a sick bed and placed himself at the head of a command to go in pursuit of the enemy, so anxious were they to capture Marion. Marion watched their maneuvers and always escaped. The enemy were within a mile of him when he was warned by the flames from the burning of the house of General Richardson (the English partisan) that the British were near. Marion and his troops fled, so when Tarleton came up and found the prize had flown he was furious. Tarleton continued in hot pursuit, through forest, swamps and tangled underwood, but could not come near enough to strike a blow. When Marion reached Ben Bows Ferry, on Black

river, he decided to make a stand. The ferry was rapid and dangerous, and back of his camp was Ox Swamp, through which only three passes were practicable. His men were perfectly familiar with the locality, and had thrown up breast-works. They prepared their rifles for the "English dragoons," as they called the British.

As Judge James said, if Tarleton had attempted to follow Marion, he (Tarleton) would have exposed his forces to such sharp shooting as he had not yet experienced, and in a place where he could not have acted with either his artillery or cavalry. But Tarleton very wisely turned back. "Come boys," he said, "let's go back. We will soon find the 'Game Cock' (meaning General Sumter), but as for this 'Swamp Fox,' the devil himself could not catch him." It is said that the evil one would have been a very appropriate comrade for Colonel Tarleton in his partisan excursions through the Carolinas.

Marion planned two attacks on Georgetown, which was held by the British garrison, but they were both unsuccessful, because of mismanagement on the part of his subordinates. One of Marion's favorite retreats was Snow's Island, which lay at a point where Lynch's creek and the Pedee river united. It was a place admirably adapted to his purposes. Deep swamps formed the borders of the island, and in the canebrakes great quantities of game and live stock were to be found. Then the middle of the island was elevated, so that Marion was able to establish his stronghold, and he also increased the natural defenses of the island.

An incident occurred during the war which is worthy of repeating. There was to be an exchange of prisoners, and a young English officer was sent from Georgetown to complete arrangements with Marion. On arriving at the camp he was carefully blindfolded and taken into the presence of the American general. He was not prepared for what he was to see. Removing the bandage he saw men with strong, active limbs standing and lying around, clad in rude costumes which had already seen much service, while their rifles and sabers stood leaning against the lofty trees, which cast a somber shade over all. The horses were at hand ready for instant

use. Before him stood Marion, small, slight, with a dark, swarthy complexion, quiet manner, but a brilliant and searching eye. The officer could not believe that this was indeed the man who had spread terror among the enemies of liberty in southern America. After they had arranged the business before them, the English officer was about to retire, when Marion urged him to remain to dinner. He was very much embarrassed when they were served at a fallen tree for a table, and with pieces of bark for plates and vegetable dishes. Imagine his surprise when Marion's servant brought in the smoking sweet potatoes in lieu of meat, vegetables, bread, butter and dessert, with only water to drink. He pretended to eat while he asked many questions. "Doubtless this is an accidental meal, you live better in general?" "No," was the reply, "we often fare much worse." "Then I hope you draw good pay to compensate?" "Not a cent, sir," replied Marion; "not a cent." The officer was so amazed that he could not speak. He returned to Georgetown in a very serious mood, and when questioned said he had reason to be sober, "He had seen an American general and his officers, without pay and almost without clothes, living upon roots and drinking water, all for liberty! What chance have we against such men?" It is said he gave up his commission in the English army, and became a great friend to the noble Americans.

STATE CONFERENCES.

Notices of the following state conferences were received too late for publication last month:

Massachusetts state conference, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, state regent, Worcester, October 25th and 26th.

Missouri state conference, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, state regent, St. Louis, October 31st and November 1st.

Pennsylvania state conference, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, state regent, November 13th, 14th, 15th.

Texas state conference, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, state regent, Weatherford, November 1st and 2nd.

FORT AUGUSTA.

The following essay on Fort Augusta, which is located at Sunbury, was awarded first prize by the Sunbury Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was written by Albert B. Copenhaver, a member of the senior class of the Sunbury high school.

Fort Augusta was located on the east bank of the Susquehanna, just below the junction of the North and West branches, in what is now known as the upper end of the town of Sunbury. It was built about two hundred feet from the river bank, which at that time extended much farther into the river, but in recent years much of it has been washed away.

There is some uncertainty as to the true origin of the name of the fort, and who applied it. In later years a tradition prevailed that Major Burd had the fort named after his sister, who, it was said, resided in England. But it is more likely that it was for the mother of George III, whose name was Augusta, and that the name is of royal origin.

The friendly Indians at Shamokin—the Indian name for this community—urged Governor Morris to erect a strong house at Shamokin for his and their defense, and as a rallying point for such Indians as were or might become friendly to the English interests. The governor was slower to comprehend the military necessity of the movement than the Indians. After considerable delay he finally secured the consent of the royal crown and upon the assembly voting £2,000 for the king's use, he directed Colonel William Clapham to recruit a regiment of four hundred men for that purpose.

When the regiment was completed he furnished him a plan of a regular fort, to be built on the east bank of the Susquehanna river at Shamokin.

Colonel Clapham arrived at Shamokin in July, 1756. After hastily building a protection for his men and stores, he proceeded to execute the governor's commands. Before winter, after much difficulty and dangerous labor, it was quite secure. It appears, from records of the time, that Colonel Clapham

had great difficulty in securing money to pay his men and buy provisions to feed them. He had much trouble to keep his men from leaving the fort.

Governor Morris was succeeded by Governor Denny, August 20, 1756. At this time Colonel Clapham, in a congratulatory letter to Governor Denny, tells of his troubles to secure flour and provisions. He stated that there were three hundred and twenty men at the post at the time.

October 13, 1756, Colonel Clapham wrote a letter to the governor, telling of information he had received of a contemplated attack by the enemy. "Not one of the three hundred and twenty men," remarks the commanding officer, "has a side arm in case of an attempt at storm."

That the commander of this important fort had a perplexing time there is no doubt. Without money and often without supplies, it is not to be wondered, perhaps, that he sometimes felt discouraged and gave vent to his feelings in language more emphatic than elegant.

In the course of time Fort Augusta was so far completed that it was conceded to be one of the largest, strongest and most important of all the fortifications erected on the frontiers of the province at that gloomy period.

The year 1756 was one of the most trying in the history of the province. The French and Indians succeeded in killing several soldiers of the fort. Colonel Clapham had borne many insults, as he termed them, from the authorities, but had remained at his post, still hoping for a change that would improve the condition of himself and his men; but it never came. "At last," says Governor Denny in his letter to the proprietaries, under date of April 9th, 1757, "Colonel Clapham, tired with the discouragements perpetually given to the service by the commissioners, and with their peculiar treatment of him," had resigned his position and retired from the service. A sad fate awaited him on the western borders of our province, he and his family being murdered on Sewickley creek by Indians.

Under Colonel Burd, his successor, who arrived late on the night of December 8, 1756, the fort was further strengthened and improved. He found that his predecessor had departed

on the morning of the 6th, rather unceremoniously, leaving everything in confusion.

Fortunately for the sake of history, Colonel Burd was a very thoughtful and methodical man, and left behind him an elaborate journal in which there is a daily record of events transpiring at Fort Augusta from the time he assumed command until he went to join the Bouquet expedition in October, 1757. During the period of nine months in which he was in command, many were the trials and tribulations through which he passed.

Time passed on. Nothing very remarkable occurred at Fort Augusta for several years. We have records of various Indian meetings held here and speeches made by the chiefs. It was about May 6, 1758, that Captain Gordon, who acted in the capacity of engineer, recommended that a substantial magazine be erected in one of the bastions of the fort. In July following, a small re-enforcement arrived. The total number of available men in the fort at this time, including officers, amounted to one hundred and eighty-nine men. They were well supplied, however, with the munitions of war and could have made a formidable stand against superior numbers.

The storekeeper was accused of selling rum to Indians, which caused considerable trouble at the fort about this time. When Colonel Burd retired from Fort Augusta by order of Governor Denny, to perform other duties—although he was nominally in charge of the fort—the command devolved upon Captain Joseph Shippen, his brother-in-law. There were two hundred and thirty-two men fit for duty at the time.

Under date of January 20, 1758, Captain Shippen forwarded his report to Colonel Burd, saying that he had been informed by Job Chilloway, the scout, that the only Indians on the Susquehanna that were enemies were those of the Muncy Nation and they were determined to continue the war against the English.

Soon after this report, Captain Shippen was granted leave of absence by Colonel Burd to visit Philadelphia, and Major Thomas Lloyd, "of the 2nd Battalion," took command of the fort. He made a report, under date of April 1st, of the

condition of the garrison, which showed that the total force consisted of three hundred and forty-eight men, two hundred and five of whom were fit for duty.

On the 2d of June, 1758, we find Captain Levi Trump in command. On that day he made a return, which showed a force of only one hundred and twenty-one men, ninety-nine of whom were fit for duty.

This was but a very small force to hold this important post, as most of the original force had gone away to take part in the Forbes-Bouquet expedition. The exigencies of the service westward were so great, however, that the risk of depleting it with the hopes of striking an effective blow at Fort DuQuesne was taken.

Captain Trump had been re-enforced by small detachments under Captain Robert Eastburn and Paul Jackson, so that Trump's report of July 1, 1758, one month later, shows a force of one hundred and eighty-nine men in the garrison, one hundred and sixty of whom were fit for duty.

Captain Trump had been informed that the French were erecting a fort at Clearfield, and that it was feared they contemplated an attack on Fort Augusta. Colonel Burd immediately ordered him to confine all the French deserters that were enlisted as soldiers, and ordered him to send them under guard to Lancaster "gaol," which he did. This was to have them out of the way in case of an attack, as it was feared they would desert back again, if their countrymen appeared, and inform them of the condition of the fort and garrison. They continued to strengthen the works and continued constantly alert.

During the winter of 1759, a period of comparative quietness seems to have prevailed at the fort, which was no doubt caused by the operations of the provincial forces on the western frontier.

Colonel Burd returned to Fort Augusta on Saturday, February 16, 1760, and noted in his journal that he found Lieutenant Graydon and thirty-six men. There were "little stores, no tools, and everything out of order." As soon as Colonel Burd had finished his business at Fort Augusta, he departed,

and on the 6th of July, we find him at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylvania regiment. Fort Augusta sees nothing of Colonel Burd until June 5, 1763. He notes in the journal of the fort that he had "begun" again that day.

On the 29th of June, the "covert way" to the river was commenced. The construction of this covered way was for the purpose of obtaining water in case of a siege and also to facilitate the landing of parties with canoes with safety. Under date of June 30th, it is noted in the journal that an order was issued directing every one passing through either of the barrier gates to shut them to prevent cattle from getting into the "covert way," and also to "walk on it as near the pickets as they can." It was this secret passage which gave rise to the stories in later years that it led from the magazine to the river. This "covert way" has been discovered in recent years by the present owners of the fort. It led from the soldiers' barracks, which were on the east side of the fort. Much stone, bricks and such relics as cannon-balls, grape-shot, etc., were found in it. The brick were placed on the arched ceiling of the magazine and the stone formed a walk to the magazine door.

History records that when the fort was dismantled, this "covert way" was among the first things destroyed.

On the 16th of July, 1763, Colonel Burd had the Indian trading house torn down and the materials moved into the fort. About this time Colonel Burd adapted a device known as the "crow's foot," the upturned points of which brought disaster to the enemy's cavalry. Lieutenant Samuel Hunter, who will hereafter occupy a conspicuous position in affairs at the fort, now comes upon the stage as the chief actor.

Under date of Thursday, August 25, 1763, he made the entry in his journal of the arrival of a party at the fort on their way up the West Branch, to destroy some Indian towns about sixty miles distant.

Reports were daily received at the fort of an anticipated attack, and the utmost vigilance was observed by the garrison.

Nothing of importance occurred, however, until the 5th of October, when messengers arrived with intelligence that the

Indians were "universally joined against the whites and were determined to attack the fort."

This alarming intelligence caused some uneasiness, but Lieutenant Hunter felt able to make a strong resistance in case of an attack.

October 13, 1763, the records inform us, Major Clayton with a force of eighty soldiers and volunteers, arrived at the fort on their way to Wyoming. On the 15th Lieutenant Hunter and twenty-four men of the garrison joined the party. They immediately set off for their destination up the North Branch. They were brought back, however, by a messenger, who informed them of fresh uprisings in the vicinity of the fort. They arrived at the fort on the eve of the 20th.

Colonel Burd and Captain Graydon, with an escort, reached the fort on the eve of the 9th of November.

About this time it was attempted to make a treaty with the Seneca and Muncy tribes. Fort Augusta was designated as the place of holding the conference. Notice was given to the two tribes by Brady, the scout, and on the appointed day the Indians, with their wives and children, appeared. There were about one hundred warriors, all in war costume. Finding the fort too poor to give them any presents, all efforts to form a treaty with them proved abortive. They then left, in seemingly good humor.

Suspecting trouble, Brady crossed the North Branch and found the Indians at Derr's Trading House, all brutally drunk. Seeing a barrel of rum in front of the door, with the head out, he upset it, saying to Derr, "My God, Frederick, what have you done?" Derr replied, "Dey dells me you gif um no dreet down on the fort, so dinks I as I gifs one here, they all go home in bease."

Poor German! He did not know that Brady had seen the Indian women hiding weapons in the bushes a short distance below. Had the Indians, now frenzied with drink, secured their weapons, there is no telling what deeds of horror they might have committed.

After the commencement of the Revolution, Fort Augusta became the headquarters of this, that may be properly termed

the military department of the Upper Susquehanna. Colonel Hunter was appointed county lieutenant and exercised authority here to the close of the war. Colonel Hartley, with his regiment, was stationed here a part of 1777 and 1778.

As the Indians became quite active in the spring of 1778, the military authorities at Fort Augusta were kept very actively engaged. The massacre at Wyoming in that year, with the "Big Runaway," on the West Branch, deluged Fort Augusta with the destitute and distressed. The smaller forts on the West Branch had been abandoned. The Indians soon followed and burned everything. It was proclaimed by some at the time, that when the "Big Runaway" occurred, Colonel Hunter lost his head and precipitated matters by withdrawing the garrisons of those forts.

Owing to the exhausted means for defense, the brave colonel could hardly have done otherwise.

Colonel Hunter had commanded this department fifteen years, and knew the country and its people intimately. He had become so thoroughly affiliated with their interests as to be one of them; their fears and misfortunes affected him as they did them. He was an open-hearted, hospitable, brave, generous man, who eventually spent twenty years of his life in their service. He died in 1784, and was buried inside of the fort he so ably defended, and among the people he had worked for and loved so ardently.

Time passed on. Fort Augusta was abandoned. The winds and the rains were slowly but surely removing all traces of the fort. Where is old Fort Augusta? It is now mingled with the dust and is no more. Is there anything left to show the locality of the fort? Yes! There is stately "Hunter Mansion," which stands where the soldiers' barracks once stood—a little distance from the house, toward the south, stands the old magazine,—to the west, near the river, is the old well,—to the other side of the house is the location of the "covert way" and back of the house, toward the east, is the small burial plot that holds the ashes of the fort's greatest commander—Colonel Samuel Hunter. Ah, yes! there are plenty of evidences of the location of the fort, but the old fort itself, has gone beneath the hand of Father Time.

WESTERN TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Many Daughters of the American Revolution are desirous of meeting Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general. At the request of these, that they may arrange their own trips to conform, the itinerary of the western journey is here given. Many invitations had to be refused, when the time had been bespoken. It will be noted that she will be greeted by her loyal Daughters at state conferences of New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. At each place the Daughters have made special arrangements to greet the honored head of the great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLean leaves New York city for the New York state conference, in Utica, October 9th. Leaves Utica the night of the 11th for Chicago, passing directly through that city, taking the night train for Minneapolis, Minnesota; reaching Minneapolis the morning of the 13th, to attend state conference Saturday and make public address Saturday evening. Leave the night of the 14th for Bloomington, Illinois, reaching there the afternoon of the 15th, to be entertained by the past president general of the society, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, and the past vice-president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, until the morning of the 18th; going then to Galesburg, Illinois, to attend state conference; from thence to Chicago to attend the reception extended to the Chicago Chapter on the 20th. (And if possible, will go to Oak Park, Illinois, to be received by the George Rogers Clark Chapter). The 22nd of October will attend the reception of the Milwaukee Chapter; and the 23d will go to Portage, Wisconsin to attend the state conference; from thence to Iowa City, Iowa, on the 24th, to attend the Mississippi Valley conference, called by the state of Iowa to meet the president general on the 25th and 26th. The 27th of October will go to Omaha, Nebraska, remaining there until the 29th or 30th; during that time visiting Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Lincoln, Nebraska. The 31st of October and the 1st of November will visit St. Louis, Missouri.

TO OUR SILENT CHILDREN.

By Lucy Leaming Taylor.

Mrs. Benj. F. Taylor, an enthusiastic Daughter, was for six years a member of the Cleveland school board. In that capacity she used every effort to have established a city school for the deaf. Her efforts were fully successful. The following poem is expressive of her belief and hopes for these "silent children." She passed to life eternal October 16, 1906.

In silence and sadness, a soul waits alone
Beside an impassable gate.
The music of life and the song of the bird
Are unknown to that watcher, for nothing is heard
In the chamber close guarded by fate.

But windows are open, and light shines through,
That eager young soul claims its own,
For spirit can listen and spirit can hear
Though melody never has entered the ear
Claimed by Silence—her absolute throne.

The small inky feet of the type of the press
Bring music and rhythm anear;
They carry them in to the watcher forlorn
The music is caught and the thought is born,
For the soul *sees* the sound that we hear.

Yet the lullaby low he missed when a babe,
The note of the brooklet, the robin's clear trill,
The song of the wind in the pines on the hill,
Shall awaken that soul with a heavenly thrill
In the home where bliss is eternal.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. LYDIA MOSS BRADLEY.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, has the honorable distinction of a "Real Daughter" in the person of Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley, now in her ninety-first year. She is still possessed of remarkable vigor of mind and body and personally attends to the general plans for the management of her large estate. When the weather permits, she may be seen almost any day in



Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley.

her garden caring for the roses and other plants of which she is so fond.

Her husband, Tobias S. Bradley, died in 1867. None of her six children lived to maturity. Mrs. Bradley has passed the greater part of her life in Peoria and has proved herself its most generous benefactor. The most notable of her gifts are Bradley Park, a large tract of land at the western edge of the city, with most charming combination of woodland, bluff and

valley, and Bradley Polytechnic Institute, which she has endowed with practically her entire fortune and which will prove the most lasting and honorable memorial to her name and noble qualities.

Mrs. Bradley is descended from Revolutionary ancestors on both sides of her family. Her father, Zealy Moss, served in the War of the Revolution as captain in the quarter-master's department. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Moss, a Baptist minister living in Virginia, was chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. Gregory Glascock, her mother's father, also a resident of Virginia, occupied the position of captain throughout the war.

After peace was established her father entered the Baptist ministry and a little later moved to Kentucky, where he purchased a large plantation near Maysville. After a few years he crossed the Ohio river into Indiana on account of his firm opposition to slavery. It was in Indiana that Mrs. Bradley was born. Soon after her marriage, she moved to Peoria, which she has since made her home and which she has seen rise from a straggling village to a city of over eighty thousand inhabitants.

MRS. ANGELINA LORING AVERY.

On the first day of July, 1906, which fell upon a Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Avery, who live upon the border of the old historic town of Lebanon, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of which Mrs. Avery is a member, she being a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, were invited. We donned our wedding garments and found a large company assembled at the house, which is an old one, comfortable and roomy. Mrs. Avery was born in this house and was married here when she was seventeen, so she is now just sixty-seven years young.

Solomon Loring, a boy of fourteen, enlisted in the Continental Army, from Hingham, as aid to Colonel Vost. He was a pensioner of the Revolution. He married for his third wife, November 7, 1827, Angelina Sawyer. Their daughter, Angelina, was born July 16, 1839. On July 1, 1856, she married Elisha B. Avery, also of sturdy Revolutionary stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery have two sons; and so she stood like Cornelia with her jewels and received her guests. There were many handsome presents. The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter presented Mrs. Avery with twenty-five dollars in gold in a handsome case. After a little we were invited to the dining-room, where a fine lunch was served by pretty girls in white dresses. Mrs. Avery takes much pride in the fact that she is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution. Her father enlisted when he was sixteen years old and was stationed on the Hudson, where he was engaged in a number of skirmishes.

Her god-father, Azariah Sawyer, was the first in the town of Windham to respond to the call to arms at the outbreak of the war. He was in church on Windham Green leading the choir in the singers' seat when he heard the rumble of the drums. Dropping his hymn-book into the seat he walked out of the church and went to the recruiting officer and was the first to enlist—two hours afterwards he was on his way to Saratoga. He fought through the Revolution and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was aboard the prison ship at New York for two years. Mrs. Avery has in her possession and values highly the hymn-book which her god-father dropped on that morning when he enlisted. Mr. Avery's grandfather was also in the Revolution. Each of the guests at the wedding was presented with a souvenir card inscribed in gold letters, "1856, July 1st, 1906," which upon opening we found to contain very excellent photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Avery. I thought of the wedding guests of fifty years ago, and of how the swift years are bearing us all away, and soon the places which knew us will know us no more forever. We said good-by, wishing them more years to add to their golden crown, and started on our fifteen-mile drive. We left the beaten path and took a road which led through long woods, stretches where the fragrance of the grape vines and the ferns, and all the sweet growing things made it one long delight, and as we neared home and climbed the Gilean hills, the sun was setting in all its glory, putting the finish to a perfect day.—

KATHERINE TRUMBULL WAY, *Historian.*

MRS. LYDIA RANSOM KRIDLER.

Mrs. Lydia Ransom Kridler, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, belonged to the Rochelle Chapter, at Rochelle, Illinois.

Another link connecting this generation with the days when our country was young was severed on August 25th, when Mrs. Kridler passed to the beyond. She was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and in 1835 was married to John Kridler. They came to Illinois in 1853. They lived happily together for sixty-two years, until Mr. Kridler's death in 1897.

Her father, George Palmer Ransom, entered his country's service in the office of orderly sergeant in the company of his father, Capt. Samuel Ransom, when fourteen years of age. The elder Ransom was killed in the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778, and the son helped to bury his father among other victims of the carnage. In 1780 he was taken prisoner by a party of Butler's rangers and was taken to Montreal, suffering grievous hardships and subjected to many indignities. In June, 1781, he and several others escaped from prison on a raft in the St. Lawrence river. They wandered through the dense wilderness toward Lake Champlain, which they reached after three days and nights of intense suffering from fatigue and hunger. He then went to a kinsman at Pultney, Vermont, and a little later rejoined the army. He was in Sullivan's campaign up the Susquehanna valley and was afterwards stationed at West Point where he received an honorable discharge at the end of the war. Quoting from a friend's letter: "He died in 1850 in his eighty-ninth year, in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties, and was buried with military honors at Ross Hill, Plymouth, Pennsylvania. When the smoke of the musketry over his last resting place had cleared away and we moved off in silence from the grave, the reflection came home to the heart, that we had consigned to earth a man of many virtues whose strong arm and resolute will had made their impression in the framework and superstructure of free and republic America."

Mrs. Kridler was such a woman as one might expect from such parentage, ever fearless in doing the right, a noble Christian woman and her loss is greatly mourned by the Rochelle Chapter.

MRS. SARAH DEERING MARDEN.

* Mrs. Sarah Deering Marden, who was one of the few "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, and a member of the Paul Jones Chapter of Boston, Mass., died at the home of her



Mrs. Sarah Deering Marden.

son, George F. Marden in West Somerville, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She had seven children, thirteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Mrs. Marden was one of the best known and most beloved members of the Paul Jones Chapter. Her daughter, Mrs. Moody, and a granddaughter, Miss Grace Marden, are also members of the chapter. Mrs. Marden and her children were born at Kittery Point, Maine, in the same house in which her illustrious father, Richard H. Seaward, first saw the light of day. Her father served on board the famous United States warship

Bon Homme Richard, under Commodore Paul Jones. He afterwards served at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. He was taken prisoner by the British from the brig *Dalton* on Christmas Eve, 1776, and was confined in Mill prison, England, for two years, when, through the influence of Benjamin Franklin, he and 114 other American prisoners were exchanged. Mrs. Marden had been an exceptionally wide-awake, up-to-date woman. She maintained an active interest in church, home, and public affairs and was well informed on events of the day.

AN HONOR FOR A DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The District supreme court has chosen as successor to Mrs. David J. Brewer on the board of education for the District, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a woman esteemed for her knowledge of practical affairs and general business capacity.

For fifteen years Mrs. Mussey has been active in the business life of the capital, a genuine factor in the practice of law at the local bar. She has had special training for her new work as a member of the school board in that she has held important administrative offices in several large associations of women, organized the Washington College of Law, and has long given special attention to the public school affairs of the District.

That Mrs. Mussey is a competent attorney will probably appeal to the casual observer as the element of her greatest prospective value to the board. But those who know her best will rate even higher her well-known common sense and her proven disposition to co-operate for the public good in whatever work she undertakes.

Mrs. Mussey is a Daughter of the American Revolution and state regent of the District of Columbia. She is a descendant of Caleb Spencer, who enlisted from Danbury, Connecticut, under Captain Benedict, in the first call for troops.

They say that the best counsel is that of woman.—*Calderon*.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The following inscription was taken from the *William and Mary Quarterly* for the benefit of the many descendants, who may wish to enter the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—JEAN ROBERTSON ANDERSON, *Memphis, Tennessee*.

In Memory of
Col. James Moore,
an officer of
the revolutionary army
who departed this
life, May 20th 1813
Aged 56 years.

In Memory of
Sarah Moore,
relict of
Col. James Moore
who departed this
life Dec. 1st 1814
Aged 47 years.

"Colonel Moore was survived by a large family of children, but his daughters alone left descendants. They intermarried with the Towles, Bates, Hudnals, Sheperds, Tapscott and Hull families." Colonel Moore and his wife are buried in Northumberland county, Virginia, on Cod's creek.

HONOR ROLL OF CAMDEN CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CAMDEN, NEW YORK.

Benjamin Allen, Col. Ethan Allen, James Allin, John Allin, David Andrus, Daniel Alvord, William Avery.

Josiah Brownson, Pheleg Barber, Giles Brocket, Ichabod Babcock, Joshua Barnes, Josiah Blake, Bartholomay Brothak.

Jonathan Comstock, Josiah Cornish, John Countryman, Jesse Curtiss, Oliver Cook, Serajah Comstock, Gibbens Chapman, Benjamin Curtiss, Peter Conant.

Joel Dunbar, Capt. James Dana, John Dunbar, Edmund Dunning, John Elden.

Phineas Fairbanks, Ezra Franklin, Thomas Fish, Moses Fish, Jesse Foot, Nathan Franklin.

Joseph Green, Jonathan Graves, Elisha Gates, Dea. Benjamin Gaylord.

Abner Hale, Benjamin Healy, Jerred Hinckley, Sr., Jerred Hinckley, Jr., Josiah Hollister, Jonathan Harvey, John Hoover.

Benjamin Joslyn.

Simeon Kettle.

Samuel Low.

David Moore, Peter Mower, Jonathan Micker, Eliakim Miller, John McMillen, Aaron Mathews, Sr., Aaron Mathews, Jr.

Elon Norton, Daniel Norton, John Norton,

Jerred Olcott.

George Potter, Jesse Penfield, Henry Paddock, Daniel Putnam, Daniel Parke, Reuben Perkins, Noah Preston, Bartholomew Pond.

Job Runnels, John Riley, Joshua Ransome, Thaddeus Reed, George Ranney.

Victory Sykes, John Stoddard, Jonah Sandford, John Stebbins, David Snow, Jesse Smith, Jr., Israel Spencer, Lemuel Steadman.

Capt. Steven Topping, Capt. Elnathan Topping, Sergt. Daniel Topping, Lemuel Tabor, Alpheus Thompson, Moses Taft, Isaac Train, Daniel Tuthill, Peter Truax, Daniel Trowbridge, Stephen Taft, Ashbel Upson. Sen., Gillis Van Vost, Jacobus Von Vost.

William Webber, Samuel Woods, Sen., John Wilson, Sen., Timothy Wood, Lieut. James Whittemore, Joseph Willard, Josiah Woodward, William Whitcomb, Garret Wyckoff, Samuel Wall, Richard Warner, Luther Washburn, Samuel Wyatt.

The article on "Old Fort Massac," which appeared in the March, 1905, number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is recorded as a "Noteworthy article" by the *American Historical Review*, for April, 1905, page 726.

Force and not opinion is the queen of the world; but it is opinion that uses the force.—*Pascal*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—During the past year the educational work of the chapter has been continued in its two branches—that relating to the foreign citizens and that concerning the mental welfare of the chapter's southern protégé who is being given a course of instruction at Maryville college. The Springwood library has been maintained, many books added, and a steady increase in attendance has been observed. Mrs. Donley, chairman of the committee in charge has received the appointment as secretary of the state committee on patriotic education of children and foreigners—an acknowledgment of the work of the Norwalk Chapter, also, of the ability of the efficient chairman. In October by invitation of the committee, the chapter at the close of a brief business session visited the reading room in a body.

Reports from the chapter's "adopted daughter" are gratifying, showing application to study and steady advancement on the road of learning by the young girl from whom many letters have been received each one breathing deepest appreciation and gratitude for what is being done in her behalf.

In addition to raising the money necessary for the carrying on of the work just mentioned the chapter has shared in other worthy projects. A sum has been sent to the fund for the monument to nurses at the national cemetery at Arlington and a contribution has been forwarded to be used for Continental Hall purposes.

Some of the chapter's talented members have contributed towards making the meetings memorable as being of unusual interest. In September the season was auspiciously begun by the reading of an original paper written by Mrs. Blanchard, entitled "A Country School." This sketch, replete with wit and humor, a reminiscence of the writer's own schooldays, touched the chord of remembrance in the minds of some of its hearers and delightfully characterized for all the school of the period pictured.

At the "open meeting" in November our friends shared with us the privilege of listening to Mrs. E. J. Hill's vivid account of her trip to Japan and the Philippines as a member of Secretary Taft's party. The conviction was felt that the next best thing to taking the trip in the body was to be transported thither in spirit by our honorary regent, the magic of whose description did much toward annihilating space, and whose gifts in the depicting of experiences were never more charmingly displayed.

In February, Miss Katherine Sturges, another member of ability presented a resumé of the chapter's doings from its inception to the present time in a bright paper entitled "Looking Backward Through Six Administrations." This freshened the memory and showed in the aggregate of fourteen years a worthy whole dignified by much work and many achievements—a period also of much social activity.

The visit of Mrs. Hugh Griffin, of London, England, our guest of honor in January, is remembered with pleasure. Mrs. Griffin was first regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in London and was organizer of the Society of American Women in London. Her recital of patriotic and philanthropic work in England in connection with these organizations was listened to with interest. In April, Mr. Wm. H. Burr, of Southport, was the chapter's guest. From Mr. Burr was heard a very fine historical paper on Tryon's Raid peculiarly interesting to the Norwalk Chapter as being located in the county wherein the events related took place in Revolutionary days, the ancestors of many of the hearers having participated.

Mrs. Merwin brought from the state meeting at Groton a comprehensive account of its proceedings. At this gathering the Norwalk members in attendance had cause for just pride in the frequency and praise with which the various good works of the Norwalk Chapter received mention from different speakers.

For the raising of the necessary funds with which to carry on our philanthropic work two entertainments have been given. In October an afternoon whist took place at the home

of Mrs. Stearns, one of our Westport members, and proved successful. The chapter and its friends attended in goodly numbers.

On February 22nd, in response to the wish of Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, the chapter gave an entertainment for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to Continental Hall. Mrs. B. M. Andrews, of South Norwalk, kindly offered her house for this, which consisted of an evening of plantation songs and stories by Miss Florence Francis, of the Stamford Chapter. Many of the guests attended in colonial array, lending picturesqueness and a touch of the days of auld lang syne so appropriate to such an occasion. Mrs. Swartz, our regent, welcomed the guests in an address of a few fitting words after which the entertainment immediately began. At its close refreshments were served by maids in colonial garb. A snug sum of money was netted which has been duly sent to Washington for Continental Hall purposes.

The chapter has been represented at the Continental Congress by the regent, Mrs. Swartz, and the customary number of delegates. In January an invitation was received for a tea given by the Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean. Those who attended brought back glowing accounts of the affair.

It is seen that the chapter has not grown weary in well doing. To paraphrase it has "been good in thought and has not failed in action," having systematically continued the carrying out of its plans, proving by the character of its endeavors its rightful ownership in the appreciatively valued title of Daughters of the American Revolution. Surely, these noble aims must penetrate the life of each member, heightening and uplifting in so doing.—JULIA BIGELOW FELLOW, *Recording Secretary*.

Rochelle Chapter (Rochelle, Illinois).—Our chapter of fifty members, as it enters upon its seventh year, feels that it has been doing its little part in the work of the whole and desires that its helpfulness may increase with its years. During the past year, aside from the regular literary and social meetings.

well attended, enthusiastic and helpful, we have been doing a little real work. We have published a list of days, anniversaries of important historical events, and have arranged that the flag float from the school building on these days. Each teacher has been provided with a copy and gives a short, explanatory talk each day the flag is seen. We have also organized a Children of the American Revolution society of 22 members. We have generously contributed to Continental Hall each year and this year we sent \$35 to the Illinois room, dividing with Fort Massac, to which we sent \$10. The program for the coming year includes the following: September 26th was a memorial meeting for our "Real Daughter" who passed away in August; November 30th is to be a day with the woman's club, hoping to interest them in our work that we may affiliate on certain lines for the betterment of conditions in our little city; on February 22nd, we hope an attractive free lecture that will be educational; March 20th is to be a Jamestown day; and Flag day is to be celebrated appropriately with the Children of the American Revolution. Though we have erected no monuments or marked any historic spots we have helped many chapters who have these opportunities and have endeavored in every way that presented itself however small, to work for that truest sort of patriotism that expresses itself in good citizenship.—MRS. ANNA GOULD GRAHAM, *Regent*.

Michigan State Conference—The Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution held their sixth annual conference, the state regent, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, presiding, October 3rd, 1906, in St. Clair, situated on the beautiful river of that name. The beauty of the place and the superb weather made ideal conditions for this party gathering. Representatives from ten of the twenty-one chapters responded to roll call and others sent reports by letter—the St. Clair Daughters were hospitality personified. An interesting program was presented and was carried out with enthusiasm. Helpful papers were read and discussed, such as "Suggestive Work for Chapters in Accordance with Purposes of Our Organization," by

Mrs. A. F. Newberry, of Pontiac, and "What the Daughters of the American Revolution Can Do to Prevent Desecration of the Flag," by Miss S. L. Winchester, of St. Joseph. Keen interest was aroused by the reports from the various chapters in the state and the program was diversified by delightful musical numbers. Mrs. Jas. P. Brayton, state vice-regent, of Grand Rapids, gave a short history of that work so dear to the hearts of all Daughters, Memorial Continental Hall. Much credit is due her efforts that Michigan more than doubled its contribution the past year and won the honor of ranking sixth among the states in its gift to this grand monument, and members from every chapter were appointed to aid Mrs. Brayton in the coming year to raise funds for this object. The membership in the state numbers 1,200, including nine "Real Daughters." One of these most precious members during the past year has been granted a pension by our government, which insures comfort for the remainder of her days.

The territory of Michigan, for the most part, lies outside of that associated with Revolutionary times. There are a few graves of Revolutionary soldiers and of the war of 1812. These are sought out with great diligence and carefully indicated by a marker of which our state is justly proud, being the design of one of the Daughters of the Alexander Macomb Chapter of Mt. Clemens.

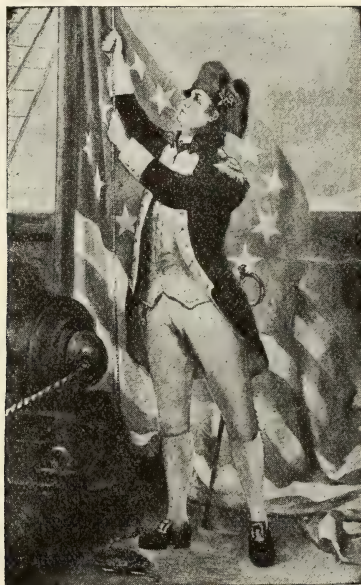
In the larger cities much has been done to inculcate patriotism in the settlements among the foreign population and in prizes to the various grades in the public schools for essays on historical and patriotic topics.

Much has been done toward celebrating Flag day, giving the history of the flag to school children with the object of promoting greater interest for our national emblem.

Several chapters possess libraries and many valuable historical relics; and one chapter, the Marquette, owns the building in which its meetings are held. Election resulted in the re-election for the state secretary, Mrs. E. D. Black, of Flint; state treasurer, Miss Richards, of Grand Rapids, and for the executive committee, Mrs. H. A. Hopkins, of St. Clair; Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, of Albion, Mrs. Frederic Taylor, of Kalamazoo.

The first, Mrs. Hopkins, as regent of the Otsiketa Chapter, had done much for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates, thus insuring the success of the conference of 1906, which was adjourned after accepting the invitation of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter for the conference of 1907.—BERTHA BLACK, *State Recording Secretary*.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—During the summer Paul Jones Chapter has admitted several new members



From a copyrighted painting by Walter Gilman Page, of Boston.

and has lost two by death, one a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, who died September 19th, at her home in Somerville. Services were held there and later at the Baptist church at Kittery Point (her birthplace). For 65 years she had held membership in this church. Her father served under Paul Jones and is buried there. The chapter has issued a handsome souvenir post card with a picture of Paul Jones on the *Ranger* hauling up the Betsy Ross flag. It is copyrighted and sold for

the benefit of their fund for patriotic educational purposes and can be obtained of the regent, Miss Brazier, Copley Square Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. The chapter will entertain Mrs. Donald McLean, their honorary member, December 18th, giving an "at home" in her honor.

Exeter Chapter (Exeter, New Hampshire).—Exeter Chapter, on October 8, gave an informal reception and banquet to the state regent, Mrs. John McLane, wife of the Governor of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Frederic Shephard, vice-regent, together with the several chapters of Nottingham, Epping, Newfields, and Dover. The reception was held at the rooms of the chapter home in the Garrison House, built about 1650, a house replete with historic associations. The house is now owned by Miss Jennie Harvey. Miss Harvey is an enthusiastic member of the Exeter Chapter. The wing that accommodates the Daughters was built by Councillor Peter Gilman "to more fittingly entertain Governor John Wentworth." It is composed of two rooms of spacious dimensions, a large chamber and the reception room proper, that is now Daughters' Hall. Both rooms are wainscoted, with windows in recesses. The main house is of unhewn logs, and has the original finish in the parlor. It was in this house that Daniel Webster had a room when a student in Exeter, some of the finishings of the room remaining the same as when this embryo orator conned his books. Could this house voice its past, it might truthfully say, "I have seen the rise of a nation, from its infancy, as a Colonial dependency of Great Britain, restricted in trade and hampered by unjust laws until the ideals that our patriot ancestors bled for, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, are leavening and dominating the world."

The hostesses of the occasion were Mrs. George Hilliard, present regent, and the former regents of the chapter. During the period of the reception Miss Harvey took the ladies over the house. While the portholes for the arquebuses are now closed, yet the more imaginative could see the stealthy Indian guiding his silent canoe down the placid river or hear the shrieks of the wounded and baffled Indians as they retreated.

At the close of the reception the regent of the chapter escorted the party to "Cincinnati Memorial Hall," built in 1721, where a very courteous janitor showed the interior of the house. This house occupied a prominent position in Revolutionary days. It was the state treasury. From here were issued all bills of credit from the state of New Hampshire. It was also the place of many important meetings. The rooms are eloquent of the past from the massive Colonial furnishings. Broad fireplaces are in most of the rooms. A couple of red-coated Hessian soldiers serve as fireirons in the parlor, perhaps to perpetuate the ignominy of these hirelings. A beautiful cheval mirror of antique design in French gilt had for its accommodation a niche in the ceiling, as its height surpassed the height of the room. This mirror was imported. Two beautiful cases of Revolutionary and Colonial china loaned by a descendant of Governor John Taylor Gilman would enthuse a collector of rare china. A gig in perfect repair supported by thoroughbraces was much admired by the party. This gig was owned and used by General Lafayette in his visit to New England. From Cincinnati Hall to the banquet hall at the Squamscott was but a few steps. The long table to seat eighty was decorated with cut flowers and many-colored fruit. No formal speeches were made to detract from the delightful informality of the occasion. After lunch "America" was sung. The party was then taken in carriages to the home of the Colonial Dames where a reception was given the Daughters by Mrs. Arthur Colton and Mrs. Edward Chickering from three to five o'clock, Mrs. Samuel Dana, Mrs. Bradbury Cilley, Mrs. Wm. Burlingame, and Mrs. Sarah Clarke receiving.

Among the many objects of interest in the home of the Colonial Dames was a spinet of "ye olden time," somewhat asthmatic as its age and honorable service would excuse, but still sweet in tone as when played by the fair daughter of some colonial house to the accompanying voice in "Fly like a youthful hart or roe." All to swiftly fly the hours of gladness. A happy company dispersed with complimentary remarks to the

chapter for its unbounded hospitality. Some day we hope the Daughters of the state of New Hampshire will unite and have a state home. I would suggest Exeter, New Hampshire, as the location, and our historic Garrison house, the home.—
SUSAN E. D. THOMPSON.

New Jersey State Conference—The annual spring meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey was held May 23, 1906, at Flemington, in the Presbyterian church, celebrating at the same time the 150th anniversary of the founding of the town by Samuel Fleming, and unveiling a tablet placed on "Fleming Castle," the first house built in Flemington.

The tablet was erected by Colonel Lowrey Chapter of Flemington, which was organized 1899 in honor of Colonel Lowrey of Revolutionary fame who once occupied the house, having married Esther Fleming, daughter of Samuel Fleming.

Samuel Fleming, in whose honor the town was named, was born in Ireland. He was prominently identified with the Revolutionary War in this section, and once entertained General Washington in his castle.

About 250 guests were present, including delegates from the chapters of the state.

Notwithstanding there was so much connected with the occasion to interest and attract, yet the absence of our president general, through no fault of her own, whom we expected (and had begun in anticipation to bask in the warm rays of her sunny nature) cast a gloom over the assemblage.

At noon a reception was held in the church by Mrs. Deats, regent of Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Miss Mecum, state regent, Mrs. Putnam, state vice-regent, Mrs. Kearfott, vice-president general, and I wish I could add Mrs. Bedle. Though we have much pride in our new vice-president general, yet Mrs. Bedle will ever hold her own place in our hearts, and no meeting can be altogether complete without her presence.

A bountiful and enjoyable luncheon was then served in the adjoining parlors.

At two o'clock the program began in the church with an organ prelude by Mr. Norman Landis.

Rev. T. L. Miner gave the invocation. Mrs. Deats made a cordial address of welcome. Greetings were given by Miss Mecum, Mrs. Putnam and Mrs. Kearfott, each in an interesting manner.

Mrs. Herbert Turrell, regent of Orange Mountain Chapter, spoke earnestly of Italian settlement work in that section. Mrs. Steelman, state chairman of "Patriotic Education," spoke on that subject.

Mrs. Terry, ex-state regent of New York, kindly consented to speak during the time appointed for the address of the president general. She spoke extemporaneously in a fine and finished manner on Memorial Continental Hall, with many humorous allusions.

Mr. Elias Vosseller made a fine address, giving the history of Flemington. Mrs. Judiah Higgins sang a patriotic selection with much feeling. The meeting was then adjourned to Bonnel street where the unveiling of the tablet took place.

While the guests walked in a gay and happy body to Fleming Castle, they enjoyed to the full the beauty of the town with its wide main avenue, the trees arching overhead, and handsome houses thereon whose attractive lawns bright with flowers held the lingering glance.

The citizens of Flemington entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion by decorating buildings and hanging out flags.

The tablet was the gift of Mr. Robert Reardon to Colonel Lowrey Chapter and is of pure white marble 30x20 inches, and bears the following inscription:

Fleming Castle.

The First House in the Village,
Built by Samuel Fleming, 1756.

This Tablet is Erected by Colonel Lowrey Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
May 23, 1906.

The Honorable John L. Connet addressed the group of Daughters, guests and townspeople assembled in front of the historic building giving the history of Fleming Castle.

At the very last Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general, unexpectedly arrived, and gave a graphic description in her own inimitable way of the different causes which conspired to prevent her appearance at an earlier hour. We greeted her with heartfelt applause and pleasure.—MARY R. C. CLAYTON, *State Secretary*.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—The meeting of September, at the home of Miss Parker, was pleasant with reminiscences of the summer. One of the memorable events was the "Old Home Week" reception when we had the opportunity of meeting Admiral Schley, other officers of the army, Mrs. Terry, the state regent and members of neighboring chapters.

The study of the war of 1812 has been profitable and enjoyable, and we have come nearer to the heroes of those days as well as better acquainted with the history of our state.

Twelve new members have been added to our number. The annual prize of \$5 was given to Otis Parsons for the best essay on the subject, "What Constitutes a Hero?"

In January a whist party was held at the home of Miss Parker and on February 22nd at the home of Miss Dean. Over \$44 being the proceeds, \$25 of which was sent to Continental Hall fund.

At the April meeting Mrs. Newton Aldrich offered the use of a room in the Century block. The following month the regular meeting was held in the new quarters. An interesting account of the Continental convention held in April in Washington was given by Miss Dean who was a delegate.

Chapter day was celebrated June 16th, at the home of Mrs. A. F. McAllaster, the Misses Henderson furnishing music and interesting recitations. At this meeting Mrs. Irving announced her resignation as regent, which was accepted.

At the June meeting the treasurer reported \$98.07 on hand.

The annual election of officers resulted in the election, as regent, of Mrs. McAllaster.

July 3d at the Baptist church patriotic service was held. Mr. Sackett, of Ogdensburg, gave a fine address. The Decla-

ration of Independence was read by Mr. D. Smith, Miss Ruth Henderson gave a recitation and Miss Hefer sang two solos.—
HARRIET CHURCH ORIN, *Secretary*.

Martha Pitkin Chapter (Sandusky, Ohio).—While we have no great events to describe and no great deeds of which to boast, there are abundant indications that this chapter is in a prosperous and growing condition, thoroughly alive to all interests and activities and has increased in attendance and membership.

The annual meeting of Martha Pitkin Chapter was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Jay O. Moss, on Tuesday afternoon, January 20, 1905. About thirty-five ladies were present. Miss Harriet West was elected regent. The retiring regent, Mrs. Jay O. Moss, received a rising vote of thanks for her gracious courtesy and unfailing devotion to the highest interests of this society. The constant and valuable work that she has done since its organization is appreciated by the entire chapter and it was with the keenest regrets that her withdrawal had to be accepted. After the business session, the Daughters enjoyed supper and social hour of conversation.

The year books in dainty dress of blue and white that the committee has furnished, are very attractive, and the programs, though varied, have been fully carried out. Each meeting has had some distinctive feature. Following the necessary business session, two social games of military euchre have been given, some fine musical selections of old songs, two excellent papers, one by Dr. Carrie Davis on the "History of the Flag," another on the national hymns and songs of several countries by Mrs. George F. Anderson, also an interesting talk on the subject of "Work for Patriotic Purposes" by Mr. I. F. Mack.

One of the chapter meetings specially noteworthy was the one held in Milan in the month of May. A special trolley car took them to the home of Miss Eleanor Andrews. This old homestead has been in the family from the earliest settlement of the "Firelands" and its old-style furniture and several old-time portraits and paintings, greatly delighted the visitors.

Martha Pitkin Chapter held their annual outing at Cedar.

Point on Tuesday, June 19th. The guests for the occasion were the members of Col. George Croghan Chapter. The visiting chapter was met at the station by the regent, Miss West, and the reception committee, escorted to the car chartered to carry them to the boat and there by boat to the Point. After Martha Pitkin Chapter had welcomed the visiting ladies, they were seated at the well-laden tables, and Miss West, in a few chosen words in behalf of this chapter, extended a hearty welcome to the picnic dinner now before the guests. During the afternoon, the various attractions were enjoyed.

Through the efforts of our regent, Miss West, an organization called Capt. Nathan Hale Society, Children of the American Revolution, has been formed for Sandusky children over twelve years of age, who by right of Revolutionary ancestry, are eligible. Sixteen charter members have been enrolled. The object of this society is to promote patriotism, uphold the flag of our common country and to perpetuate the noble and heroic deeds of the Revolutionary fathers.

At Continental Congress, we were ably represented by our regent, Miss West, and two Daughters, Mrs. I. F. Mack and Mrs. James Melville, who returned to us, full of enthusiasm from the pleasure and inspiration they had received at the gathering of the clans.

This chapter, has been fortunate enough in securing, by donation, several books on genealogy, which are placed in the public library. Mr. Mozart Gallup has generously donated these valuable works. More such gifts would be appreciated by many readers.

The contributions of this last year are, \$10 to Continental Hall, \$25 to the Ohio state room in Continental Hall, and some individual gifts have been given also for the same object.

The society has a great work before it, but with its zealous regent and enthusiastic Daughters much will be accomplished, for several plans for increased historic and patriotic work are under consideration.—FRANCES A. C. PAINE.

Commodore Perry Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—As so many of our sister chapters in the United States kindly as-

sisted us in our endeavor to raise a monument to the daughter of one of our great Revolutionary soldiers, I thought a short sketch of our work would interest them and it may please them to know that our efforts have been crowned with success.

Men say that woman's "winning ways" can accomplish any thing. Far be it from me to underrate such a force in the battle of life, at the same time, let me whisper to you, ladies, and let it be just *between us*, common sense, unwavering fidel-



Mrs. Stephen G. Toof, Regent of Commodore Perry Chapter.

ity to a definite purpose, executive ability and push are fine coadjutors, otherwise, "winning ways" remain—just "winning ways," but never succeeding. All these cohorts joined forces in our chapter, I say it without vanity, and our monument is now *un fait accompli*, and we thank you again, dear sisters, for the timely assistance so pleasantly and freely given.

Some time in the spring of 1904, Mrs. Stephen C. Toof, regent of the Commodore Perry Chapter of Memphis, Tennessee conceived the idea of erecting a monument over the grave of Patrick Henry's daughter, Mrs. Dorothea Spottswood Henry Winston, who lies buried in our Elmwood cemetery. She had much trouble locating the grave, as all the family

have long since moved away and the headstone which served to mark the resting place was so covered with mold and weeds, that one less in earnest would have abandoned the search, but not so Mrs. Toof. The obstacles melted before the fire of her earnestness and she faltered not until the victory was won, and she could say positively to her chapter that Mrs. Winston's



Mrs. Dorothea Spottswood Henry Winston.

grave was found and could ask their co-operation. This was given most willingly and enthusiastically. Of necessity, the greatest amount of the hard work falls on the leader always, still the chapter stood firmly and faithfully by their beloved regent and aided in every way possible.

The first effort to raise the necessary funds was a doll bazar given in November, 1904, to which a very large number of chapters in the United States, north, east, south and west, sent representatives. "My lady" was there arrayed in all the beauty of laces, silks and handwork of daintiest design, the Indian, the Chineese, Dinah, such a multitude of dollies, enough

to make glad a city full of little women, and which made the hearts of big women pulsate with very warm, kindly feelings



Miriam Ahna Crenshaw.

toward the dear sisters who took so much trouble and no little expense to assist us. I wish I could mention each doll by name and the chapter sending it, but that has already been done in our magazine. The bazar was a success and added about

half the sum we needed to the bank account. Then, *of course*, the rummage sale!

What would we do without a rummage sale? Isn't it a wonderful pleasure to see such an accumulation of old clothes, broken furniture, unwearable hats, shoes, even false teeth, converted into imperishable marble? Other means and efforts, donations, &c., finally rounded out the full number of dollars and we could see the end in view.

A descendant of Patrick Henry, who was in the marble business, donated the design, also a generous sum of money, and so we found many willing to aid in the good work. Many obstacles delayed us, so it was not until June 3rd, 1906, that the monument was finally unveiled to the public.

The program, as arranged, certainly reflected much credit upon our regent, whose untiring zeal and intelligent work had brought our efforts to so happy a fruition. A member from each of the five chapters in the city was selected for a number on the program.

Mr. Patrick Crenshaw, of Arkansas, a grandson of Mrs. Winston, was present and made a short address and the cord that held the veil was drawn by little Miriam Crenshaw, great-granddaughter, and our work was revealed to the admiring gaze of numberless friends who had assembled for the ceremonies and I hope our friends scattered over the country will enjoy the pictures of the monument and the principal persons of that day which accompany this article.

Dust from the graves of the parents at Red Hill, Virginia, was sprinkled on this one, so far away, and the members of the chapter covered the mound with lovely flowers, and a handsome memorial now stands beside the lowly marker, which has so faithfully kept watch for fifty-two years over the silent sleeper, and which will continue to stand; but most of its duty has been transferred to its loftier neighbor, which will hereafter encourage visitors to so live that their descendants of the third and fourth generation will be honored for the glorious deed done by them.—MARY BLEWETT COROTHERS, *Secretary*.

Weatherford Chapter (Weatherford, Texas).—For the past two years the Weatherford Chapter, with Mrs. Robert Foot

as regent, has marked a steady increase in members; and an interest in things historic has been thoroughly awakened to which our excellent year books bear silent testimony with their every page breathing the nation's early history and the patriotism of her sons and daughters.

As our meetings are held alphabetically with the members, the "Social Hour" has always afforded a most pleasant diversion after the program and the necessary business of the afternoon. Under the leadership of Mrs. Jim L. McCall we have struggled valiantly on the broad parliamentary field to conquer "Roberts" and his host of "Rules and Regulations"—with fairly good success.

Among the entertainments given by the chapter one of the most delightful was an "Informal Tea" in honor of Mrs. William Cantrell, of Nashville, Tennessee, who charmingly presented the glorious deeds of our grandsires and dames and bade us go forward in the work so well begun.

On the 22nd of February the home of Mrs. G. S. White was thrown open for an elaborate entertainment, the form of which was to be a "Colonial Tea," and the funds derived therefrom to assist the other chapters of Texas in placing a memorial bust of the late state regent, Cornelia Jamison Henry, in the vestibule of the Continental Hall at Washington.

Each year our chapter sends a small donation to Continental Hall fund, and various other patriotic calls have met with a hearty response.

During the fall season our chapter will have the honor of being hostess to the state association and the members are looking forward with much enthusiasm to this occasion.

Reviewing her regime our retiring regent, on presenting the gavel to her successor, Mrs. W. D. Taylor, has much room for self-congratulation and may rest assured "the memory of her gentle hand and her kind words of council will ever linger with us" to guide and cheer.—MRS. OSCAR BARTHOLD, *Historian*.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, West Virginia).—The final meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Jackson. Informal in its character, it was

nevertheless delightful with such a charming hostess, assisted by her sister, Miss De Camps.

Our hearts were gladdened by the presence of our treasurer, Mrs. Nannie Bradenbaugh, who had been "on sick leave" during the winter in the far south, and also saddened by the sorrow of some of our members by death in their home circles.

Mrs. B. D. Spillman, state regent, being absent, Mrs. Jackson gave a resume of the work of the Congress in Washington, reading some notes taken at the time, at which meeting she and Mrs. Spillman reflected great honor on their chapter.

Madam Regent reported a fence put around the grave of Bailsy Rice, a Revolutionary soldier, who carried to that grave a sabre cut on his face, given by General Tarleton, and at the fall opening will donate a gavel to the chapter made of wood from Governor James Wood's old home, near Winchester, Virginia.

Our Colonial tea netted us \$39, sufficient being added to make \$50, sent by the chapter to Continental Hall for the West Virginia room. Mrs. J. N. Camden and Mrs. Spillman each gave \$50 for the same purpose, independent of the chapter, so we are right proud of our town.

Mrs. D. B. Spillman, ex-chapter regent, and state regent, has expressed her desire to present James Wood Chapter with a flag, which will be gratefully received and Mrs. Spillman's unsolicited generosity appreciated by the members.

The next year's program is in the hands of the entertainment committee—Miss Kate Harris, chairman; Mrs. William Bentley, Carrye Shrewsbury, Florence Trevor, Bessie Murdock and Mrs. Sara Wilcox—and will include some papers on Colonial Virginia, apropos of the Ter-Centennial at Jamestown.

Miss Kinnie Smith, who is a member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, has been appointed by Mrs. B. D. Spillman chairman of Revolutionary relics to be displayed at Jamestown in 1907, Mrs. Spillman being on the Jamestown committee.

The chapter passed resolutions in favor of closing the exposition on Sunday.—KINNIE E. SMITH, *Historian*.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FROM THE STATE REGENTS.

"I am very much interested in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as our official organ, and think if it had a more general circulation in Missouri, it would result in much good to our Daughters of the American Revolution state organization. I will not only have the subject of the magazine brought before the conference, but will try to persuade all Missouri Daughters to take the magazine."—FLORENCE EWING TOWLES, *State Regent, Missouri*.

I have already taken steps to organize systematic work in the state.—MIRANDA A. STRANAHAN, *State Regent, Vermont*.

Each chapter has a special committee to attend to it and they slowly gain new subscribers. It is hard to make those who have not had the magazine see the importance, but, I think, after they have once taken it, they are glad to keep on.—C. A. BALDWIN, *State Regent, Maine*.

I am much interested in the success of the magazine and will do all in my power to make it popular in the state.—M. D. PATTON, *State Regent, Pennsylvania*.

I shall take pleasure in presenting the merits of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to the conference. I would not be willing to do without it, and am at a loss to know why all Daughters of the American Revolution do not feel the same interest in it.—A. E. YOCUM, *State Secretary, Texas*.

I have asked Mrs. Bronson, who has charge of the program for our state conference to make a place on it for a plea for the magazine. She is very loyal to the magazine and will do all she can to help it on, I know. EMILY R. HARRIS BELL, *State Regent, Minnesota*.

I shall take great pleasure in bringing the claims of the magazine before the Daughters of North Carolina.—CORA A. ERWIN, *State Regent, North Carolina*.

We have a strong magazine Committee.—EVELYN F. MASURY, *State Regent, Massachusetts*.

You may depend upon me to do every thing I can for the advancement of the magazine. Personally, I do not see how any Daughter can be a non-subscriber. I have appointed a magazine committee of three good women and hope for good results. I shall lose no opportunity to work for the magazine myself.—VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON, *State Regent, South Carolina*.

I shall be glad to do anything for the magazine.—ALICE PAYTON JAMISON, *State Regent, Virginia*.

I shall take pleasure in having the claims of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE placed before the conference, and trust every Daughter will realize the necessity of supporting the official organ.—ELIZABETH C. LANGWORTHY, *State Regent, Nebraska*.

We have a state agent and she has been diligent and successful.—KATE DUNCAN SMITH, *State Regent, Alabama*.

Mrs. Warren Buell, will bring up the subject of the magazine at the conference.—MRS. WILLIAM GUTHRIE, *State Regent, Indiana*.

I will do all that I can for the magazine.—IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, *State Regent, Michigan*.

I will do what I can, and all I can.—SARA T. KINNEY, *State Regent, Connecticut*.

MINUTES OF THE MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE, N. S. D. A. R.

June 6, 1906.

A meeting of the committee on Memorial Continental Hall was held Wednesday, June 6, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, Mrs. Donald McLean, chairman of the committee, presiding.

At the request of the chairman, Miss Pierce, recording secretary general, acted as secretary of the meeting, in the absence of the newly appointed secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

After roll call, the chair announced the gift of a gavel from Mrs. Rees, of Omaha. The gavel was made of wood from the battleship *Nebraska*, and bore the accompanying wish: "That the ship, like the gavel be used only in the promotion of peace and harmony."

Upon resolution, duly seconded, this gift of Mrs. Rees was acknowledged with a vote of thanks, and the secretary instructed to send a letter of appreciation to the donor.

The president general addressed the committee as follows: "We have had excellent reports from the treasurer general. I need not speak of the splendid results of the Continental Congress, when much money came in and many pledges. A great deal came in the two preceding weeks, as well as a good amount since. We will not delay now by giving the figures, as the treasurer general will read these reports this afternoon. I will, however, give you my views, as chairman, of what should now be done. You will recollect that at the congress I brought forward several points that I thought might be considered with advantage. You know we gave orders for the erecting of the two front pavilions only, as we had but money enough for that work at that time. Now it is the judgment of your chairman that the back pavilions should be immediately completed. The architect was under the impression that the four pavilions would be acted upon at one time; but, as I have said, we gave orders for the rearing of the two front ones only. According to the views of the architect, the first thing to be done is the finishing of the pavilions. I will be glad to entertain a resolution on this subject."

Mrs. Gadsby moved: "That the Continental Hall committee approve of the wise action of the president general, and proceed to the erection of the back pavilions." Seconded by Miss Johnston, Mrs. Iglehart, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Ernest, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Howard, Miss Solomons, and Mrs. Burrows. Motion carried.

The president general stated that by proceeding at once with the erec-

tion of these pavilions it would save the expenditure of several thousand dollars, owing to the building apparatus being already on the ground, etc., and gave the views of the architect on the advantage to be derived from completing the pavilions without delay.

The treasurer general then made her report, which was accepted with thanks.

Some discussion having arisen in regard to applying the money contributed to certain purposes for the Hall, to the general construction of the building, the president general asked for a full expression of opinion on this subject, and requested Mrs. Lockwood to make some explanation in regard to the use of money for "rooms" being applied to the general construction.

Mrs. Lockwood said that she had always understood that the money should be applied to the general construction; that a room could not be accredited to any state until the walls of that room went up; in other words, until the actual building went on.

Mrs. Foraker stated that such was the intention of her state, Ohio; that is, to apply the money donated towards the Ohio room to the general construction of the building, as required, and spoke strongly in favor of proceeding at once with the pavilions and general building.

Mrs. Draper and others endorsed this. The president general said: "We have already made almost superhuman efforts to complete the Hall, but we still need an enormous sum, and we cannot get it if there is any pulling apart. We must stand together, as one woman. If we had had the cash, we would have finished our pavilions; now we *have* the cash, let us go ahead, and when we come together again next year there will be a great change and addition. Let us push ahead with the work."

Dr. McGee was recognized, and stated that she was heartily in accord with the Chair.

At the request of the president general the treasurer general gave full statistics in regard to the Continental Hall fund now on hand.

Mrs. Getchell stated that the legislature of Pennsylvania had promised to hand over the money for the memorial column as soon as the builders begin their work.

The president general called the attention of the committee to this fact as an additional reason for pushing the work of the building.

Mrs. Getchell advised the early building of the Memorial Portico. The president general replied that the thirteen original states have not all paid in the money for their respective columns, though a number had done so, and stated that when these sums come through the legislature of the state, it is not usual for the state to pay out the money until there is evidence that the work of construction has commenced.

After a prolonged discussion, Miss Miller moved: "That we authorize the chairman of Continental Hall committee to proceed with the construction of the building to the amount of \$61,000 now in the treasury."

Seconded by Mrs. Getchell and many others. Motion carried.

The president general asked the opinion of the committee as to what it deemed best in regard to the next step to take in the work of the Hall,—the matter of the erection of the back pavilions having been disposed of. In connection with this subject the president general spoke of the heating apparatus which it had been proposed to have installed, and presented this matter for the consideration of the committee.

Mrs. Hazen moved: "That after the two rear pavilions are completed, the heating apparatus be installed in Memorial Continental Hall without delay."

Seconded by Mrs. Iglehart, Mrs. Parks and others. Motion carried.

The president general announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. Spivey, offering to present a fireproof safe, of large size, for Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Getchell moved that the generous offer of Mr. Spivey be accepted with thanks.

Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

At the suggestion of the president general, this was made a rising vote.

The report of the ways and means committee was presented by the chairman, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, and accepted with thanks.

It was moved and carried that a small committee be appointed by the president general to look after the Hall during the summer.

Dr. McGee moved: "That in case the chairman of this committee thinks it advisable to appoint a sub-committee, to be called a building committee, to further the work of the Hall, that she be authorized to do so." Seconded by Mrs. Robbins. Motion carried.

The president general stated that a request had come from a member of the committee residing in Chicago for some of the leaves from the Memory Book, to send out for subscriptions to Continental Hall.

A similar request being presented by Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Hazen moved: "That leaves from the Memory Book be entrusted to such Daughters as wish to secure additional contributions for Memorial Continental Hall."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Draper asked permission for her chapter to issue blotters of Continental Hall for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund. This request was granted.

Mrs. A. J. Robinson, of New York, presented a letter of historical interest, containing the nomination of Washington as commander-in-chief of the army, and offered to have the same appropriately framed.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the committee offer a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Robinson for this valuable historical letter from Associate Justice Chase to Governor Johnson of Maryland, written in 1777." Seconded by Mrs. Gadsby. Motion carried.

The report of the filing committee, Miss Desha, chairman, was read, and accepted with a vote of thanks.

A letter was read from Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, stating that her chapter, the Berks County, had voted a fund of \$500 for a fine clock, as another article of furniture for the vestibule of Continental Hall, which Pennsylvania is to finish and furnish.

Mrs. Gadsby stated that she had given \$435 to Continental Hall fund from various sources, and proposed to have a larger sum later.

Meeting adjourned at six o'clock.

In 1900, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, then state regent of Georgia, sent out a circular relating to the history of the Georgia Colonial Records, from which the following brief synopsis is taken:

"In the year 1837 the legislature of Georgia, appreciating the fact that a State should possess every obtainable document relating to its history, sent a special agent, the Rev. Charles W. Howard, to London, England, to make a transcript of all records pertaining to the Georgia colony.

"Mr. Howard copied twenty-two volumes. Later the Georgia Historical Society had six more volumes copied, making the archives complete. In 1891, these records were, unfortunately, destroyed by fire.

"The state owes it to the present as well as the future generations, to replace these documents, and put them in some permanent form.

"In view of the foregoing facts, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia, will present a memorial to the legislature, praying for an appropriation sufficient to procure a transcript of the documents relating to the colonial history of Georgia, now in the possession of Great Britain.

"They beg the interest and aid of all patriotic persons throughout the state.

"MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK,
"State Regent D. A. R. of Ga."

That these efforts have borne fruit is shown from the fact that the first few volumes of the Colonial Records have recently been issued by authority of the state. They comprise the documents from 1732 to 1752. Allen D. Chandler is the compiler and editor.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell
Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4

ANSWERS.

811. FOOTE—SMITH.—The children of Nathaniel Foote and Elizabeth Smith, married 1646, were: Nathaniel b. Jan. 10, 1647; Samuel b. May 1, 1649; Daniel b. 1652; Elizabeth b. 1654.—(*Foote Gen.*)—L. E. F. S.

815. (5) LAWRENCE.—Amos Lawrence married 1749 Abigail⁶ Abbott, b. Jan. 26, 1721, daughter Dea. Nehemiah⁴ (Nehemiah³, George², George¹). Her mother was Sarah Foster, (William, William). (*Abbot Gen.*) A. T.

829. ELLSWORTH—KEITH.—Oliver Ellsworth, b. about 1787, married 1808 Mary Keith, was son of Charles⁵, b. Feb. 25, 1763, wife Sarah Hill; (Charles⁴ b. 1721, wife Betsey Bell of E. Windsor, Samuel³ b. July 18, 1687, married Nov. 20, 1717, Elizabeth Allen (daughter of Job), Josias² b. Dec. 5, 1655, d. 1706, married Martha Gaylord (daughter of Samuel), Sergt. Josias¹ b. 1629, d. 1689, married Nov. 16, 1654, Elizabeth Holcomb, who d. 1712). Hon. Oliver Ellsworth b. 1745 was great-grandson of Sergt. Josias¹. Oliver⁶ Ellsworth b. 1787 was grand-

son of a second cousin of Hon. Oliver Ellsworth. Charles⁴ Ellsworth was in service in the French and Indian War 1755, and was captain in the Rev. War. He was in the Lexington Alarm 1775. (*Gen. of East Windsor*), (*Conn. Men in Revolution*.)

838. RIDGELEY.—V. V. H. B. will find on pp. 13-128, "Maryland Society of Colonial Wars": Robert¹ Ridgeley came to America about 1665, died 1682, married Martha ———; Charles² Ridgeley d. 1705, married Deborah Dorsey, daughter of Hon. John Dorsey and wife Pleasance Ely. Col. Charles Ridgeley b. 1702, d. 1772, married 1721 Rachel Howard.—K. L. McM.

839. (4) GORHAM.—Jabez⁴ Gorham (Benjamin³, Jabez², John¹) married Abigail Field b. Jan. 27, 1730, daughter of Jeremiah and Abigail (Waterman) Field. A record of this branch of the Gorham family is found in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 54.—G. F. N.

QUERIES.

861. (1) HOLLOWAY.—The name of the father of Isaac Holloway of Washington Co., Penn., is desired—afterward of French Creek, Mercer Co., Penn. James P. Holloway b. Mar. 23, 1815, son of Isaac, was my grandfather.

(2) PERCEL—HOLLOWAY.—Also the name of the father of John, James and Katharine Percell. Family tradition says that the father served in the Rev. War, and that their mother moulded bullets during the battle of Concord. Katharine Percel married Isaac Holloway.

(3) LIVINGSTON.—Also the ancestry of William (?) Livingston who was in the War of 1812 and was never heard of after. His four children were placed in families from Georgetown, W. Vir. William Livingston, Jr., b. Jan. 16, 1800, was placed in a family in Loudon Co., W. Vir.—M. L.

862. (1) PALMER—RUNDLE.—Ancestry desired of Samuel Palmer, 1719-1796, and his wife Hester Rundle, 1730-1799. They had sons James, 1753-1808, Moses b. Jan. 18, 1767, probably Daniel and other children.

(2) PALMER—CLOSE.—James Palmer b. 1753 married Elizabeth Close b. 1752. Among their children were: Jonathan b. 1772, Hester b. 1773, Samuel b. 1774, Lydia 1777, Close 1796, some of whom were living 1810 at Camillus, Onondago Co., N. Y., also at Cato and Aurelius, Cayuga Co., later going to Livingston Co. Family tradition says they came from Vt. and Conn., and originally from Rowley, Mass. Were any of the family in Rev. War? Ancestry of Elizabeth Close desired.

(3) PALMER—WHITNEY.—Zachariah Palmer, 1785-1864, son of James, married Elizabeth Whitney, d. Nov. 20, 1850. Her father's name desired. Was it Asa? She had brothers Asa, John and Ezra.

Her mother, Lydia (——?) married second Dea. Samuel Chapin.—F. T. C.

863. BELL.—Who were the ancestors of Rogers Bell who lived in Maryland about 1776? His wife was Ruth (——?).—L. A.

864. (1) WATT—McKAY.—Ancestry desired of Jane Watt (Watts) who married Jan. 25, 1770, Capt. Alexander McKay (McCoy). Dr. John King, pastor at Mercersburg, Penn., married them.

(2) SMITH.—Ancestry of William Smith, Sr., who owned in 1750 the greater part of what is now Mercersburg, Penn. The town was laid out by his son, James Smith, who named it for Gen. Mercer, a friend of his father.

(3) RUSSELL—SHARON.—Parentage of Sarah Russell, wife of Lieut. Samuel Sharon who lived in either Perry or Fayette Co., Penn., about 1776.—M. McC. M.

865. LACY.—Can any one give information of the marriage of Elizabeth Harper Lacy, daughter of Gen. Edward Lacy?—A. F. S.

866. ALLEN.—Information is desired of Samuel Allen of Westerly, R. I., who signed the test act 1776, and of his wife. He was in Col. Archibald Crary's regiment, also in Col. Robert Elliott's R. I. regiment of artillery. He had a son Nathan, also in Rev. War.—N. A. C.

867. TILTON—HANSON.—Wanted proof of the Revolutionary service of Col. Nehemiah Tilton of Newcastle, Del. He was with Col. Bellach at Wilmington, Del., and was arrested after the battle by the English for being an "officer in the rebel army." He was afterward Register of Lands in Mississippi Territory. He married Nancy Hanson. A story of Howard Pyle gives an account of his arrest, the facts having been obtained from an old book in the Wilmington library. Can any one give the name of the book?—B. G. 'G.

868. (1) WILLSON—WEEKS.—Who were the parents of Polly (Mary) Wilson of Guilford, Vt., who married 1799 David Weeks?

(2) ASPINWALL.—Whom did Elizabeth Aspinwall, daughter of William, marry? Family tradition says she married Ammiel Week of Dorchester, Mass.—A. E. W. S.

869. (1) ADAMS—BROWN.—Abigail Adams of Lexington, Mass., married May 20, 1727, Ebenezer Brown of Waltham, Mass. Whose daughter was she? Date and place of her birth and names of her parents desired.

(2) GREENE.—Samuel Green b. probably in Waltham June 23, 1761, son of Benjamin and Martha (Brown) Greene. They went to Weston in 1790. The Weston church records give the baptism Ap. 10, 1791, of Harriet Maria, child of Samuel and Hannah Greene. Bond's Wttertowntown says he had a wife Lydia. Did he marry twice? If so, when and where, and what were the names of his wives? Was he the same Samuel Green who served in Capt. Brooks' Co. from Waltham Dec., 1776, and in Capt. Abraham Pierce's Co. Sept., 1778?—L. A. N.

870. CASSIM.—What was the service in Rev. War of Commodore

John Cassim? He was a British naval officer and early in the Revolutionary struggle he tendered his services to Gen. Washington and was with him at the battle of Trenton. After the war he rose to the rank of Commodore in the American navy and died in charge of the Southern naval station. An obituary notice in the Charleston, S. C., Courier says "Commodore John Cassim departed this life at his station in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, the 24th of March, 1822, in the 62nd year of his age." This notice says he was a native of Penn., and "his talents were early devoted to his country both in land and sea service." Proof and character of his service during the Rev. War is very much desired.—H. W. G.

871. BING—SCOLES.—Can I learn something of my gr.-gr.-gr.-grandfather Samuel Bing of Maryland? He belonged to Capt. John Oglevie's Co., Flying Camp Militia. His daughter Esther married John Scoles. Dates and locality are greatly desired.—F. L. D.

872. (1) STEUTEL.—Information desired of Frederick Steutel who served in the Rev. War from Md. Any information will be appreciated.

(2) WOODRUFF—WAITE.—Who were the ancestors of Josiah Woodruff b. 1724 d. 1790, who went from Conn. to Connecticut Farms, N. J., and served in Rev. War with his eldest son Robert? He married Patience Waite.—A. F. F.

873. HALE—BROWN.—Ancestry desired of Israel Hale and his wife Clarissa Brown. Israel Hale was son of Joseph, a soldier of the War of 1812 from N. York. Israel Hale had a brother Simeon and both lived for a time in Norwich, N. Y. Was Joseph Hale the son of Ebenezer Hale, a soldier in the Rev. War from Conn., 1775, who married at Enfield, Conn., Feb. 12, 1778, Theela Kent? She received a pension and then lived in Wethersfield, Conn.—E. A. H. B.

874. BARNES—HARRINGTON.—The record is desired of Dr. Charles Barnes b. in Virgil Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1804. He married Harriet Harrington b. in Wheeling, W. Vir., July 4, 1816. His father (first name not known) was born in Mass. and was in the Lexington and Concord fights. He had two older brothers, William Charles and Stephen, also at Concord. The name of the mother of Dr. Charles Barnes is also desired.—A. T. H.

875. BARRETT.—Who was the father of Milicent Barrett, of Concord, Mass.? She married Joseph Swain. Her father may have been in the Rev. War and I very much wish to learn if this is so and also dates, locality and other information that will give eligibility to D. A. R. Society.—S. T. S.

876. (1) CLARK.—Did Jerome Clark, private in Rev. War, living in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1835 have a son Nathaniel Clark? My grandfather Nathaniel Clark lived in Otsego Co., 1833, and from there moved in 1837 to Novi, Oakland Co., Mich.

(2) FLINT.—Was the wife of Zacheus Flint, Lucy Bell? He was a

Rev. soldier of Conn. and lived in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1835, then seventy-five years old. My grandmother's maiden name was Lucy Flint; she married Nathaniel Clark about 1830. Her mother's maiden name was Lucy Bell, all these living in Otsego Co. about 1830.—W. C. W.

877. LADD—CHAPMAN.—Ephraim Ladd born 1749 in Tolland Co., Conn., married Lois Chapman. They went to Penn. in 1800. Ancestry of both desired and Rev. service of the fathers (names not known). Also Horatio Ladd married Asenath Ives, of Conn., whose daughter was she?—A. B. H.

NOTE.—It is with great appreciation that the Gen. Dept. acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the "Hinsdale Genealogy" by the late Herbert Cornelius Andrews from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hinsdale Andrews of Chicago.

The book of over 500 pages contains a history of the French origin of the family and an exhaustive genealogy of the American family from Deacon Robert Hinsdale of Dedham, Mass., with valuable foot-notes and side lights of special interest to the genealogist.

A copious index gives increased value to the work which is full of information, not only to Hinsdale descendants, but to all who are interested in the study of genealogy.

A limited edition is issued at the price at present of five dollars a copy.

BOOK NOTES

AMERICANS OF 1776 by *James Schouler*, Dodd, Mead & Company, publishers, New York, 1906.

This work, in one volume of 314 pages, with index, as set forth by the author in his preface, "is not a new narrative history of the Revolution, nor a new arrangement of old historical materials. It is an original study of life and manners, social, industrial, and political, for the Revolutionary period." It is not a history of the great leaders or events of those stirring times, simply. The author has "held the mirror up to nature," as it were, and given us a charming narrative of the every day life of the people—a history of the people for the people. In the preparation of his work, Mr. Schouler has consulted the newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets of the period, has explored old letters and diaries, and made personal investigation among hidden but trustworthy matter.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS ON ETHICS, with Special Attention to Social Ethics, arranged under the auspices of the Col. George Croghan Chapter, Fremont, Ohio, by Miss Estelle Avery Sharpe.

Three-fold aim of the instruction in social ethics:

To train the child so that he will not only know what is socially right and socially wrong, but will do the socially right from *habit*, from second nature.

To bridge the gulf between the school life and the community life, so that the child may realize himself as an integral member of society.

To make the child understand the fundamental principles of democratic government, and to realize their basic *social* truth and rightness.

While this course is based on the French course and the course approved by the Moral Instruction League of England, *it differs absolutely* from them in the attention paid to social ethics.

From one of Mr. Markham's letters: "I am *greatly* pleased with your course. The book you have in mind is the most needed thing in our American education. Only by educating our young people in the social ideal can we hope to save our America from the graft and greed that are attacking our national life."

DIANTHE'S DESERTION.—A Comedy of the Revolution, by Helen Kane.

Serio-comedy for four women parts, placed in South Carolina in 1780. Characters, Mistress Ramsey, whose husband is in Philadelphia, and her son with Marion; her daughters Dianthe and Betty, and Mistress Estill, a prying neighbor. Dianthe has fallen in love with one of Tarleton's officers, which fact is discovered through the instrumentality of Mistress Estill. A stormy scene follows, immediately after which, the lover arrives, begging her to elope with him, to save her home, which Tarleton has doomed to destruction. She reluctantly consents, and reconciliation follows her return. The parts are all good, and there is scope for pathos as well as comedy. Published by Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—The author, who is a member of the National Society, would write plays for special occasions, and for a suggested number of characters.

The Christmas number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be of peculiar interest.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. MARTHA W. SAWYER, Waverly, N. Y., a loyal member of the Tioga Chapter, died July 12, 1906.

MRS. MARY AYRES BEVIER, Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa, died July 29, 1906. Resolutions attesting her worth as a friend and a loyal worker in the Daughters of the American Revolution were passed and published in the local papers by the chapter.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WARD SWANN, founder and regent of Princeton Chapter, Princeton, New Jersey, died recently much lamented by the chapter which she had labored so faithfully to promote. Her wise counsel and deep interest will be constantly missed.

MRS. LUCY LEAMING TAYLOR, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, died October 16, 1906. She was the widow of the late Benjamin F. Taylor, the poet and journalist, and an ardent and enthusiastic Daughter of the American Revolution. She was six years a member of the Cleveland school board.

MRS. ADDIE F. ADAMS, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, died September 30, 1906. She was a valued member and her death will be deeply felt.

MISS ANNIE BABCOCK, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, died in New York, July 16, 1906, after a long illness. The earthly remains were taken to Illinois for burial.

MRS. ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE, regent of Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia, recently passed to the Great Beyond. Mrs. Lee had been regent of the chapter from the date of its formation till her death and was much beloved by its members. The chapter voted beautiful resolutions in recognition of her life devoted to good and patriotic works and placed her name upon their honor roll.

MISS FRANCES FELT, Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died recently, much mourned by the chapter.

MRS. MARY ANN ELIAS MCCALL, widow of the Hon. Ansel J. McCall, and vice-regent of Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, New York, died September 24, 1906. She was the oldest and one of the most interested members of the chapter. Intellectual, genial and witty, she was an inspiration to her fellow members. Resolutions expressive of the loss the chapter had sustained were passed at the October meeting.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

HONORARY OFFICERS.

Founder.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
*"The Wayside," Concord Mass. Winter address: "The Somerset,"
Boston, Mass.*

(Elected 1901, honorary president for life, with full power to vote
in all meetings of the National Board of Management and annual con-
vention.)

Honorary Presidents.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
2019 Kalorama Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Elected 1903 for life.)

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
1406 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
(Elected 1905 for life.)

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

(Elected for period of five years, with year of election.)

1905.
MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
*1307 Eighteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.*

1905.
MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY,
*1914 G Street, N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.*

1905.
MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
*178 Union Avenue, Saratoga,
N. Y.*

1905.
MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON,
736 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

1905.
MRS. A. L. BARBER,
"Belmont," Washington, D. C.

1905.
MRS. NELLIS M. RICH,
*512 James Street, Syracuse,
N. Y.*

1905.

MRS. S. V. WHITE,
210 Columbia Heights, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.

1905.

MRS. A. S. HUBBARD,
2381 Bush Street, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.

1905.

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH,
River and Maple Streets, Mil-
ford, Conn.

1906.

MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLO-
COMB,
Groton, Conn.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

1906-1907.

National President.

MRS. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, Washington, D. C.

National Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-eighth Street, Washington, D. C.

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Alabama, MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 St. Emanuel Street, Mobile
California, MRS. CHARLES A. WARREN, 2215 Van Ness Avenue, San
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Colorado, MRS. HARRY SELDOMRIDGE, 1015 North Nevada Avenue,
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Summer address, East Haven.

Delaware, MRS. GEORGE C. HALL, St. John's Rectory, 2300 Boulevard,
Wilmington.

District of Columbia, MISS ANNA B. YEATMAN, 1729 F Street, N. W.,
Washington.

Illinois, MRS. FRANK BARKER, Rochelle

Indiana, ... MRS. HIRAM W. MOORE, 213 South Ninth Street, Lafayette

Kentucky, MRS. JOHN A. LARRABEE, 1823 *Baxter Avenue*, *Louisville*
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Michigan, MRS. WILLIAM FREDERICK CHURCH, *Marshall*
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 112 *Summit Avenue*, *Jersey City*.
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North Carolina, MRS. WILLIAM G. DURANT, 712 *North College Street*,
Charlotte.
North Dakota, MRS. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, *Fargo*, and 707 *Tenth St.*,
Washington, D. C.
Ohio, MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART, 423 *East Pearl Street*, *Cincinnati*
Pennsylvania, MRS. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, 1010 *Spruce Street*, *Phila-*
delphia. *Summer address*, *St. David's*.
Rhode Island, MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY, 87 *Wolcott Street*, *Pawtucket*
South Carolina, MRS. HUGH B. BUIST, *Rock Hill*
Washington, MRS. M. E. P. R. PHELPS, "*The Washington*," *Seattle*
Wisconsin, MRS. A. J. EIMERMANN, 376 *24th Street*, *Milwaukee*
Wyoming, . MRS. FRANK BOND, 3127 *Newark Street*, *Washington, D. C.*

JUNE MEETING.

The National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, held its last meeting for the season at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, on Thursday morning, June 14, 1906, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, the National President, presided and the following members were present: Miss McBlair, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Lounsberry, Mrs. Barker, Miss Yeatman, Miss Tulloch.

The meeting was opened by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer by all present, after which the secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary being absent Miss Hetzel reported having attended to all demands made on the office.

The Registrar presented the names of 86 applicants and on motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the society provided all dues had been paid. This was accordingly done and the applicants declared members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The treasurer reported as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1906,	\$171 66
Receipts during May,	26 25
<hr/>	
Total,	\$197 91
Disbursements,	165 88
<hr/>	
Balance June 1, 1906,	\$32 03

The report was accepted.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for consideration:

Mrs. Ella B. Cornell for president of Liberty Flag Society of Spokane, Washington, to succeed Mrs. Fleming, resigned.

Mrs. Oviède Bostwick for organizing president in New York City.

On motion these names were confirmed and the report accepted.

As chairman of the printing committee Mrs. Darwin reported that the loving cup notices had been printed as directed and a copy sent to every National Officer and State Director, as well as a copy of the new lists of National Officers.

This report was accepted, and the chairman authorized to have 3,000 application blanks printed, using her own judgment in selecting from the bids received for the work. The circular relating to postal cards of Memorial Hall which she had prepared to send to the various local societies was approved.

Two letters from Mrs. M. E. P. R. Phelps, State Director for Washington, were read and referred to the proper officers.

Miss Blair, vice-president presiding, spoke of her recent stay in Boston and of visiting while there the Signal Lantern Society, Children of the American Revolution. That society had given \$25 to the Children's Room in Continental Hall which apparently was sent direct to the Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, instead of through the National Treasurer, Children of the American Revolution.

It was decided to adjust the matter if possible and also that of \$50 given by Mrs. Bedle, Honorary State Director for New Jersey, for the Sterling Society, Children of the American Revolution of New Jersey, which was evidently sent in the same way.

The registrar was authorized to have 25 certificates of membership engraved.

The treasurer was authorized to reimburse the recording secretary in the sum of \$1.00, sixty cents of which had been paid for a record book and forty cents for postage.

Miss Yeatmen, State Director for the District of Columbia, stated that the Societies under her charge would hold a lawn fete on the 26th of June.

The president urged all present to take an interest in the fete and help by their patronage.

A picnic for the Fourth of July having been suggested, it was moved and carried that the State Director, Presidents of Societies in the District, and the Vice-President in Charge of Organization make arrangements for such a celebration.

A vote of thanks to the Mt. Vernon S. S. Company for its kindness in carrying the members of the Children of the American Revolution to Mt. Vernon on the 19th of April free of charge, was moved and carried, also one to the recording secretary for photographs taken on that occasion.

On motion the vice-president presiding was requested not to consider the subject of resigning her office, as she could further the interests of the society in a marked degree whether residing in Washington or not.

Mrs. Barker, State Director for Illinois, was present, and by request addressed the meeting. She spoke of the status of the society in her jurisdiction, and the benefit she had derived from attending the session of the morning.

Mrs. Darwin was instructed to have a photograph made of the loving cup which was awarded at the annual convention, and one of Mrs. Baird, the donor; have the needed inscription engraved on the cup, and send cup and photographs to the winning society, viz: the Valentine Holt of San Francisco, California.

The National President spoke of the work in the District of Columbia which from her own observation she felt confident could be done by the Children, and urged the National Officers to place some aim before the societies, that others may be helped and above all be kept out of crime.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

STATE CONFERENCES, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Connecticut State Conference, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, met November 1, in the Ellsworth Homestead, the home of the Connecticut Daughters.

The New Jersey State Conference, Miss Ellen Mecum, state regent, will meet November 21, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark. The Nova Caesarea Chapter will entertain the New Jersey society.

Every Daughter of the American Revolution should read the American Monthly Magazine, to keep in touch with the work of the society. This Christmas number will be of much interest.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

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| MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
The Holland, Norfolk, Va. | MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
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| MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois. | MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.,
Pelham Manor, New York. |
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1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. | MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, S. C.,
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| MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont. | MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado. |

(Term of office expires 1908.)

MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK, Georgia,
48 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.

MRS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER, R. I.,
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MRS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Mich.,
1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM D. KEARFOTT, N. J.,
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MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, Mass.,
29 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.

MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Conn.,
Bristol, Connecticut.

MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, Ia.,
127 Bluff St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

MRS. SALLIE MARSHALL HARDY, Ky.,
701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

MRS. IRA H. EVANS, Texas,
Austin, Texas.

MRS. A. E. HENEGER, Va.,
Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

1316 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. J. STEWART JAMIESON,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
1415 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

Alabama, MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
MRS. AURORA P. MCCLELLAN, Athens.

Alaska,

Arizona, MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 503 7th St., Phoenix.

Arkansas, MRS. FREDERICK C. BROWN, 939 West Washington St., Phoenix.
MRS. JOHN McCURE, Little Rock.

California, MRS. MATTIE KNOX HAYMAN, Van Buren.

Colorado, MRS. HARRY N. GRAY, 2334 Steiner St., San Francisco.

Connecticut, MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, "The Angeles," Los Angeles.

Delaware, MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin St., Denver.

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MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park St., New Haven.

MRS. TRACY B. WARREN, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.

MRS. CLARENCE DRAPER SYPHERD, Dover.

MRS. JULIET AGNES CUMMINS, Smyrna.

- Dist. of Columbia, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 416 5th St., Washington.
 Mrs. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T St., Washington.
- Florida, Mrs. AGNES M. COOK, Mandarin.
 Mrs. D. G. AMBLER, 411 West Church St., Jacksonville.
- Georgia, Mrs. JAMES A. ROUNSAVILLE, Rome.
 Mrs. P. W. GODFREY, Covington.
- Idaho, Mrs. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
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- Illinois, Mrs. BENJAMIN A. FESSENDEN, Highland Park.
 Mrs. CHARLES W. IRION, 1131 Post St., Ottawa.
- Indiana, Mrs. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
 Mrs. NATHAN SPARKS, 404 East Maple St., Jeffersonville.
- Iowa, Mrs. ROWENA EDSON STEVENS, Boone.
 Miss HELEN SHAW, Anamosa.
- Kansas, Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita.
 Mrs. ALEXANDER M. HARVEY, 1405 Polk St., Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. JOSEPH N. MCCORMACK, State St., Bowling Green.
 Mrs. MAURICE B. NASH, Paducah.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBALD, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
- Maine, Miss CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.
 Mrs. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
 Miss ELEANOR MURDOCH JOHNSON, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ... Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
 Mrs. GEORGE L. MUNN, 2 Northampton St., Easthampton.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort St., Detroit.
 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
 Mrs. ALEXANDER T. BIGELOW, 1930 Iglehart St., Merriam Park.
- Mississippi, Mrs. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
 Mrs. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 704 N. State St., Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. THOMAS O. TOWLES, Jefferson City.
 Mrs. THOMAS B. TOMB, 619 East 9th St., Kansas City.
- Montana, Mrs. CLINTON H. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
 Mrs. EMIL H. RENISCH, S. Excelsior Ave., Butte.
- Nebraska, Mrs. STEPHEN C. LANGWORTHY, Seward.
 Mrs. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 E. Military Ave., Fremont.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. JOHN McLANE, Milford.
 Mrs. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
- New Jersey, Miss ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
 Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 Broad St., Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, ... Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. HENRY ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
 Mrs. HENRY G. MUNGER, 426 Main St., Herkimer.
- North Carolina, ... Mrs. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton.
 Mrs. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
- North Dakota, ... Mrs. SARA M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Ave., Youngstown.
 Mrs. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington, and Cincinnati.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 253 7th St., Portland.
- Oklahoma, Mrs. ROBERT T. CARPENTER, 212 West 15th St., Oklahoma City.
 Mrs. G. C. CHAMBERS, 115 East 6th St., Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania, ... Mrs. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, "Terrace Villa," Curwensville.
 Mrs. ELLIS LEWIS CAMPBELL, Wayne.

Rhode Island, ...	MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
	MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket.
South Carolina, ..	MRS. ROBERT M. BRATTON, Guthriesville.
	MRS. THOMAS C. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.
South Dakota, ...	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermilion.
Tennessee,	MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
	MISS SUSIE GENTRY, Franklin.
Texas,	MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.
	MRS. THOMAS J. GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston
Utah,	MRS. MARY M. FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia,	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
	MRS. JOHN D. HORSLEY, 203 Federal St., Lynchburg.
Washington,	MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Ave., Spokane.
	MRS. THOMAS H. MCCOUGHTRY, 511 North C St., Tacoma.
West Virginia, ..	MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
	MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
Wisconsin,	MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming,	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 238 West 22nd St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual

dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, *June 5, 1906, A. M.*

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, June 5, 1906, at Daughters of the American headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Heneberger, Virginia; Mrs. Bates, Massachusetts; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Newberry, Michigan; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Jamieson, registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Roberts, New York; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Jamieson, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Foraker, Ohio, and Mrs. Campbell, Pennsylvania.

The President General announced to the Board the death of the daughter of Mrs. Deere, Vice-President General of Illinois. Miss Me-

cum moved *that resolutions of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Deere, State Regent of Illinois, also a telegram, upon her sad bereavement.*

Announcement was also made of the death of Mrs. Virginia Gadsby McBlair Smith, sister of Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, a former Librarian General of the Society.

Miss Miller moved, *That resolutions of condolence be sent Miss McBlair on the death of her sister.* At the suggestion of the President General the Board arose as an expression of sympathy.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had just received news of the death of Miss Virginia Dade, of the Potomac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that resolutions of sympathy be sent to the family of Miss Dade.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meetings, viz: the meeting of April 3 and 4; the special meeting of April 14, and the two special meetings of April 23, 1906. These minutes were corrected and approved by the Board.

In connection with the minutes of April 14th, Mrs. Mussey, on behalf of Mrs. Draper, requested that inasmuch as the report of the Committee on the Montana matter is to be printed, that the protest made by Mrs. Draper at that meeting be also published.

A statement was made to the effect that no one present seemed to remember the reading of that protest at the meeting of April 14, 1906, Miss Solomons moved: *That action upon Mrs. Mussey's request be deferred until the Board hear the protest in question.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

Miss Mecum made a statement in regard to a promise made by Mrs. Weed, that if the committee appointed and elected would deal with the personal questions in the so-called Montana affair, and their report, with its recommendations, be accepted by the Board, she would not bring the name of Montana before the Congress, and that the constitutional questions would be brought forward in an entirely impersonal way.

The report, with its recommendations, was accepted by the Board upon this promise. Miss Mecum felt that the promise had not been kept by Mrs. Weed, for the Recording Secretary General had incorporated in her report to the Fifteenth Continental Congress, not only the short section recommended by the committee, but also the constitutional questions, preceded by an excerpt from the minutes, which placed these questions directly in connection with the Montana affairs.

Some discussion followed.

A letter was read from Mrs. Rowena E. Stevens, State Regent of Iowa, on this subject.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That Mrs. Stevens' letter be laid on the table.*

Seconded by Miss Solomons. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brooks then moved: *That in view of the fact that the so-called Montana matter has been referred to a committee, whose report has been accepted, and that if constantly brought forward, it will consume valuable time required for matters of consequence to the Daughters throughout the country, it is the desire of this Board that this matter be not again considered by the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Heneberger and unanimously carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, requesting copies of certain minutes of the Board at which meetings she, then being a member of the Board, was present.

The Recording Secretary General was authorized by the Board to furnish Mrs. Weed with the copies desired.

At 1.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 5, 1906.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who addressed the Board, saying: "Since the Fifteenth Continental Congress I have had the pleasure of representing our Society at the Paul Jones ceremonies at Annapolis, also of visiting New Jersey and Connecticut, and taking part in a patriotic demonstration in New York City, where the bust of Washington was unveiled, and I was asked, as your President General, to make an address. It was a very beautiful ceremony, and I regret that the time is too brief to permit me to allude to it only in a general way. I have recently visited the Mohawk Valley and had a delightful experience going from one Chapter to another.

"I have signed the commissions of seventy-two new Chapters. This speaks well for the growth of our Society. I had no idea that in less than a year we had formed seventy-two new Chapters. I shall not proceed any further now, as the reports of the officers will tell you of the work that is being done here, and we will now listen to their reports. I will ask the Recording Secretary General to read hers at once."

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: In making this, my initial report, to the National Board, I desire to state that my first care in entering upon the duties of my new office as Recording Secretary General, was to examine carefully the proceedings of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, in order to carry out all the instructions therein contained. I found a number of letters to be written and certain resolutions passed at the Continental Congress to be copied and sent to the United States Congress, namely: Resolutions pre-

sented by Mrs. Mussey, State Regent of the District, asking the Continental Congress to request the co-operation of the Committee on Labor of the United States Senate, in the early passage of the bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical conditions of woman and child workers in the United States; resolutions presented by Mrs. Lockwood asking the Continental Congress to request the United States Congress to publish a roster of those who have served in the War of the Revolution, as is now being done by the War Department of those who have served in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War; resolutions presented by Mrs. Terry, requesting the Continental Congress to endorse a bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing Congress to publish, in book form, the names of heads of families returned by the first census of 1790, and resolutions presented by Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, requesting the Continental Congress to memorialize the House of Representatives to pass the bills now pending in regard to the erection of statues to the two of the most valiant founders of the United States Navy, Paul Jones and John Barry. It is gratifying to report that answers have been received acknowledging these communications and assurances given of earnest co-operation with our Society.

Notifications were sent to Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Boynton, and Mrs. Keim of their election by the Fifteenth Continental Congress as Honorary Vice-Presidents General. The newly elected Vice-Presidents General will shortly receive their commissions, the same being now in course of preparation.

Number of letters and postals written, 40; certificates signed, 1,262; Chapter Regents' commissions, 17; supplemental application papers, 129.

The notifications of appointment to the Continental Hall Committee have been sent out, the number of these issued being 275 to date. The Finance Committee was also notified of its re-appointment.

I have letters of regret for this meeting of the Board from the following: Mrs. Sydnor, Texas; Mrs. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Miss Baldwin, Maine; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Guthrie, Indiana; Mrs. Cook, Florida; Mrs. Stevens, Iowa; Mrs. McCormack, Kentucky; Miss Bowman, Connecticut; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan, and Mrs. Kearfott, New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the past two months I have to report the following supplies sent from

my office: For the month of April, Application Blanks, 2,727; Constitutions, 377; Circulars, "How to become a Member," 362; Officers' Lists, 218; Miniature Blanks, 218; Circulars for same, 218; Transfer cards, 169. Letters received, 119; letters written, 145. For the month of May: Application Blanks, 2,075; Constitutions, 185; Circulars, "How to become a member," 205; Officers' Lists, 139; Miniature Blanks, 194; Circulars for same, 194; Transfer cards, 34. Letters received, 145; letters written, 183.

During the week of Congress telegrams of greeting and regret at their absence from the meeting of the Charter members were sent to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, and letters to Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell and Mrs. Marshall McDonald, and replies received from Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Hallowell. Several letters have been received from members at a distance asking instructions on various subjects, and I ask permission to submit these later and obtain the views of the Board as to proper answers to send.

Following the rule which I inaugurated last year, upon my election as Corresponding Secretary General, I have supervised and directed personally the correspondence of my office and in consequence find there are fewer complaints of lost letters, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past two months: Applications for membership presented, 748; applications verified awaiting dues, 110; applications examined but incomplete, 220; applications received since May 25, unexamined, 79; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 4. Permits for Insignia issued, 418; permits for ancestral bars, 77; permits for recognition pin, 236. Certificates issued, 369. Letters written, 468; postals written, 185.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,

Registrar General.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The report was then accepted.

The Registrar General requested a new section for the Catalogues. This being approved by the Board, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Purchasing Committee be empowered to give the Registrar General an additional case for Card Catalogue.*

Seconded by Mrs. Roberts. Motion carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The following appointments and elections of State, and State Vice-Regents are in accord with the amendment to Article IV, Sections 3 and 4 of the Constitution passed at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, and their names are herewith presented to the Board for confirmation: Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Seymour Brown, of Phoenix, Arizona, as State Vice-Regent of Arizona; Mrs. Mary Gridley Tarr, of Teton, Idaho, as State Regent of Idaho; Mrs. Minnie Decatur Moore, of Harpster, Idaho, as State Vice-Regent of Idaho; Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, as State Regent of Oregon, and Mrs. Effie Walker Thoms, of Vermilion, South Dakota, as State Regent of South Dakota.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Harriet Bond Tyler, Anniston, Alabama; Mrs. Carrie Packard Fitz Schulla, Orlando, Florida; Mrs. Ella Cumbback Lovett, Anderson, Indiana; Mrs. Sarah E. Caldwell Brown, Auburn, Massachusetts; Mrs. Alice Thompson Gerrish, Lakeville, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Harriet Newell Pancoast, Palmyra, New Jersey.

Sate Regents' commissions issued, 12; State Regents, re-election cards issued, 33; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 2. Charter applications issued, 5; Charters issued, 7, viz: "Sarah Whitman Hooker," West Hartford, Connecticut; "Fowler," Fowler, Indiana; "Richmond-Indiana," Richmond, Indiana; "Polly Carroll," Palmyra, Missouri; "Granite," Newfields, New Hampshire; "Orange Mountain," Orange, New Jersey, and "Benjamin Franklin," Mexico City, Mexico. Letters received, 145; letters written, 146. In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 746 ancestors' cards, 590 corrections, 22 marriages, and 7 reinstatements. Admitted membership April 23, 1906, 56,028; actual membership April 23, 1906, 45,644.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Vice-Pres. Gen. in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.
Report accepted.

The President General stated, in the absence of Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, that she had received a letter from Nevada, requesting that Mrs. Sprague be made State Regent of Nevada.

It being the opinion of the President General and Board that this appointment should be made contingent upon the approval of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That Mrs. Sprague, of Nevada, be approved by the National Board of Management for State Regent of that State, if the Vice-*

president General in Charge of Organization finds no constitutional objection thereto.

Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

The Registrar General stated to the Board that the papers of the Sequoia Chapter in California had been destroyed by the recent earthquake there and asked that these papers be copied for that Chapter free of cost, the work to be apportioned among the clerks of the office.

This being approved, it was so ordered by the Board.

Letters were read requesting assistance for several "Real Daughters." The President General expressed her gratification that the Fifteenth Continental Congress had acted favorably on the subject of providing for these "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers and asked for action on these requests.

Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of New York, Mrs. Hazen, and others, spoke to this, and Miss Miller moved: *That the Board appropriate eight dollars a month to Mrs. Lucretia Wood; Mrs. Hargin, and Miss Cooley, all "Real Daughters" in needy circumstances, and provisionally to a "Real Daughter" in Marquette, Michigan, as soon as her case is properly certified.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read.

After the reading of this report, inquiries were made by the President General concerning certain items contained in the report, and information requested in regard to certain statistics connected with Memorial Continental Hall.

The Treasurer General asked that she be permitted to look up these points, and that the acceptance of the report be deferred until this information could be obtained.

It was so ordered.

The matter of the renewal of the Treasurer General's bond, was brought up for consideration.

It was moved and carried that the Treasurer General make the same arrangements for the renewal of her bond as she has done in former years.

The Chair announced that Mrs. Bates, Vice-President General of Massachusetts, had been appointed Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and that nominations for Auditor would be made through that Committee.

Mrs. Bates stated that there had been a meeting of the Auditing Committee and she presented the name of Mr. J. Edward Bates for Auditor, stating that this gentleman had been recommended as being thoroughly fitted for this position, and in every respect accurate and trustworthy.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Miller spoke in favor of the former Auditor, Mr. Bushnell.

The President General stated that the Auditing Committee had held a meeting and they thought it wise to make another appointment for Auditor.

Mr. Bates was again nominated, and a vote taken. The vote appearing doubtful the Chair called for an aye and no vote.

Voting in the affirmative: Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Bates and Miss Pierce. Voting in the negative: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Miller, Miss Solomons, Miss Mecum, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hazen. Five in the affirmative and seven in the negative.

The motion to elect Mr. Bates as Auditor was accordingly lost.

The Chair stated that the Auditing Committee would present this matter again at the October meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that Miss Mecum had been put to some expense in connection with her work as Chairman of the Committee on the Montana matter, and moved: *That Miss Mecum be recompensed for her traveling expenses and other money paid out by her in attending to the business of the Committee.* Motion carried.

The reports of committees were called.

REPORT OF SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: According to instructions from the National Board, I gave notice to the Washington Loan and Trust Company that on the expiration of our lease of the main rooms occupied by us at headquarters, on November 1st, we desire to hold as monthly tenants only until we should be able to move into our own building. The notice has been accepted and they have consented that while they wish us to make a yearly lease, yet they will insert the clause that upon thirty days' notice of our being ready to move to our building, we may vacate the rooms.

The Committee considers this arrangement entirely satisfactory.

The Assistant Historian General having no further use at present for Room 420, which is rented by monthly lease, the same was vacated on May 1st.

Our messenger, Andrew, having left us on the 14th of April, just previous to the meeting of the Congress, without any notice whatever, we were obliged to employ a temporary messenger during the Congress. We have engaged John Poor, at \$15 per month, he to furnish his own bicycle.

(Signed)

ELLEN S. MUSSEY, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library since the meeting of April 3d:

BOOKS.

1. *Chronicles of a branch of the Dayton family.* By Laura Dayton Fessenden. 1902. Presented by the author.
2. *Greene family and its branches, 861-1904.* By Lora S. La Mance. n. d.
3. *Richard Seymour, Hartford, 1640.* By Maria Watson Pinney. n. d. Presented by the author.
4. *Frances Slocum, the last sister of Wyoming.* By Martha Bennett Phelps, her grandniece. 1905. Presented by the author.
5. *American Poems, 1776-1900.* With notes and biographies by Augustus White Long. 1905. Presented by Mrs. Richard J. Barker.
6. *Adventures and discourses of Captain John Smith sometime President of Virginia and Admiral of New England, newly ordered by John Ashton.* n. d. Presented by Mrs. Richard J. Barker.
7. *Pictures of Rhode Island in the past, 1642-1833.* Edited by Gertrude Kimball. 1900. Presented by Mrs. Richard J. Barker.
8. *Providence Plantations for 250 years.* Historical review of the foundation, rise and progress of the city of Providence. By Welcome Arnold Greene and others 1886. Presented by Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne.
9. *Settlement of Germantown, Pa., and the beginning of German emigration to North America.* By Samuel W. Pennypacker. 1889. Presented by the Philadelphia Chapter.
10. *Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weldon of the Continental Army under command of General George Washington, in campaign of 1777-8,* describing the events of the battles of Brandywine, Warren Tavern, Germantown and Whitemarsh and of the camps at Neshominy, Wilmington, Pennypacker's Mills, Skippack, Whitemarsh, and Valley Forge. 1902. Presented by Philadelphia Chapter.
- 11-12. *New Jersey Archives.* First Series. Vols. 24 and 25.
- 13-14. *History of the City of New York.* By Mary L. Booth. 2 vols. 1867. Presented by Mrs. James De Soto Giblin.
15. *Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.* Vol. 2. 1827. Purchased.
16. *Records of the Columbia Historical Society.* Washington, 1906. Vol. 9. Presented by the Society.
17. *The Olive Branch; or, Faults on both sides, Federal and Democratic.* By M. Carey, 1815. Presented by Mt. Vernon Chapter, through Mrs. Mary G. Powell.
- 18-20. *Volumes 3, 4, 5 of the Report of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.* Presented by Mr. Harry F. Lerch, Jr.
- 21-23. *North Carolina Historical Register.* 3 vols. All published. Presented by Mr. Phillip Henry.
24. *Olde Ulster.* Vol. 1.

25. *Proceedings and collections Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.* Wilkes-Barre, 1905.

26. *250th Anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States.* Addresses delivered at Carnegie Hall, New York, Thanksgiving Day, 1905. Publications American Jewish Historical Society. Number 14. Presented by Mr. A. S. Solomons.

Irish-American Historical Miscellany, relating largely to New York City and vicinity, together with much interesting material relative to other parts of the country. By John D. Crimmins. New York, 1905. Presented by the author.

PAMPHLETS.

Year book Illinois Society, S. A. R. 1906.

Patrick Henry. By Wm. H. Henry. 1905.

Present day Problems for Patriots. By Frank O. Hall. 1906.

Work of Maryland Society, S. A. R., 1889-1902.

The above four pamphlets presented by Mr. Zebina Moses.

John Paul Jones' Last Cruise and final resting place. By H. Marion. Presented by Prof. Marion through Miss Desha.

Seneca Falls Historical Society Papers for 1905. Presented by Miss Jane McK. Cowing.

Constitution, By-Laws, and list of members of District of Columbia Society of Mayflower Descendants. Washington, 1906. Presented by Society.

Branch of the Caldwell Family Tree. By Charles S. Caldwell. 1906. Presented by author.

Sketches and Papers relating to Revolutionary days in Somerset Co., N. J. By General Frelinghuysen Chapter, D. A. R. Vol. 2. Presented by Chapter.

Lieut. Isaac Hall and Maj. George White. Annals and Revolutionary service of each. By Oliver G. Hall. Presented by author.

Family sketch with autobiography of Elma Lord Gilkey. 1906. Presented by author.

Year books have been received from seven Chapter.

Brief narrative of the ravages of British and Hessians at Princeton, 1776-1777. Princeton Hist. Ass'n. Extra Publications. No. 1. Princeton, 1906.

PERIODICALS.

Annals of Iowa,April
Bulletin New York Public Library,April, May
Connecticut Magazine,No. 4, vol. 9. No. 1, vol. 10
Historical Bulletin,March
Iowa Journal of History and Politics,April
New England Historical and Genealogical Register,April
New Hampshire Genealogical Record,January

<i>New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i> ,	April
<i>"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly</i> ,	April
<i>Register of Kentucky State Historical Society</i> ,	May
<i>True Republic</i> ,	March
<i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography</i> ,	April
<i>William and Mary College Quarterly</i> ,	April
<i>Genealogical Magazine</i> ,	March

The above list comprises 61 accessions, 27 of which were books, 19 pamphlets and 15 periodicals. 21 books were presented, 5 received in exchange and 1 purchased. 18 pamphlets were presented, 1 received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

June 5, 1905.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to May 31st, 1903—

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$521 86
Sale of extra copies,	18 35
Advertisements,	59 75
Halftone cuts, paid for by individuals,	15 65
	<hr/>
	\$615 61

OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to May 1st, 1906—

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers, ...	\$1 68
Postage, office,	6 00
Postal cards,	20
Telegrams,	65
Expressage—Mailing lists, April and May,	\$ 80
Plates to Harrisburg,	35
Stationery, Magazine Committee, ..	1 04
Magazine envelopes from Harrisburg,	45
Extra May numbers from Harrisburg,	90
	<hr/>

Returned on following subscriptions sent in error:

No. 23116, 50 cents; No. 23353, 64 cents; No. 23702, 64 cents; No. 24328, 80 cents; No. 24133, 64 cents,	3 28
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\$15 35

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printing and mailing April number, including postage,	\$362 08
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 68
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Salary, Editor Genealogical Department,	40 00
Halftone cuts,	64 77
Stationery, Editor,	6 56
Stationery, Chairman Magazine Committee,	5 40
Cash register,	9 00
Printing and furnishing 1,000 postal cards, receipts,	12 00
Mrs. Avery, to reimburse her for telegrams sent from December, 1905,	1 90
Mrs. Avery, to reimburse her for expressage paid as per receipts on file,	1 50
Auditing Business Manager's accounts, 3 months,	10 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	15 35

\$845 24

One hundred and fifty additional subscribers have been put on the list since the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

The Business Manager presented for the consideration of the Board bids for the publishing of the Magazine.

It being the consensus of opinion of the Board after full discussion that the Harrisburg Company presented the most advantageous bid, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the contract for the printing of the Magazine be awarded to the Harrisburg firm formerly having this business.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Lockwood read the names of the Executive Committee as suggested by the President General, viz: Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; Mrs. J. P. Dolliver; Mrs. John R. Walker; Mrs. Chas. H. Deere; Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce; Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain; Miss Virginia Miller; Mrs. Robert E. Park; and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry. Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, Chairman, by virtue of her office.

The Committee was then elected by the Board.

The President General brought to the attention of the Board the

matter of the illuminating of the Resolutions presented to General Horace Porter as a testimonial by the Fifteenth Continental Congress, which Resolutions had been directed to be illuminated, and asked that the bill for this work, \$25.00 be paid to the artist. The charge made was moderate, this being a special favor to the D. A. R.

Miss Solomons moved: *That the sum of \$25.00 be paid to Miss Perrine for the illuminating of the Resolutions presented to General Horace Porter, with an expression of appreciation from the Board of her beautiful work, and her generosity in naming so low a price for the same.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

At 7.00 p. m. moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday at 3.00 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1906.

The adjourned meeting was called to order on Wednesday afternoon, June 6th, by Mrs. Donald McLean, President General.

The first matter taken up was a further consideration of the report of the Treasurer General. This being approved, the Treasurer General requested that the report be published at once, without waiting for the approval of the June minutes. This request was granted.

The President General presented, on the part of Mrs. DuBois, an invitation to the conference on the Smoot matter, at the New Willard, on Friday, at 9.30 o'clock; also, an invitation from Mrs. Stranahan, State Regent of Vermont, to the State conference.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That this invitation from the State Regent of Vermont having been received, is highly appreciated, and we hope to be able to accept it.* Motion carried.

The President General presented a request from a lady in New York to use the Insignia of the Society on some china, ten per cent. of the sales of which will be given to Continental Hall fund. A similar request was also presented on the part of a lady for the decoration of a calendar.

It was moved and carried that these requests be granted.

Miss Miller presented, for the inspection of the Board, a medal commemorative of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That a resolution of thanks be sent by the Corresponding Secretary General to the Executive Committee sending this beautiful medal.* Motion carried.

Instructions were given for depositing the medal in the Smithsonian Institution with the other relics of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution.

Reports of Officers and Committees were resumed.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the past two months

work on the 23rd Volume of the Lineage Book has progressed rapidly. Four hundred and seventy-five numbers have been revised and edited, ready for copying, and eighty-five letters requesting more data, have been written. So far fifteen replies have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the months of April and May the Chairman of the Finance Committee has signed bills to the amount of \$8,268.81. Of this sum the largest amounts were: Expenses of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, \$3,389.66; Pay Roll, \$2,180.30; AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, \$724.16.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The awnings for the windows of our office rooms have been ordered re-covered, and a new copying cloth bath, for the making of letter press of the correspondence of the office, has been purchased.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters has requested that a large electric fan, like the one in the office of the Treasurer General, be purchased for the room of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARIE W. HODGKINS,
Chairman, Purchasing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Miss Solomons read to the Board a letter from Miss Desha, acknowledged, by the Board, at the special meeting of April 23, 1906; the edging the vote of thanks tendered her as retiring Recording Secretary same having been transmitted through Miss Solomons, as Acting Secretary of that meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood presented for the consideration of the Board a proposition that had been made to purchase the Chalkley manuscripts, now in possession of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution.

The President General asked for an expression of opinion from the Board, explaining that these manuscripts had been secured by the Society, whose intention it was to publish them, but an advantageous price having now been offered for the papers, and the further fact that

it would be expensive to publish them, made it necessary to consider the proposition presented by Mrs. Lockwood, who has had the care of the Chalkley manuscripts, and who now recommends a favorable consideration of the offer made for them.

After some discussion, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the proposition for the sale of the Chalkley records, as presented by Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of that committee be accepted.* Seconded by Mrs. Jamieson. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood was authorized to consult legal authority and report to the Board.

Mrs. Lockwood requested that she be authorized to secure a safe deposit box for the keeping of these important records. It was so ordered.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Reading, Pa., stating that there had been some additions to her Chapter, the Berks County, making at present a mother and four daughters working members of the Chapter.

The President General spoke of the action taken at the Fifteenth Continental Congress relative to the increase of the salary of the genealogist of the Magazine, which had been but \$20.00 per month, and stated that Mrs. Newcomb had done excellent work and expends this amount practically in materials for postage, clerical assistance, etc., leaving her little or no compensation for her labors in this department of the Magazine.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the salary of the genealogist, Mrs. Newcomb, be increased to \$30.00 per month.* Seconded by Mrs. Roberts. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General presented the bill of Miss Wilcox for reporting the Fifteenth Continental Congress; also, the bill of Miss Fox, for shorthand work at the special session of the Board, on April 14th, p. m., in the absence of the official stenographer, who was ill.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay these bills.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Miss Brazier, regarding a Chapter matter.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the matter of the Paul Jones Chapter be referred back to said Chapter, and be governed by their Chapter by-laws.* Seconded by Mrs. Jamieson. Motion carried.

The President General directed that the Treasurer General continue with the services of the present Auditor until a new one is elected.

At 1.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

(Signed)

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH F. PIERCE,
Recording Secretary General.

Approved by National Board.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1906. No. 6.



Once more a Merry Christmas to every "Daughter" in the land—and to those across the seas! May rejoicing attend the Natal Morn! If bereavement has entered any home, may Peace, like gentle balm, assuage the pain, heal the wound and thro' sorrows bring serenity. Let grief and joy combine to chant the glad tidings: "Unto us a child is born"—and may the blessing of that baby-hand rest on every heart! ¶ A Happy New Year to each dear "Daughter"! May bounteous fortune cross every threshold, and may good gifts come as numberless as are the clustering petals of that flower which today brings you greeting from "Mrs. Donald McLean", who is your faithful and loving President General.

Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean.

Xmas, 1906.



THE MRS. DONALD McLEAN CHRYSANTHEMUM.

"Every year in November, in the season that follows on the hour of the dead, the crowning and majestic hour of autumn, reverently I go to visit the chrysanthemums in the places where chance offers them to my sight. * * * They are indeed, the most universal, the most diverse of flowers; but their diversity and surprises are, so to speak, concerted like those of fashion, in I know not what arbitrary Edens. * * * There is nothing that is puerile in Nature; and he who becomes impassioned of a flower, a blade of grass, a butterfly's wing, a nest, a shell, wraps his passion around a small thing that always contains a great truth. To succeed in modifying the appearance of a flower is insignificant in itself, if you will; but reflect upon it for ever so short a time and it becomes gigantic. * * * For in short all things touch, all things go hand in hand; all things obey the same invisible principles, the identical exigencies; all things share in the same spirit, the same substance, in the terrifying and wonderful problem; and the most modest victory gained in the matter of a flower may one day disclose to us an infinity of the untold. * * *

"Because of these things I love the chrysanthemum. * * * It is among familiar plants, the most submissive, the most docile, tractable and the most attentive plant of all that we meet on life's long way. It bears flowers impregnated through and through with the thought and will of man: flowers already human, so to speak. And, if the vegetable world is some day to reveal to us one of the words that we are awaiting, perhaps it will be through the flower of the tombs that we shall learn the first secret of existence."—*Maeterlinck*.

These words of the great mystic will come to us with renewed force when we know that in the exhibition of the agricultural department of the United States the chrysanthemum

of the year, a great, white, dazzling flower, a visible joy, has received the name of the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, under date of November 13, 1906, wrote to Mrs. Donald McLean informing her that it was the custom of the department to have a chrysanthemum exhibition and to bring together the best and finest originated in different parts of the country, as well as those obtained from their own investigations, and that her name had been given to a new flower. Some years a very valuable plant is secured but often several years pass without anything worthy of note. He adds:

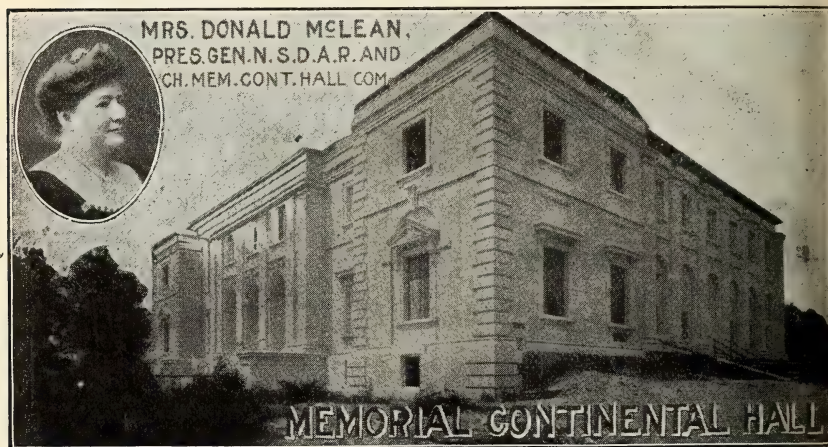
"This year we were fortunate in having a beautiful new, white chrysanthemum which, as already indicated, we have taken pleasure in naming in your honor. I regret that it will not be possible to send you any of the flowers of the plant, as there is only one plant and one flower at this time. Next year we hope to have more and will be glad to forward you a specimen at the proper time. I have had some photographs made of the new flower and will send you one as soon as prints can be secured."

In this honor which has come to Mrs. McLean each Daughter will feel that she has a part and each Daughter will appreciate more fully these added words of the wise Maeterlinck:

"After all, we have here a very real fact, namely, that we live in a world in which flowers are more beautiful and more numerous than formerly; and perhaps we have the right to add that the thoughts of men are more just and greedier of truth. The smallest joy gained and the smallest grief conquered should be marked in the Book of Humanity. It behooves us not to lose sight of any of the evidence that we are mastering the nameless powers, that we are beginning to handle some of the mysterious laws that govern the created, that we are making our planet all our own, that we are adorning our stay and gradually broadening the acreage of happiness and of beautiful life."

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL.

Continental Hall is gradually assuming the majestic amplitude which fits it for the home of the great patriotic society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The work determined upon for the year includes the building of the pavilions, the installation of the heating apparatus and, possibly, the erection of the memorial portico. The great work goes steadily on and with as much rapidity as is prudent. The



picture shows the northeast pavilion completed and is an earnest of the approach of a house-warming when we come into our own. Much has been added to the dignity and beauty of the edifice and a clear idea of what the completeness of the whole will mean is borne upon the mind.

For dignity of arrangement and purity of design the Memorial Continental Hall will be worthy of a place in a city already noted throughout the world for the elegance of its public buildings.

O Carril, raise again thy voice! let me hear the song of Selma, which was sung in my halls of joy, when Fingal, king of shields, was there, and glowed at the deeds of his fathers.—*Ossian*.

BRONZE TABLET ERECTED ON BUILDING No. 86 KITTERY
NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Henry Whitefield Samson.

The tablet was ordered by the United States government. In this order it was specified that the work should be of the same standard as in the bronze tablets in the United States Military Academy building (Cullom Memorial), at West Point, and the bronze doors to main entrance of Congressional Library, Washington.

The tablet was completed and erected September 5, 1906, with impressive ceremonies. The day was observed as "Peace Day" at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by the ringing of all the bells of the city at sunrise, noon and sunset. In the afternoon a large concourse of people gathered at the navy yard, in front of the general stores building, in which the envoys met a year ago, and with appropriate exercises celebrated the first anniversary.

A marine battalion parade took position near the peace building at three o'clock, and hoisted the national colors of the United States, Russia and Japan, while the three national airs were played by the United States Naval Band. Prayer was offered by Chaplain S. T. Thompson, United States Navy, and remarks were made by Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, who explained the manner in which steps were taken to mark the peace building.

The tablet was cast in United States standard bronze. This is 90 per cent. copper, the balance of tin and zinc. To this alloy, however, with the permission of the navy department, was added when the metal was fused and just before the pouring of the mould, a collection of pieces of bronze of Japanese and Russian origin. Thus in the tablet commemorating this historic event were mingled the metals from the three countries. Among the interesting pieces were old Japanese

IN THIS BUILDING,
AT THE INVITATION OF
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WAS HELD THE
PEACE CONFERENCE
BETWEEN THE
ENVOYS OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN,
AND
SEPTEMBER 5, 1905, AT 3.47 P.M.,
WAS SIGNED
THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH,
WHICH ENDED THE WAR BETWEEN THE TWO EMPIRES.

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Bronze Tablet Erected on Building No. 86 Kittery Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by United States Government.

coins presented by representatives of the Japanese government at Washington. Russian coins presented by his excellency, Baron Rosen; copper from bars from the imperial copper mine in Japan and a handful of rare copper and silver American coins. Amongst the souvenir pieces secured through Mr. Henry Whitefield Samson, of Washington, D. C., were copper from the United States battleship *Maine*, sunk in Havana harbor; bronze from the statue of the Goddess of Liberty surmounting the United States capitol building; a piece of the cornerstone box of the United States house of representatives office building; a piece of the bronze staircase of the United States capitol; a piece of the bronze doors of the United States house of representatives; a piece of the statue of General Sherman, erected in the city of Washington, and a portion of the bronze clips from the first searchlight used on the United States capitol at the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, December 12, 1900. Also there were contributed by O. Endo, of Yokohama, Japan, pieces of copper forming parts of Russian and Japanese shells picked up by one of the officers of the Japanese artillery corps from the battlefield at the siege of the forts of Port Arthur.

The design of the border consists mainly of the seals of the three countries. These are about three inches in diameter, and the Japanese and Russian seals alternate in the center of the border; at the top and bottom, appears the seal of the United States. A United States shield is used at each of the four corners. The design was made under the direction of Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, United States Navy, commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard, by Pay Inspector John A. Mudd, United States Navy. Every phase of the work has been done under the eye of Rear Admiral Mead. The workmanship in the tablet is of the highest order, the seals constituting the border of the three countries. They are beautifully carved and the bronze brought to a high degree of finish by hand-chasing. The latter inscription is in a perfect Roman type of letter, and the letters are raised from the

background, affording a fine contrast, so that the tablet inscription can be read from a considerable distance. The color is the dark brown termed, "Statuary Bronze," this color growing richer in tone by age.

For presentation to President Roosevelt, the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of Russia, a section of the border of the above mentioned tablet has been cast. Each section contains three of the medallions showing the seals of Japan, Russia and the United States. They are cast of the same alloy as entered into the tablet. On the reverse of the casting is an inscription outlining a description of the tablet itself. This inscription is as follows:

"These seals are replicas of those used in the bronze memorial tablet marking the building in which at the invitation of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, was held the Peace Conference between the Envoys of Russia and Japan, resulting in the Treaty of Portsmouth, signed September 5th, 1905, at 3.47 P. M., ending the war between the two Empires. Designed under the direction of W. W. Mead, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., by Pay Inspector John A. Mudd, U. S. N."

THE FLAG.

By Mary Anderson Orton.

The flag of the right and not of the wrong,
The flag of the weak as well as the strong;
The flag that we hold, the flag that we prize,
The flag that we hail with shouts and with cries;
The flag of the true, the flag of the brave,
The flag that we place upon the dear grave;
The flag that we serve in battle and strife,
The flag that we give our last breath of life;
The flag that o'er all floats proudly on high,
The flag of our land, its tints of the sky,
The flag of the red, the white and the blue,
The flag of all time for me and for you!

THE RIDE OF MARY SLOCUMB.

In the prologue to "The Princess," Tennyson makes one of the group of collegemates assembled during the holiday season at Vivian Place find in an old chronicle the story of a brave woman whom a wild king besieged. But she armed

"Her own fair head, and sallying through the gate,
Had beat her foes with slaughter from the walls."

When this story was read to the ladies present, one of the men asked: "Where lives there such a woman now?" To which

"Quick answer'd Lilia 'There are thousands now
Such women, but convention beats them down.'"

On the first day of February, 1776, General McDonald, chief of the McDonald clan in the Cape Fear region, issued a proclamation, calling upon all true and loyal Highlanders to join his standard at Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, and prepare to assist General Clinton and Governor Martin in maintaining the king's authority in the province of North Carolina. About fifteen or sixteen hundred of them obeyed the summons. From Cross Creek they marched down the Cape Fear river until they came to Moore's creek, where they were met on February 27th by a Whig force about a thousand strong under the command of Richard Caswell. The following from a letter from Caswell to Cornelius Harnett shows the result of the meeting:

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you that we had an engagement with the Tories, at Widow Moore's creek bridge, on the 27th current. Our army was about one thousand strong, consisting of the Newbern Battalion of Minute Men, the militia from Craven, Johnston, Dobbs and Wake, and a detachment of the Wilmington Battalion of Minute Men, which we found encamped at Moore's creek the night before the battle, under the command of Colonel Lillington. The Tories by common report were three thousand, but General MacDonalld, whom we have prisoner, says there were about fifteen or sixteen hundred; he

was unwell that day and not in the battle. Captain McLeod, who seemed to be principal commander, and Captain John Campbell, are among the slain."

This was the first pitched battle of the Revolution won by the Whigs; the only victories of an earlier date being the capture of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point on May 10, 1775. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the victory. Besides the capture of about 900 prisoners and 2,000 stands of arms of which the Americans stood in great need, the crushing of the Tory spirit and the corresponding rise of the Whig spirit, meant untold strength to the cause of freedom.

But it is not the political nor the military results of this battle with which this story is to deal. With the foregoing as an introduction, it is interesting now to turn to the story of the heroine of Moore's creek, Mary Slocumb.

Mary Slocumb was the young wife of Ezekiel Slocumb, of Wayne county. He afterwards became a prominent member of the house of commons, serving in the session of 1812 to 1818. She was but yet a girl when her husband rode away from home to join Caswell in crushing McDonald and the enemies of liberty. The men of that section, more than eighty strong, rode away one calm Sunday morning, under the lead of Slocumb. Before the long ride was begun, his young wife went out with the colonel to inspect the men. She says that she looked at them well, and could see that every man meant mischief. No doubt it was a sturdy, stern and determined band that rode away that day to battle for their rights. These men rode away in high spirits, some to a glorious death, some to a glorious victory; none to defeat or dishonor.

It is easy to imagine what a long, lonely day the young wife had at home that quiet Sabbath day; it is easy to imagine where her thoughts were; it is easy to imagine how she concealed the anxiety of her heart under the assumed cheerfulness of her face. "I slept soundly and quietly that night," she says, "and worked hard all the next day; but I kept thinking where they had got to, how far, where and how many of the

regulars and Tories they would meet; and I could not keep from that study."

Going to bed in this anxious state of mind, her sleep was disturbed by a terrible dream. She seemed to see lying on the ground, surrounded by the dead and wounded, a body, motionless, bloody, ghostly, wrapped in her husband's cloak. With a cry of alarm she sprang to her feet into the middle of the room. So vivid was the impression that it remained with her even after she awakened from sleep and in rushing forward to the place where the vision appeared, she ran into the side of the house. The light was dim; all around was quiet and peaceful, but her heart kept up a great commotion. "If ever I felt fear," she says, "it was at that moment." The more she reflected on the vision the more vivid and the more fearful it became, until at last she could bear the suspense no longer and and starting up she said aloud:

"I must go to him."

In the stable was her favorite and own particular horse, "as fleet and easy a nag is ever traveled." In an instant, leaving her baby and the house in the care of the nurse, she rushed out to the barn, saddled her mare, and in less time than it takes to tell it, was flying down the road at full speed.

The night air was cool; the spirit of the race was in the nag; and mile after mile was quickly left behind, as the sound of her rapidly falling hoofs fell clear and distinct on the quiet night air. All alone, urged onward by love and fear, this brave little woman swept on through the dark night, dashing over bridges, whirling through dark woods, flashing past farm houses, until when the sun began to appear in the east thirty miles lay between her and her quiet home. Shortly after sunrise she passed a group of women and children anxiously awaiting news from the troops. From these she learned the exact route taken by Caswell and with only a few minutes' stop, she was again skimming over the ground. There was no flagging in her spirits, nor those of the mare. On the contrary, the excitement became more and more intense the

nearer they got to the end of their journey. It seemed as if the woman had infused her spirits into the horse.

The sun was well up when a new excitement was added to the race—she heard a sound like thunder rolling and rumbling in the distance. She pulled her mare up suddenly. What was it? Though she had never heard the sound before, she knew it must be the roar of the cannon; and as she thought of what it meant, the blood coursed more rapidly than ever through her veins; she was more than ever impatient to be on the scene, and away she dashed again. But then a thought rushed into her mind that for a moment made her feel very foolish to be here so far away from home and child, on what might after all be but a fool's errand.

"What a fool I am," she thought. "My husband could not be dead last night, if the battle is only fighting now."

But she had come too far now to turn back and so she pressed on faster than before. As she drew nearer, she could hear the roar of the deadly muskets, the fatal rifles, and the triumphant shouts of the victors. But from which side did they come? Did those shouts mean the defeat of her husband; or did they mean his triumph? This was the most trying moment of all—this terrible suspense. If it was his victory, then he would rejoice to have her share his glory; if his defeat, then he would need her to soothe his sufferings; so on she pressed to share with him weal or woe. Crossing the Wilmington road a few hundred yards below the bridge, she saw a clump of trees under which were lying perhaps twenty wounded men. What was this she saw? Her blood froze in her veins; her heart leapt to her mouth, for there was the vision realized. The scene before her—she knew it as well as if she had seen it a thousand times; the spot, the trees, the position of the men, the groans of the wounded, and her sight fell upon a body lying in the midst of the group, her brain became dizzy, and the world seemed whirling around her at the rate of ten thousand miles a second—there lay a body, motionless, bloody, ghostly, wrapped in her husband's cloak. Her whole soul became centered in that one spot. "How I

passed from my saddle to this place I never knew," she said afterwards; but in some way she succeeded in reaching the body, and mechanically uncovered the head. She saw before her an unrecognizable face crusted with dust and blood from a gash across the temple. What a relief to her aching heart was the strange voice which begged her for a drink of water! Her senses came back to her at once so she was able to minister to the sufferer's wants. She gave him a swallow as she held the drooping head in her lap; and with what remained of the water, bathed the dirt and gore from the face. From the ghastly crust came the pale face of one of her neighbors, Frank Cogdell. Under the gentle care of his nurse, he revived enough to speak, and when she attempted to dress the wound on the head, he managed to gasp out:

"It's not that; it's the hole in my leg that's killing me."

Lifting the wounded leg from the puddle of blood in which it lay she gently cut away the trousers and stockings and found a shot hole through the fleshy part of the limb. What nerve it must have taken for this young girl, unused to such work, alone, without help or advice, to go through with the painful ordeal. But she was of the stuff of which North Carolina moulds her heroes, and she did not flinch from her duty. Gathering a handful of heart leaves, the only thing in sight suitable for binding the wound, she tied these tight to the hole and the bleeding stopped. No sooner had she completed this pressing duty, than she turned to others of the unfortunate men who lay in pain and need and, as she says, "dressed the wounds of many a brave fellow who did good fighting long after that day." During all this time, the first anxiety for her husband relieved, she had not had time to make inquiries after him, but with true heroism devoted herself to the more pressing duties of the moment. While she was busily engaged in bringing home to these poor fellows the blessings of a woman's care, General Caswell rode up. With great surprise at seeing Mrs. Slocumb, he raised his hat and was about to address her with a compliment, when she interrupted him with the question:

"Where is my husband?"

"Where he ought to be, madam; in pursuit of the enemy. But pray, how came you here?"

"Oh," she replied, carelessly, "I thought you would need nurses as well as soldiers. See! I have dressed many of these good fellows." Then pointing to Frank Cogdell, she continued, "Here is one who would have died before any of you men could have helped him." As she spoke she lifted Frank's head in her arms and gave him a drink of water. When she raised her head, there before her stood her astonished husband, "as bloody as a butcher and as muddy as a ditcher."

"Why, Mary," he exclaimed, "what are you doing there, hugging Frank Cogdell, the greatest reprobate in the army?"

"I don't care," she cried. "Frank is a brave fellow, a good soldier and a true friend of congress."

"True, true, every word of it," exclaimed Caswell, who stood by much amused at the scene. "You are right, madam," with a bow that would have shamed Chesterfield himself.

Mrs. Slocumb says she could not tell her husband what had brought her there. "I was so happy," she says, "and so were all. It was a glorious victory; I came just at the height of the enjoyment. I knew my husband was surprised, but I could see that he was not displeased with me."

It was of course long into the night before the excitement subsided. The news spread like wild fire, and the Whigs all over the country heard it with rejoicing and thanksgiving; and everywhere the news of the victory was heard, went also the story of the heroine, her brave ride, her heaven-sent aid, her soothing care of the wounded and suffering. Many a soldier breathed a prayer of thanks for the vision which came to her and for her courageous response. But the prettiest side of the story is the simple and unaffected way in which she looked upon her act. Nothing of force or beauty can be added to her own simple and touching words about her return home. After staying in camp long enough to offer intercession in behalf of the unfortunate prisoners and to receive assurance from Caswell that they would be well treated, she prepared to start

home. "In the middle of the night," she says simply, without thinking apparently of her course, "I again mounted my mare, and started home. Caswell and my husband wanted me to stay till next morning and they would send a party with me, but no! I wanted to see my child, and told them they could send no party that could keep up with me. What a happy ride I had back! and with what joy did I embrace my child as he ran to meet me!"

This is a story full of meaning and significance to him who loves his state; who admires her noble women, and brave men; who glories in her heroic deeds and great achievements. As long as the old North State can produce such women as Mary Slocumb, she need entertain no fears as to what her men will be.

R. D. W. CONNOR.

Wilmington, N. C.

TOMBEAU DE LAFAYETTE.

During the past summer when in Paris, it was my wish to visit the grave of General Lafayette.

Finding in Rolfe's "Satchel Guide" that the general was buried in the Cemetery Picpus, on the street of the same name, I made inquiries at the hotel and of the cab drivers, only to be told that there was no such cemetery.

Determined to find it, I first went to Pere Lachaise and there a guard told me to go to the rue Picpus and ring the bell at the Convent Sacre Coeur. Doing this and stating my quest to the old woman who answered the summons, I was led through the gardens of the convent, where white robed and white capped nuns were taking the air and exercise on the shady side of their beautiful grounds, and the American pilgrim had in consequence to walk under a blazing August sun to what apparently was her goal, but proved to be a shrine, and into another enclosure which was the Cemetery Picpus, where are the tombs of some members of the old nobility of France.

In the corner at the extreme end, in the shadow of a high brick wall surrounded by an iron fence, are four tombs, their large flat stones bearing the name Lafayette. Over that of the Marquis in an American flag and by its side a marker sent by the Sons of the American Revolution; to this was reverently added a bunch of American Beauty roses tied with red, white and blue ribbon, from the New York City Chapter.

An iron gate in the wall just beside the tomb gives a view of still another enclosure, where lie buried those of the nobility who fell in the first French revolution, and thus the graves of the heroes are guarded by the Sisters of the Sacre Coeur.

EMMA G. LATHROP,
Regent, New York City Chapter.

OUR FLAG.

Dedicated to Our Flag Chapter, October 19, 1906.

Where e'er a cause needs to be won,
That right may live and good be done,
Where e'er the strong must help the weak,
And men oppressed a helper seek.
Where patriots know not how to yield,
But drain their blood on honor's field—
There will our country's flag be found
With glory's laurels richly crowned.
Then to the Stars and Stripes all hail!
On sea and land 'twill never fail.

The half-tone of Continental Hall was furnished through the kindness of the Mary Bartlett Chapter, District of Columbia. This chapter is bringing out a souvenir blotting pad on the handsome aluminum holder of which appears this fine picture of the Hall. These blotters will be sold for the benefit of Continental Hall. For particulars, address, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, regent, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: In looking over some old reports of the Treasurer of the United States, I came across the following names (scattered through reports from 1790 to 1849) of persons, under Paul Jones, who had received prize money at different times. As I believe there is no complete list of the men under him, I have classified this, and forward it.

BELL M. DRAPER.

NOTE.—“Dec. in 1849” does not mean that the man died that year, but that in the treasurer’s report of that year, he is mentioned as “Deceased.”

Alliance.

Arnold, Freight, dec. in 1849. Midshipman.
Balch, Benjamin, dec. in 1839. Chaplain.
Balch, Thomas. One of the crew.
Basset, Zachariah, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
Bayley, Thomas, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
Bennet, Arthur, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
Brown, Ebenezer, dec. in 1850. Seaman.
Buckley, John, dec. in 1849. Lieut.
Calder, Robert, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
Carroll, Samuel, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
Chase, Thomas, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
Chase, Thomas. One of the crew.
Clark, Ephraim. One of the crew.
Clark, Ephraim, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
Deggs, James, dec. in 1850. First Lieut.
Edouard (or Edwards), Ebenezer, dec. in 1852. Seaman.
Elwood (or Ehlenwood), Thomas, dec. in 1850. Lieut. marines.

Alliance.

Ferdinand, Joseph. One of the crew.
 Field, Ebenezer, dec. in 1849. Armorer.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, dec. in 1852. Master's mate.
 Frederick, Joseph, dec. in 1849. Boatswain's mate.
 Gray, Samuel, dec. in 1839. Ordinary seaman.
 Green, John, dec. in 1838. Carpenter's mate.
 Guild, Samuel, dec. in 1839. Surgeon's mate (Barzillai Cranston, Adx.).
 Hammond, Gardner, dec. in 1854. Seaman.
 Herbert, Charles, dec. in 1850. Seaman.
 Ingraham, Nathaniel, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Knight, Daniel, dec. in 1850. Seaman.
 Lambert, Samuel, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Landais, Peter, dec. in 1850. Commander.
 Larchard, Lewis, dec. in 1850. Mate.
 Larcker, John, dec. in 1849. Master.
 Libbey, Ebenezer, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Linds, James. Third Lieut.
 Luce, Thomas, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Lunt, Richard, dec. in 1850. Seaman.
 Noyes, Paul, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Nutter, Jacob, dec. in 1839. Quarter-master.
 Parke, Matthew, dec. in 1849. Capt. marines.
 Perry, Ichabod (alias Jeremiah). Seaman.
 Plummer (or Plumer), Joseph, dec. in 1850. Seaman.
 Poor, Joseph, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Richardson, James, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Rogers, Eliphalet. Seaman (Jonathan C. Rogers, Executor).
 Saddler, John, dec. in 1852. Seaman.
 Shillaber, Joseph, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Smith, John, dec. in 1850. Seaman.
 Stocking, Moses, dec. in 1850. Seaman.
 Terry, John, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Warren, James, dec. in 1849. Lieut. marines.
 Wheeler (or Wheels), Chauncey, dec. in 1850. Gunner's mate.
 Whitman, Andrew, dec. in 1849. Seaman.
 Whitney, James, dec. in 1852. Seaman.
 Windship, Amos, dec. in 1839. Surgeon.
 Winship, James, dec. in 1849. Surgeon.
 Witham, Andrew. Ordinary seaman.

(To be Continued.)

THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the national society, comes of distinguished parentage as well as famous Revolutionary ancestry. Her father was Judge John Ritchie of the Maryland Court of Appeals, who served in the national congress before his elevation to the bench.

Her grandmother, Emily Nelson, for whom she was named, was the daughter of General Roger Nelson, lieutenant, and later brigadier general, and conspicuous for bravery on the field of Cowpens. Judges Lynn and Beattie, two of the "twelve immortals," who first signed the protest against the Stamp Act in 1765, are among her Revolutionary ancestors. Lieutenant James Lackland is another who reflected credit on his country by his efforts in behalf of freedom. General Nelson was a member of the Cincinnati. Mrs. McLean is a charter member of the society of which she is the honored head.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE
OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main comes of fine New England stock. On her father's side, the Bradbury ancestry has been traced back to the time of King Henry VI. The family belonged to the "landed gentry of England," and for many generations occupied what was known as "The Bradbury Brick House," at Wicken Bonant, about forty-five miles from London, and the Bradbury arms can still be seen over the door. At Wicken Bonant is the church of St. Margaret, where some of the earliest monuments are placed in memory of the Bradburys. Mrs. Main's paternal grandmother was a direct descendant of Roger Conant, who was appointed "first gov-



Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

ernor," by the "Dorchester Company of St. Ann," Endicott being his successor.

Mrs. Main's mother, Elizabeth Emerson, belonged to that family which was so prominent in the educational and ministerial life of early New England; the most widely known member being Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose fame as a thinker, is world-wide. Her maternal grandmother was Esther Frothingham, daughter of Major Benjamin Frothingham, a personal friend of George Washington, whom he entertained at his home in Charlestown upon the occasion of the General's last visit to the North.

Mrs. Main has been identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution since 1896, having filled the offices of recording secretary general, vice-president general, regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, state regent of the District, and at present is vice-president general in charge of organization. She is a valued member of many literary and philanthropic clubs of Washington, being justly held in high esteem, both for her executive ability as an officer, and her worth as a woman.

MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS, TREASURER GENERAL.

Mrs. M. E. S. Davis is a native of Wisconsin, removing from that state to Washington, District of Columbia; she joined the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1896, being endorsed by and entering through the Columbia Chapter of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Davis served the chapter as historian, treasurer, vice-regent and regent, and represented the chapter in the Continental Congress as delegate or regent from 1897 until she was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. D. K. Shute; resigning the office of regent to become treasurer general. At the Fourteenth Continental Congress she was called upon to succeed herself; no other candidate being brought forward she was declared the unanimous choice of the congress.

Mrs. Davis is of English descent in three lines of ancestors who distinguished themselves during the Revolutionary war,

both by contributing service and money toward the support of the Continental cause. Capt. Amos Smith, her great-grandfather, and his brother, Lieut. Josiah Smith, were known in



Mrs. M. E. S. Davis.

Connecticut as "The Fighting Smiths," the former giving of his time and money during the entire war. She also had the honor of receiving and reporting the two largest contributions to the Memorial Continental Hall, that of the Fourteenth Congress being in cash and pledges, \$37,660.33, and that of the Fifteenth Congress being in cash and pledges, \$35,654.60.

MRS. J. STEWART JAMIESON, REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, registrar general, entered the society by virtue of the record of two patriots.

James Schureman, born in New Jersey in 1757, died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, 23 January, 1824. After graduation at Queen's (now Rutgers) College in 1775, he served in the Revolutionary army as captain of a volunteer company, participated in the battle of Long Island, and during the war was captured and imprisoned in the New York sugar-house, where he suffered many hardships. With a single companion he escaped and joined the American army at Morristown, New Jersey. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from New Jersey in 1776-77, and was elected to the first congress as a Federalist, serving from March, 1789, till March, 1791, and again to the fifth congress, serving from May, 1797, till March, 1799. He was then chosen United States senator in place of John Rutherford, serving from December, 1799, till February, 1801, when he resigned. Subsequently he became mayor of the city of New Brunswick, and was again elected to congress, serving from 24 May, 1813, till 2 March, 1815. (*Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.*)

Dr. Malancthon Freeman, of Piscataway township, New Jersey, was a member of the committee of observation, and surgeon in the state troops, Colonel Forman's battalion, Heard's brigade.

MRS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, RHODE ISLAND.

Mrs. Barker claims her descent from Dr. John Turner, an eminent Massachusetts surgeon in the Revolutionary war, through whom she goes back in a direct line to Elder William Brewster, of Mayflower fame. Her paternal great-great-grandfather, Capt. Robert Lawton, served in the Revolutionary war, and her great-grandfather, George Lawton, was the brave young man who was killed upon the American side at

Fogland Ferry and referred to in the Rhode Island Colonial Records and Arnold's History of Rhode Island.

Upon her maternal side she is descended from Capt. John Tillinghast and other Revolutionary heroes.

Mrs. Barker is the wife of the Hon. Richard Jackson Barker, of distinguished Rhode Island and Massachusetts fami-



Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

lies. He is a lineal descendent of Roger Williams and of several Colonial governors of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Mrs. Barker completed her education at Vassar College. She has always been active in educational work, having succeeded her mother as chairman of the school committee of Tiverton, Rhode Island, an honorable office which she has held for the past fourteen years. She is a member of the Women's College Board in Brown University and is vice-president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. She is identified with a number of charitable institutions in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and has served for years as secre-

tary of the Union Hospital in Fall River, Massachusetts. At the present time she is not only vice-president general of the Daughters, but is also historian of the Society of Colonial Dames in Rhode Island.

MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, IOWA.



MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL,

Hon. Silas Condict was president of the Council of Safety of New Jersey from its organization in 1776 till 1780. In 1781 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and continued as such until 1784. From 1791 to 1800 (excepting the years 1795 and 1799) he was again a member of the New Jersey legislature, and was speaker of the house dur-

the years 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1797. He was born and died in Morristown, where he was a large landholder. He married first Phebe Day, daughter of Capt. Samuel Day. His second wife was Abigail Byram, daughter of Ebenezer Byram and Abigail Alden. Col. Ellis Cook was lieutenant colonel of detached Morris county militia, 1776, and was promoted colonel, 1777. He also served in the legislature. He was born and died in Hanover, New Jersey.

James Hyndshaw was in the ranks at the battle of Long Island, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington and confined on the prison ship, where he endured the most terrible sufferings.

Abija Cutler was a private in the army and died from exposure in the service. He was born and died in Morris county, New Jersey.

Thomas Lee served in the militia of New Jersey, where he was born and died.

Christopher Walker enlisted as a private soldier in Frederick county, Maryland, July, 1776. In 1804 he moved with his family to Ohio and settled in Hamilton county, where he died in 1841. His descendents are living upon the land he bought when he first came to Ohio.

Mrs. Bushnell is a member of the Colonial Dames.

MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Lindsay Patterson is a descendant of the "fighting Grahams" of Scotland, of whom the Duke of Montrose is the head, and of whom tradition says that since the crusades, when they won their title, there has never been a war in which they have not taken part. Her great-grandfather, Francis Patterson, was "out in '98" with Wolf Tone and Robert Emmet, but was saved from their tragic fate by the timely assistance of his schoolmate, the Duke of Abercorn, who helped him escape to America. His son, Robert Patterson, fought through three wars—that of 1812, in which he was made captain at nineteen; the Mexican war, in which he was offered the chief

command, but refused on account of his devoted friendship for General Scott, and the civil war. For fifty years he was one of the most notable hosts in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, who married Jerome Bonaparte, was a distant cousin. Joseph Bonaparte was a



Mrs. Lindsay Patterson.

warm friend, and the tall candelabra now in the blue room of the White House were given by him to General Patterson, who in turn presented them to the White House when his comrade, General Jackson, was inaugurated president.

Originally they formed part of the coronation gifts which Napoleon presented to Joseph when he was made king of Spain. General Patterson also owned the coronation china. It was of Sevres, with scenes from Napoleon's battles painted on the various pieces.

General Patterson married Sara Engle, a Quaker, whose

father, when a boy, ran away from home to join the Revolutionary army. It is through this ancestor that Mrs. Patterson is eligible to be a Daughter.

The interest of Mrs. Patterson's father, Col. William Houston Patterson, in the future of southern literature, particularly that of North Carolina, was so great that after his death his daughter presented to the North Carolina Historical Society the William Houston Patterson Memorial Cup. It is of gold set with a specimen of every precious stone found in the state, and is given annually to the North Carolinian who during the year shall have produced the best piece of literature. At the expiration of ten years the cup becomes the property of the writer winning it oftenest. The first award was made last October, when the cup was presented to John Charles McNeill by President Roosevelt, then on his tour through the south.

Mrs. Patterson is a Tennessean by birth, a Philadelphian by residence and a North Carolinian by her marriage to Mr. Lindsay Patterson, who is descended from the older branch of the family that settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, later moving down through Virginia and into North Carolina. Their home, "Bramlette," at Winston-Salem, contains no treasure so valued by its owners as their old family manuscripts, memoirs and letters, none of which have been published.

Mrs. Lindsay Patterson is president of the Southern Woman's Interstate Association for the Betterment of Public Schools; vice-president North Carolina Historical Society; vice-president Salem Historical Society, and president County Association for Betterment of Public Schools.

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, MISSOURI.

Mrs. Alice Brenard Ewing Walker is the widow of John Reed Walker, a lawyer of Kansas City, Missouri, widely known in his profession and in politics. He was a graduate of Yale and filled numerous positions of honor, the last that of United States attorney, appointed by President Cleveland.



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Mrs. John R. Walker.

She is the daughter of Ephraim B. Ewing and Elizabeth Ann Allen, his wife. Judge Ewing was born in Todd county, Kentucky, but grew to manhood in Missouri and is identified with its history in many distinguished positions, secretary of state, attorney general, judge of the supreme court, of the circuit court of St. Louis, and was on the supreme bench at the time of his death.

His father, Finis Ewing, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, but at an early day he and his brothers went to Kentucky. An old historian says: "The Ewings brought with them the law and the gospel to Kentucky."

Finis Ewing was the founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was a man of great ability and force of character. In our war of 1812 he served as a chaplain, on condition that if needed he might use his rifle; in this war his brother Robert was a general, his brother Young, a colonel, and his son, William Lee, a soldier. He was the intimate and life-long friend of Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton. Finis Ewing's father, Robert Ewing, was of Scotch-Irish origin, lived and died in Bedford county, Virginia. He was commissioned by the king a "Gentleman Justice," February 26, 1765, and served until 1786. He was a member of the "Commission of the Peace," in 1775. Volume 3, Virginia state papers, refers to letter of Robert Ewing to the governor, March 24, 1783.

His son, Robert, was a soldier of the Revolution. Finis Ewing's wife, Margaret Davidson, was the daughter of Gen. William Lee Davidson and Mary Brenard, his wife, of Iredell county, North Carolina.

General Davidson was one of the bravest spirits of the Revolution. He was sent to oppose Cornwallis's night passage of the Catawba river, and was shot through the heart while leading his men at Cowan's Ford, North Carolina.

The Continental Congress voted an appropriation for a monument to his memory. Through lack of funds it was not done but the matter was taken up by the congress of 1903 and it is now erected on Guilford battleground North Carolina.

Davidson College, North Carolina, is named for him and his sword hangs upon its walls. Davidson county, North Carolina, and Davidson county, Tennessee, are both named for him.

General Davidson's wife, Mary Brenard, was the daughter of a French Huguenot, who fled to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in South Carolina, later in North Carolina.

Her brother, Ephraim Brenard, was a scholarly man and the author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which antedated the one of July 4th by almost a year. Eight Brenard brothers served in the Continental army, all officers save one. Their aged mother defied the British who came to her home and they burned it over her head. She barely escaped with her life.

Mrs. Walker's mother, Elizabeth Ann Allen, was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Allen and Nancy Watkins, his wife, of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

Dr. Allen's father, Charles Allen, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army on the maternal side. Her grandfather was Col. Thomas Watkins, who served under Washington and was personally complimented by him for bravery at Guilford. His wife was Elizabeth Ann Venable, daughter of Nathaniel Venable, of Slate Hill, a member of the House of Burgesses. Two of his sons, Samuel and Abraham, were soldiers of the Revolution. The father of Nathaniel was Abraham Venable, a man of large wealth, a planter, merchant, an officer in the Colonial army of Virginia, and a member of the house of burgesses twenty consecutive years.

Mrs. Walker was elected vice-president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1903, and re-elected in 1905, both times receiving the highest vote cast by the congress. She has served Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Missouri, as regent three consecutive terms, resigning when elected vice-president general.

Mrs. Walker is identified with the Memorial Continental Hall monument, is a member of that committee, also that of

ways and means. She inaugurated the fund for the Missouri room. She has written and spoken much on patriotic subjects, delivered an address on Daughters' day at the world's fair, and was invited by both Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. McLean to respond to the address of welcome. She was elected to represent Missouri at the ceremonies of the Jamestown exposition, September 19, 1906.

MRS. WILLIAM DUNHAM KEARFOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, NEW JERSEY.

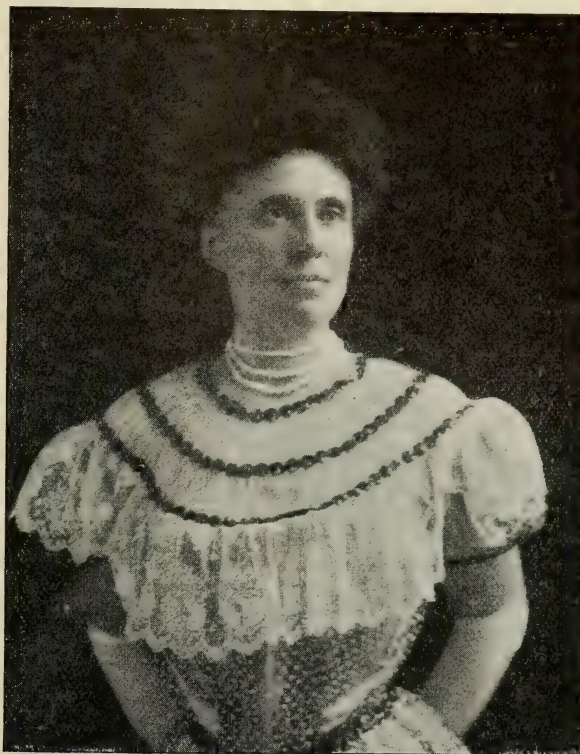
Mrs. William Dunham Kearfott was elected at the Fifteenth Continental Congress, vice-president general from New Jersey. She is a life member, her number being 1,972. She was for five years a member of the Western Reserve Chapter and was first president of the local branch of the Children of the American Revolution. In 1899 she transferred her membership to Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, New Jersey. Of this chapter, noted for its good work, she became regent. She is the Daughter of the late Rev. Augustus Jackson, of Washington, through whom she is descended from David Jackson and Ephraim Jackson, selectmen, who served in the Continental army from Connecticut. Her Revolutionary ancestors on her maternal side are William Brownlee, sergeant, lieutenant and quartermaster in the Virginia army, and Ephraim Brown of New Jersey.

MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. George W. Nicholls is a fine representative of the Palmetto State. Her paternal ancestors were Huguenots—the Legeres and Postells who came to America during the French persecution. This makes her eligible to membership in the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. Eligibility to the Colonial Dames is derived from the Daniels and Montagues of Virginia.

Mrs. Nicholls's chief pride of ancestry, however, lies in those ancestors who fought in the American Revolution,

among whom are General Andrew Fishbourne, Lieut. Postell and Major Snipes, and to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution she has given her interest and her energy, preferring on principle to belong to a society which has for its object some definite good to be accomplished.



Mrs. George W. Nichols.

She is a charter member of Cowpen's Chapter, the banner chapter of the state—and its success is largely due to her untiring efforts in its behalf. In 1884, she married George W. Nicholls a distinguished lawyer and a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary heroine Kate Barry. She has his hearty sympathy and cooperation in her patriotic work.

MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, GEORGIA.

The ancestor through whose services Mrs. Park was admitted to the Daughters of the American Revolution was Captain John Henry Dieffendorf, born in Montgomery



Mrs. Robert E. Park.

County, New York, died in Portsmouth, Virginia, the son of George Dieffendorf, born in Germany, the son of John Jacob Dieffendorf, born in Germany, 1677, died in Montgomery county, New York, 1781. The family patriarch was of Huguenot descent—French and Swiss—on the maternal side. Driven from home by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes,

again rendered homeless by Turenne's devastation of the Palatinate, refugees at first to England, they came in 1710 to New York and settled in Montgomery county, naming the settlements "Danube" and "Palatine" in memory of the happy home from which they had been exiled. Of the four sons of the exile, one was lost at sea, one was killed in Oriska battle, August 5, 1777, and one, Jacob, was scalped by the Indians at Currytown, near Canajoharie in 1781, when that settlement was destroyed by Tories and Indians. The portrait of this patriot, taken at the age of eighty, and exhibiting his "red badge of courage," his hairless scalp, adorns Lossing's *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, vol. 1, p. 293.

Another Virginia ancestor, Thomas Tinsley, was a colonel in the Revolution and occupied a seat in the House of Burgesses, Virginia, 1789, 1790.

William Paine, Mrs. Park's maternal great-grandfather, was an officer in the Revolutionary war in ordnance department and died in the service of the army at Charleston in 1827.

Another maternal relative, John Ware Hunter of South Carolina, a great-great-uncle, was, as a mere boy, a trumpeter in the Revolutionary army and was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs. He was only twelve years old, so the family history says, when he and Andrew Jackson, living then in Waxhaw District, South Carolina, planned to run off together to the war. Brave little fellows! John Ware Hunter was brought back home after the first attempt and his mother thrashed him soundly, as much because he "had spent the night with such a common little fellow as Andrew Jackson," as for his premature patriotism.

William Mangridge, a great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Park, held the office of judge in Berks county from 1757 through 1766. He was an associate of the famous Conrad Weiser, who figured in the history of the county through the French and Indian war period and was a member of "Franklin's Junita." He lived for a time in Philadelphia, removed to Berks county, and died in Exeter township, September 12, 1766.

Mrs. Park is a Colonial Dame through a long list of ancestry on her mother's side.

MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN.

Miss Clara Lee Bowman, vice-president general for Connecticut, is a native of Bristol, Connecticut, and has held some office in the society ever since the organization of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter in 1894, of which she is a member,



Miss Clara Lee Bowman.

serving the chapter in the capacity of historian, regent, vice-regent and recording secretary until her appointment as state secretary, which position she held for six years. Shortly after her resignation she was elected vice-president for Connecticut on the National Board, to which office she was re-elected at the last congress.

She is a member of three national committees—Continental Hall, the prison ship martyrs' and the patriotic education committees, and is chairman of the Connecticut patriotic education committee, in which work she is much interested.

Miss Bowman represents a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors both in Connecticut and Massachusetts, being eighth in descent from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, and fifth in descent from the Capt. Thaddeus Bowman, who with four of his sons was in the battle of Lexington. She enters the society through Major Joseph Bowman of New Braintree, Massachusetts, and William Lee of Bristol, Connecticut. She is interested in various woman's societies, philanthropic and literary, and served for three years as corresponding secretary of the Connecticut Colonial Dames.

MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, TENNESSEE.

Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, vice-president general from Tennessee, is a native of Tennessee. She was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, December 3, 1841, and was married in 1867 to Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, one of Chattanooga's most prominent citizens. In 1871 they came to Chattanooga, where they have lived ever since, thoroughly identified with all her interests. In that time the town has grown from a forlorn village to the beautiful gate-way to the South which it now is.

Mrs. Chamberlain is of Revolutionary ancestry on both sides of the family, through her mother she is a great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Wear, one of General Sevier's captains at King's Mountain. He served his country in a military capacity during the war, and afterward as a representative took part in every form of government known to the pioneers of the state, from the first "Chamber of Deputies" in 1784, a military convention, to the legislative assembly at Knoxville in 1794 that formed the constitution of Tennessee. She is also great-granddaughter of Col. Robert Armstrong, who did valiant Revolutionary service for his country on the *Ashley* and the *Cooper*, while a resident of the Abbeville district, South Carolina; and through her father she is a descendant of the famous Mebane family, whose superb military record during the Revolutionary war in North Carolina is a matter of history.

Mrs. Chamberlain's interest was first awakened in the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1893 by a conversation with Mrs. H. V. Boynton, whose enthusiasm was irresistible as she spoke of the noble ideal, that was the inspiration of the first workers in the society. In June, 1894, Mrs. Chamberlain sent in her application for membership, and on its acceptance was appointed by Mrs. Mathes first state regent, regent of a new chapter in Chattanooga. By quiet earnest work while summering on Lookout Mountain, a fine chapter of fourteen prominent ladies was soon organized, to be known as the Chickamauga Chapter. In October of the same year a charter was granted, dated on King's Mountain day. In the beginning the chapter had a distinguished lineage list, and claimed with pride the names of famous ancestors from every one of the original states, and of the noted battles in which they took part.

Ever since, for twelve years, Mrs. Chamberlain has proved worthy of the trust and confidence imposed in her by giving devoted, patriotic work for the society. First in her own town, as organizer and regent of the Chickamauga Chapter for seven years, next in state work as state regent for three terms, and now as vice-president general representing Tennessee.

The sketches of the officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be continued in the January number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to which special attention is called.

In the report of the state regent of New York, presented to the fifteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the report of the Swekatsi Chapter was omitted. Mrs. Terry writes, "I deeply regret it as it is a splendid report from one of New York's best chapters. Will you not kindly give it a prominent place in the next issue of the magazine?" The report will be found on page 787.

STATE CONFERENCES.

The full reports of the state conferences will appear in later issues of this magazine. The following are brief notes only of the work contemplated and accomplished in the different states.

New Hampshire State Conference, Mrs. John M. Lane, state regent, met in Concord, September 25. Mrs. Donald McLean, president general was the guest of honor and made an address teeming with wit and patriotism. She was received with much applause. Patriotic work in the schools, child labor, work among the mountaineers of the South were some of the topics considered.

Vermont State Conference, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan state regent, met at Burlington, September 26. The reports of the chapters showed that much patriotic work had been accomplished. The cave of the Green Mountain Boys has been marked with a tablet. Also the place of departure of Ethan Allen to "Ti"; which spot of land, the Daughters own. Mrs. C. N. North was nominated for state regent.

The guest of honor was the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. She made an address on Continental Hall, holding the audience in rapt attention.

Indiana State Conference, Mrs. William A. Guthrie, state regent, met with the John Paul Chapter, October 9. Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, honorary president general, was the guest of honor. The formation of two new chapters was reported; a state committee on patriotic education was appointed; the value of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to members and chapters was presented. Mrs. Guthrie was nominated for re-election as state regent. Mrs. James M. Fowler was unanimously endorsed as Indiana's candidate for

vice-president general. October 11, the anniversary of the organization of the national society was especially observed. Mrs. Fairbanks, honorary president general, made the anniversary address, which was warmly received. It was, a scholarly, thoughtful and eloquent effort. Her presence added much to the pleasure of the conference.

Tennessee State Conference, Miss Mary B. Temple, state regent, met in Nashville on Knoxville day at the state fair. The subjects discussed were:

A reciprocity bureau for exchange of historical papers.

A suitable year book and the filing of the history of the organization in Tennessee in the state archives.

The making of a replica of fort Prud'homme built by La Salle in Memphis.

Patriotic education.

A monument to Tennessee Revolutionary soldiers.

Junior citizen clubs in the schools.

Continental Hall.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Illinois State Conference, Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, state regent, met October 18, with the Rebecca Park Chapter. The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean was the guest of honor. Many subjects of interest were considered. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was presented with a miniature of Fort Massac in consideration of her work in preserving it and obtaining it for the state as a park. Mrs. McLean addressed the assembled Daughters and was most heartily received. She was enthusiastically endorsed for a second term as president general.

Nebraska State Conference, Mrs. Stephen G. Langworthy, state regent, met with the Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, October 29. The guest of honor was the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. The educational work of the state was the principal topic discussed. Mrs. McLean in her address aroused great enthusiasm for Continental Hall. She

was unanimously endorsed for reelection to the high office which she now holds.

Texas State Conference convened at Weatherford on November 1. Reports of the state officers and various committees were listened to, showing the state is in a flourishing condition. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, state regent, gave an address on Continental Hall. She was nominated for re-election at Washington. Resolutions were passed heartily endorsing the administration of the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. Reports showing growth and progress were presented by the state chapters. Miss Anne E. Yocum, state secretary, made an appeal for the magazine.

West Virginia State Conference was held in Parkersburg, October 9. Mrs. Spilman, the state regent, read a report of the work done by the chapters toward contributing to the fund for building Continental Hall. The subject of the hall was discussed at length. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was brought before the conference and agencies established. The discussion of a state badge resulted in the adoption of a state flower, "The Mountain Laurel." Many interesting addresses were given and several social events lent to the pleasure of the occasion. Mrs. Donald McLean was unanimously endorsed for a second term, as president general, and Mrs. D. B. Spilman as West Virginia's candidate for vice-president general. Officers were elected and the session was closed with profit and pleasure to all.

Pennsylvania State Conference was held in Clearfield November 13 and 14. Mrs. Alexander R. Powell, regent of the Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Patton, state regent. Reports of committees, regular and special, were received. Mrs. Patton addressed the conference on the subject of electing a state historian. The question was voted on and adopted. The report of the committee on Continental Hall was

thoroughly discussed. Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general, was the guest of honor and responded to her joyous welcome in her usual witty and entertaining manner. A reception was given in Mrs. McLean's honor at which over four hundred were present. Before adjournment, the conference enthusiastically endorsed Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, state regent, for vice-president general. The following from the committee on resolutions was adopted: "We appreciate the honor done to Pennsylvania, by the attendance of our esteemed president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, and would tender to her our loyal support." The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was made a special feature and committees were appointed to further its interests.

The South Carolina State Conference was held at Yorkville, South Carolina, from October 31 to November 2. The conference was welcomed by Mrs. Robert Moore, regent of the Yorkville Chapter, and responded to by Mrs. Lillie Ripley Henderson. Words of greeting were heard from Mrs. Nichols, vice-president general, and Mrs. S. A. Richardson, ex-state regent. A forceful address was given by Mrs. Clark Waring. The state regent's report was complete in every detail. The social entertainments of the conference formed an even balance to the work.

Minnesota State Conference was celebrated at Northfield October 13. Fourteen of the sixteen chapters were represented. Mrs. Grant Bronson, regent of the Josiah Edison Chapter, gave the address of welcome, which was gracefully responded to by Mrs. Fannie Ames Loyhed. Then followed the chapter reports, which showed excellent work. Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, who had traveled fifty miles in an automobile in order to reach the conference before it closed, made a stirring address to an appreciative audience, making her usual appeal for Continental Hall. Several very enjoyable social events added to the interest and enjoyment of the occasion.

SWEKATSI CHAPTER, OGDENSBURG.

The name was chosen from among the Indian names common in this locality, which was once a part of the country of the Six Nations. Swekatsi was the Huron name for the Oswegatchie river and means in that language "black water." The Oswegatchie river flows into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg and it was at the junction of these two rivers that the first settlement was made in 1749, by the French Abbe Francois Picquet, and a fort named "La Presentation" was erected for protection from the hostile Indians. Through the fortunes of war the fort was occupied eleven years later by the British and was evacuated by them in 1796, being one of the last forts to be relinquished by the British after the Jay treaty had definitely settled the boundary between the United States and Canada. There has been erected through the efforts of the chapter a very imposing monument marking this place of historical interest. The monument is in the form of an obelisk made of Barre granite. It stands thirty-six feet high. Upon one side of the obelisk is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription: "This monument marks the site of Fort La Presentation, erected in 1749 by Abbe Picquet for the protection of his mission among the Indians of the Five Nations. Occupied by the British in 1760—evacuated by them in 1796—under the provisions of the Jay treaty. It was the first building erected where now stands the city of Ogdensburg." The tablet is the work of Paul E. Cabaret & Co.

Upon the reverse side of the obelisk is the wheel and distaff, the official insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, cut in the stone. The plot of ground upon which the monument stands is enclosed by an iron fence five feet high.

The chapter has from its formation been greatly interested in the public library of the city, and every year many volumes have been added to this most important department. Prizes have been offered in the public schools for the best essays upon historical subjects, thus awakening among the pupils much interest in the study of American history. Through the



THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SITE OF
FORT LA PRÉSENTATION

ERECTED IN 1749 BY
ABBÉ FRANÇOIS PICQUET
FOR THE PROTECTION OF HIS MISSION AMONG
THE INDIANS OF THE FIVE NATIONS.

THE FORT WAS OCCUPIED IN 1760 BY THE BRITISH AND EVACUATED BY
THEM JUNE 1ST 1796 UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE JAY TREATY.

IT WAS THE FIRST BUILDING ERECTED WHERE
NOW STANDS THE CITY OF OGDENSBURG

efforts of the chapter the streets of Ogdensburg, which were named for Revolutionary heroes Green and Lafayette, have been provided with new signs on which the names are correctly spelled. Through neglect the streets had been known for some years as "Green" and "Fayette." This chapter has 76 members and has held nine regular meetings and two social gatherings during the past year. A luncheon was given on June first, chapter day, and a ball on the eve of Washington's birthday. During the year the chapter has given to the public library for the children's room established by the chapter last year the sum of \$92.54, and has also given to the Memorial Continental Hall fund during the year \$166; to the State Military fund \$7.60, making a total of \$265.84 expended for patriotic work and patriotic educational work during the last year.

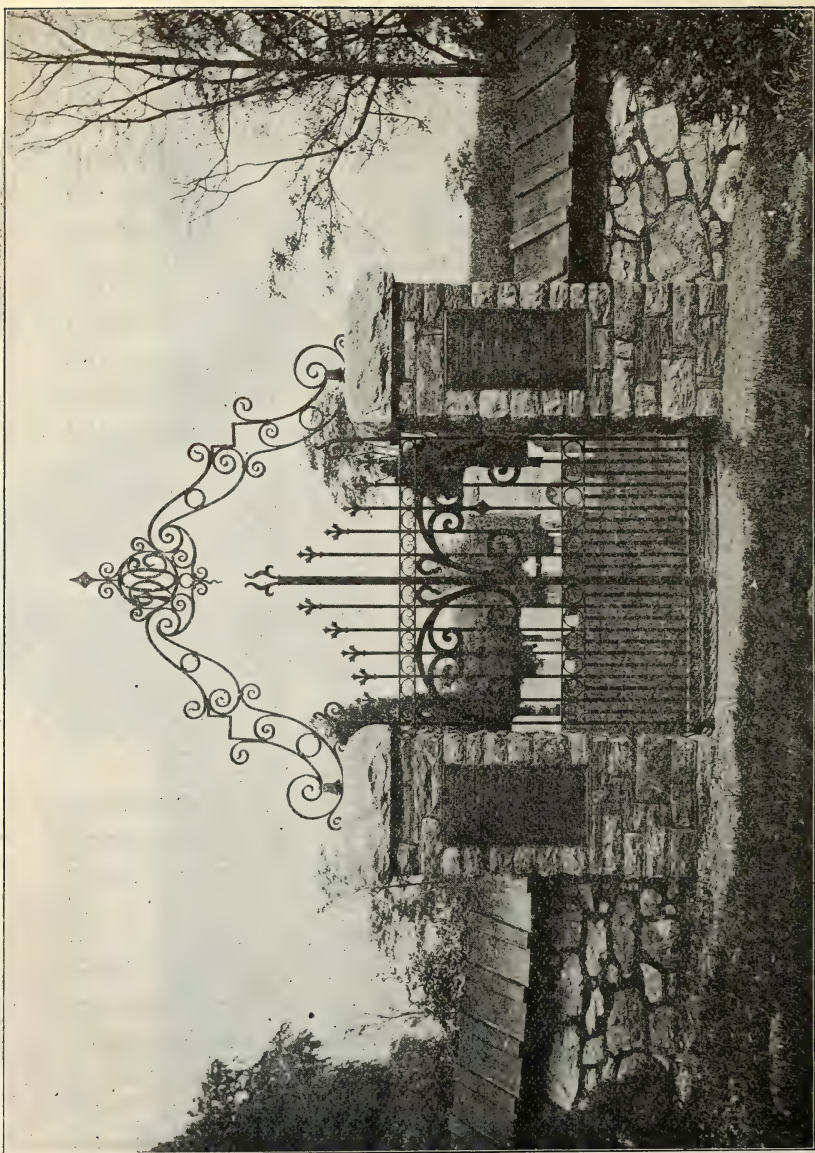
Mrs. Annie E. Daniels is regent of Swe-kat-si Chapter.

HARRISBURG CHAPTER,
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monday, the eighth of October, was such a perfectly beautiful day that nothing was wanting to make the dedicatory ceremonies of Paxton Memorial Gateway, the crowning work of the Harrisburg Chapter, a perfect success.

Paxton Church, situated about three miles from Harrisburg, dates back to 1740, and standing as it does in a grove of grand old oaks with the hills which encircle the beautiful Paxton Valley in full view, it is an ideal spot for its loveliness, as well as intensely interesting from its sacred and historic associations. Nearby the church is the ancient burial ground, whose oldest gravestone bore the date of 1716, and here lie the remains of those early settlers who bravely protected the frontier from 1745 down to the close of the Revolution, against a savage and treacherous foe—many of the heroes of the French and Indian war, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil war.

The churchyard is enclosed by a heavy limestone wall, similar to the church building, but the wooden gates have now



Paxton Memorial Gateway.

been replaced by the handsome iron gateway, which is the admiration of all beholders.

A little more than a year ago the chapter began the work, the committee having it in charge being composed almost entirely of descendants of those whose names are graven upon the tablets.

The gateway consists of two limestone pillars, with capstones of Barre granite; upon the face of the pillar there are bronze tablets, bearing the following inscription: "In memory of the Heroes of the Revolution, Frontier Defenders, and Soldiers of the French and Indian War, buried in Paxton Churchyard." Then follow the names of the Revolutionary heroes upon the first tablet, while upon the other are the names of the frontier defenders and soldiers of the French and Indian war; underneath are the words, "Erected by the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," with the insignia of the national society at the right.

Underneath the names on both tablets is the line, "And others whose names are unknown." The names and rank of sixty soldiers and patriots are graven upon the tablets. The fine bronze tablets and ironwork were made by the firm of Paul E. Cabaret & Co., of New York; there are two massive iron gates, worked out by hand and made in imitation of the old-time iron work, showing the hammer marks, and a graceful arch with the figures 1906 in the centre.

The firm was furnished with photographs and descriptions of the church and graveyard wall, so that the work might harmonize with the ancient surroundings, and the result was perfectly successful. The presentation ceremonies were held both in the church and at the gateway.

Flags were beautifully draped behind and around the pulpit; Dr. George S. Chambers, pastor of Pine Street Presbyterian Church, presided; Dr. Kremer, of Salem Reformed Church, offered the invocation, the newly elected pastor of Paxton Church, Rev. Mr. Mulock, read selections from Scripture, the congregation sang the appropriate hymn beginning, "O God, beneath Thy guiding hand," and Dr. Ritchie Smith, of Market Square Presbyterian Church, delivered a fine historic ad-

dress, bringing vividly before us the times which tried men's souls, when every man in the church had his rifle at his side, and the pastor, Rev. John Elder, well named "the fighting parson," preached for two years with his rifle in his pulpit.

A beautiful quartette was sung, "The Patriotic Dead," which had a special interest for the chapter, from the fact that the music was composed by Michael William Jacobs, Jr., a son of the chapter historian.

The assembly left the church singing "America" as a procession as they walked over the green sward to the gateway. In the absence of Bishop Darlington, Rev. George Israel Browne, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam, made an address which was scholarly and most appropriate to the occasion. Miss Pearson, regent of the chapter, presented the gateway in an address which showed most logically that the unflinching bravery of the frontier defenders, and the military experience and knowledge of the necessity for union learned by the colonists in the seven years' duel between France and England for supremacy in the New World was fitting preparation for the Revolutionary struggle, and made its success possible.

Miss Pearson concluded her address by giving the key of the gates to the president of the board of trustees of Paxton Church, by that symbolic act presenting Paxton Memorial Gateway to the congregation of Paxton Church.

Mr. J. Q. A. Rutherford, on behalf of the congregation, accepted the gateway and thanked the Harrisburg Chapter for the beautiful gift. The whole assembly joined in singing the doxology; Dr. Chambers pronounced the benediction; the gates were thrown open and every one passed into the churchyard to read the names of the heroes who were so fittingly remembered, the graves being designated by beautiful laurel wreaths.

The members of the Harrisburg Chapter feel that they have honored themselves by the erection of the beautiful gateway to do honor to the memory of those patriots who never spared themselves when their country stood in need of their services.

CAROLINE PEARSON, *Regent.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Full reports will appear in later issues. Below is given a brief synopsis of chapter doings as shown in recent reports.

Minneapolis Chapter (Minneapolis, Minnesota) gave a Colonial assembly for the benefit of Continental Hall which was a financial success.

Ox Bow Chapter (Newbury, Vermont) have placed markers on the graves of thirty-four Revolutionary soldiers, minute men of that place.

Tioga Chapter (Tioga, Pennsylvania) have sent subscription to monument to the nurses of the Spanish-American war; fifty dollars to Continental Hall fund; five dollars for the window in the Fredericksburg church in memory of Mary Ball Washington. They have expended thirty dollars for prizes in the public schools.

Johnstown Chapter (Johnstown, New York) have sent money to help the orphans at San Francisco; prizes have been offered in the public schools.

Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut) celebrated the anniversary of the turning the leaden statue of King George into patriotic bullets. The statue was brought from New York to Litchfield and the wise act was performed by the women of the town in the grove now historic. In this same grove "The Dance of the Seasons" was given which netted \$227.00, to be used for purposes as patriotic as were the ammunition fashioned from King George.

Columbus Chapter (Columbus, Ohio) have found a permanent home in memorial hall, by permission of the commis-

sioners upon the request of Mrs. Edward Orton, the regent. They have also received permission to mark one of the tablets in the rotunda in commemoration of the works and purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have given two flags to the public schools; five dollars for Russian settlement work; fifty-three dollars for the San Francisco sufferers. Their principal work has been their efforts in behalf of a good juvenile court law, in which they were fully successful. The law will serve as a model for other states. One outcome is a juvenile court club. Their new committee on Revolutionary soldiers' graves have located eight.

Merion Chapter (Merion, Pennsylvania) have furnished a room in Washington's headquarters, at Valley Forge.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio) have arranged their plans for the patriotic work of the coming year. Ten lectures will be given to foreigners in the month of November in their own tongue; ten lectures will be given in school auditoriums to English speaking citizens in the patriotic month of February. The twenty lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views. Four hundred dollars has been appropriated to the work of the Children of the Republic, which is now carried on with much care and system. The committee on Revolutionary graves have obtained, through the county commissioners, metal markers for the patriots buried in Cleveland. They have purchased "Betsey Ross flags" for use on Decoration and other patriotic days. They are preparing a ritual to be used on such days and when the graves are marked. The book committee reports a valuable book from Governor Warfield for the Historical Society library. Six lectures by men of eminence have been arranged for the Daughters and their guests. These are given at the receptions which are part of the program of the year. Each member is requested to become a member of the Needlework Guild by the contribution of two garments. Patriotism in the public schools will probably consist in the tentative introduction of the principles of the "School City."

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany county, New York).—Mrs. Hamilton Ward was unanimously elected regent for the ninth consecutive term. One gold and seven silver medals are to be given for the best essays on subjects pertaining to the American Revolution, written by pupils of the high schools. The members are discussing their contribution to the New York room in Continental Hall.

BOOK NOTES

Among the recent publications which are of value to the student of American history and biography is the *LIFE OF GENERAL HUGH MERCER*, by the Hon. John T. Goolrick. The Neale Publishing Company, 1906.

The author has portrayed the life of this ardent patriot in such a manner as to make this book a valuable addition to any library.

General Mercer, a Scotchman by birth and physician by profession, having fought for "Bonnie Charlie," emigrated to America after the disastrous battle of Culloden, and settled in Pennsylvania. Later he removed to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he became a close friend of Washington, James Monroe, and others who were soon to become famous in the annals of our country. His death on the field at Princeton ended the career of one of Washington's most tried and trusted generals. The book contains sketches of General Washington and his mother, John Paul Jones, and others associated with General Mercer in the social life of Fredericksburg, and is well illustrated. A genealogical chart of his descendants is also given.

Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, vice-president general from Rhode Island, has just secured a half-page advertisement from Tilden and Thurber, of Providence, Rhode Island. We call the attention of the Daughters to this and hope the firm will find that the advertisement is greatly to their advantage. It is the personal solicitation that counts. If each one interested in the magazine would remember to call the attention of the firms with whom they trade to the matter, as Mrs. Barker did, our pages would soon be full and running over.

CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC.

MY DEAR MADAM REGENT:

As you have doubtless seen, in the proceedings of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, that branch of patriotic work called "The Children of the Republic," was considered of such national value that a National Committee on Children of the Republic was appointed to try and induce all chapters to form Boys' Clubs of Children of the Republic throughout the country. Our president general has done me the honor to appoint me chairman of this committee. As I am most anxious that this good work shall be prosecuted as rapidly as possible, I address myself to you to ask your sympathy and assistance.

Will you oblige me by reading this letter at your chapter meeting, with I hope a good word from you in addition. In order to get quickly to active work I will ask you to appoint from your chapter a local committee on Children of the Republic, whose duty it shall be to form and conduct one Children of the Republic Club of Boys under the auspices of your chapter. If you as chapter organizations unite in an effort to educate the less fortunate children who are so often of foreign parentage, in the patriotism of our forefathers, and to a standard of civil honor, we may help to purge the coming generations of the corruption in politics which is making us fear for the future of our republic.

In order to explain more clearly what is meant by this association of Children of the Republic, I append a short history of the work as it began in Ohio some years since, with some suggestions on the formation of clubs; also a leaflet. While this work is of a devoted and self-sacrificing character, yet it is one which gives great satisfaction to those engaged in it, for the fruits of the labor are such as tend to national security. It will require the interest of your chapter and some small financial aid from the chapter treasury.

After the place and date of meeting have been arranged, the boys are assembled and organize themselves into a club, by adopting the simple constitution which is here enclosed. This they do by voting on each article separately. They then enroll themselves by writing their own names, and are called charter members. The next step is the election of officers. In Ohio, we elect a president for one year, a vice-president, recording secretary and custodian of the flag. The election is done as directed by the little constitution just adopted. The next step is to practice the salute to the flag. The club lines up, with officers at the head, walks quietly past flag, each boy looking respectfully towards it and raising his right hand to side of his head. When they have reached their seats they stand and in unison repeat the formula of allegiance to the flag, which is as follows: "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and the republic for which it stands. I pledge my head and my heart to God and my country. One country, one language and one flag."

The club then sings "America" and the president opens the meeting by ordering roll call.

The order of business is given in the enclosed leaflet. Our plan this winter for clubs is to have a number of simple leaflets written by various people on subjects of national and municipal interest, on which we feel the boys ought to begin to think. They will be printed and will be so simple, that the boys can readily understand them and memorize them. We think it will interest them and instruct them at the same time, to learn these leaflets and speak them before their club as they would an original speech, as at a school. The club members can then have the privilege of criticising the speeches in their own words. Of course, several boys could speak at a meeting on different subjects learned from leaflets. We find boys like to do things themselves, more than always to listen to addresses from speakers, although we have those also. We shall have some simple debates also prepared, very short, one or two boys speaking on one side and one or two on the opposite. After the speakers, club members can have three minutes' ex-

pression of opinion. If such little debates are given—different boys speaking at different times—it teaches them to think. We talk to them and try to have them talk about honesty in politics, purity in voting, and try to explain to them our general, state and city governments. The ways in which they can be interested are very numerous and each local committee will soon find methods of its own.

After organizing a Children of the Republic Club and adopting your program, if you should feel ready for our plan of leaflets and debates, you can apply to me for them, and I will send you some. We always have a flag and a map of the United States of America to begin with.

I have written at great length and detail, hoping to help you to feel you can begin at once. Kindly let me hear from you in reply and as soon as possible give me the name of your chairman of the local Children of the Republic committee so I can correspond with her and she apply to me for aid or information.

With cordial regards and an earnest appeal for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Donald McLean, President General.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Ex- and Honorary State Regent, Ohio.

Mrs. Samuel Ammon, Regent of Pittsburgh Chapter.

Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Vice-President General, Rhode Island.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent, Alabama.

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Ex-Regent, Mohegan Chapter.

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Regent Columbus Chapter.

Mrs. Baldwin D. Spillman, State Regent, West Virginia.

Miss Elizabeth N. H. Swinburne, State Regent, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Frederic L. Bradley, Member of New York City Chapter.

Mrs. Douglas E. Newton, Hartford, West Virginia.

Mrs. J. A. Murphy, Chairman, Ex- and Honorary State Regent, Ohio.

Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell
Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determine the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4

ANSWERS.

776. SHUGERT.—Lieut. Zacharias Shugert was born about 1738 in York County, Penn. He married Mary Elizabeth Mulholland. (See D. A. R. Nat. No. 30761).—C. S. C.

804. BATTLE.—James Battle enlisted 1777 for three years (Hist. Mendon, Mass., p. 360). James Brattle (probably the same man) signed the petition from Holliston "to limit the actions of those inimical to U. S. Jan. 15, 1777 (do. p. 372). James Battle gave receipt for wages from June 1st to Sept. 1st, 1776, to Capt. Benjamin Smith. (Mass. Men in Revolution.)

806. LOUGEE.—Jonathan Lougee was one of those who marched to Cambridge Apr. 20, 1775, and in the accounts of the selectmen of Exeter, 1777, his name is on the pay roll for this service. (Hist. Exeter, p. 244.) He was also in Capt. Isaac Sherman's company Sept., 1775. Moses Lougee was fifer in the same company. Jonathan

Lougee married Feb. 6, 1783, Nancy Simpson. (Exeter Family Register, p. 56.)

823. (1) BLAKESLEE-BROOKS.—Hannah Blakely who married Henry Brooks was the widow of Samuel Blakeslee of Guilford and the daughter of John and Elizabeth Potter of New Haven. She married Samuel Blakeslee Dec. 3, 1650, and Henry Brooks Dec. 21, 1676. She d. Nov. 7, 1723. Samuel Blakeslee and Hannah Potter had nine children. Descendants of Samuel¹, Samuel² b. 1662, Samuel³ b. 1685, Samuel⁴ b. 1718, Samuel⁵ b. about 1752, are members of the D. A. R. through the Rev. service of Samuel⁵ who married Lydia Woodford of Woodbury.—M. C. K.

(2) HOTCHKISS.—Martha Hotchkiss was daughter of Ensign Joshua Hotchkiss and sister of Dea. Stephen Hotchkiss whose son Gideon served in Rev. War; also the sons of Gideon—Jesse b. 1738, Abraham b. 1743, Lieut. Amos b. 1751, a pensioner, and Eben b. 1757, a pensioner—all were in Rev. service.—(Davis's *Hist. of Wallingford.*)

Correction: The date of marriage of Thomas Brooks and Martha Hotchkiss should be 1702, not 1762 as printed in Aug. No.

853. DEVOE.—Jacob Devoe was in Albany Co., N. Y. militia 1776.—(*New York in Revolution.*)

860. (1) SINCLAIR.—Richard Sinclair was son of Samuel and Sarah (Mattoon) Sinclair—grandson of John and Elizabeth (Bean) Sinclair.—M. W. S. K.

(2) PATTEE.—Ebenezer Pattee b. Feb. 21, 1740 was son of Benjamin and Patience Pattee.—(*Georgetown, Me., Records.*)

QUERIES.

878. COMSTOCK—ALLYN.—Information is desired of James⁴ (Daniel³, Gideon², William¹) Comstock of Conn. He was in Col. Webb's regiment 1775, Capt. Nathan Hale's company. His wife was Hannah Allyn.—I. B. T.

879. (1) JOHNSON.—I wish to learn the name of the wife of Enos Johnson b. 1698, d. 1786. Enos⁴ was son of Jacob³, William², Thomas¹.

(2) HUMISTON—JOHNSON.—Wealthy Humiston married in 1813 in Plymouth, Conn., Robert Graham Johnson. Her ancestry is desired.—F. W. S.

880. TURNER.—Information is wanted of John Turner of Wake Co., N. Car., who enlisted in the 1st N. Car. Regiment 1777. The names of his wife and children are desired.—A. C. P.

881. LIVINGSTON—DEXTER.—Wanted the ancestry of Sophia Livingston who married Elisha or Asa Dexter, both of Conn. They went afterward to Avon, N. York.—L. A. D.

882. WALTON—HARRIS.—Was Catharine Walton who married 1737 Nathan Harris a relative of George Walton, one of the signers of

the Dec. of Independence? Nathan^s Harris b. 1716 was the son of Edward², Henry¹, from Glamorgan, Wales, and settled on the James River near Richmond, Vir.—P. S.

883. FARNHAM.—Information wanted of the ancestry of Lucien Farnham b. July 8, 1799, at Lisbon, Conn. Any and all dates wanted. Lucien Farnham had brothers Thomas, Jefferson and William, and a sister Pamela.—M. E. G.

884. STRATTON.—Joseph Stratton married Aug. 19, 1717, in Watertown, Mass., Sarah Hager. Jonathan Stratton of Weston, Mass., married 1738 Dinah Bemis of Waltham. William Stratton married Jan. 17, 1705/6, in Windsor, Conn., Abigail Moor. The ancestry is desired of Joseph, Jonathan and William Stratton.—H. R. S.

885. (1) CLARK.—Ancestry wanted of Thomas Clark of Amherst, N. H. The Hist. of Amherst says he took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was corporal in Capt. Josiah Russell's Co. of Rangers 1776. He was wounded at the battle of Stillwater. The name of his wife is also desired. Their daughter Rebecca Clark married Andrew Bevins.

(2) BEMENT.—Information of the ancestry of John Bement and his wife Elizabeth who were among the first settlers of Homer, N. Y.—E. B. A.

886. (1) HALSTEAD—CALLER.—The name of the father of Stephen Halstead of Newburgh, N. Y., is desired. Family tradition says the father and the older brothers, John and Jacob, were in Rev. service. Stephen Halstead was b. Apr. 27, 1771. His wife's name was Hannah Caller, b. July 21, 1778, in Ulster Co., N. Y. Her ancestry desired.

(2) CATLIN.—Joel Catlin of Harwinton, Conn., b. Feb. 16, 1721, d. July 27, 1797, was captain in colonial war 1761. His wife's name was Sophia ———? b. 1721, d. 1798. Their children were—Joel, Hannah, Mary, Tirzah, Rebecca, Sophie, Benjamin and Abigail. Did Joel Catlin serve in Rev. War?—A. E. C.

887. MONTAGUE.—I am very desirous of information of the Montague family of Vir. Would like to correspond with descendants.—M. G. W.

888. (1) NASH—DONALDSON.—The ancestry of Mary Ann Nash is desired. Her mother is said to have been a Ball of Vir. Her mother's sister was Mrs. Carter. She married ——— Donaldson in Westmoreland Co., Vir., and they went to Pittsburgh, then to Steubenville, Ohio, where they died about 1855. Family tradition says her father was taken prisoner by the British and kept on a prison ship some time, then exchanged. The Revolutionary service is desired.

(2) STOKELY—PATTON.—Was Nancy Stokely who married David Patton the daughter of Gen. Stokely who died at Steubenville, Ohio? Her parentage is desired.—A. M. I.

889. LOGAN.—Rosannah Logan, b. 1760, married David Caldwell in 1781, probably in Kentucky. Was she the sister of Gen. Benjamin Logan who, it is said in "Historic Families of Ky.," visited Vir. in 1780 and brought his mother and sister to Lincoln Co., Ky.? The name of this sister is not mentioned. Gen. Logan had two other sisters, Mary and Sarah, whom he had brought previously to Ky.—H. L. C.

890. ELLIS—LAWRENCE.—Ancestry wanted of Jonathan Ellis, b. 1770, d. 1836, of Pittsfield, Mass., who married Oct. 30, 1796, at Dalton, Mass., Wealthy Lawrence, b. Sept. 29, 1775, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Britton) Lawrence of Westmoreland, N. H. Revolutionary service desired.—E. E. McI.

891. GRENELL—EVEREST.—Daniel Grenell of Salisbury, Conn., married Feb. 22, 1777, Anna Everest. They had children—Nancy, Polly, Charlotte, Ezra, Daniel, William and Roxanna. Charlotte married Whitney Meigs. Correspondence is desired with descendants of any of the other children or any information of them.—L. A. H. B.

892. HARRIS.—John Harris was living at Sherborn, Nantucket, in 1730. Whom did he marry? Family tradition says he was a sea captain and was lost at sea. His children were—Abigail married Christopher Stratton, Jonathan married (probably) Mary Green, John married Zamar, daughter of William and Abigail (Morton) Ransford of Killingly, Conn., and Seth. There may have been other children. In 1775 John, Jr., was in Voluntown, Conn., and in 1777 divided his father's estate in Voluntown. Was either John, Sr., or John, Jr., in Rev. War?—J. M. B.

893. (1) STRONG—HARTRIDGE.—Did Samuel Spry Strong take part in the Revolution? He married Mrs. Sarah (Earl) Hartridge. Who was her father?

(No state is given, but probably S. Car.—L. B. N.)

(2) CARTER—MICHELLE.—The Revolutionary record is desired of John Carter, Jr., b. March 9, 1728, d. May 21, 1792. He was brother of Thomas Carter who was killed by the Indians 1756, and son of Jacob and Thomasin Carter. His wife was Jane Michelle, daughter of Thomas Michelle, collector of customs at Hampton, Vir. She d. in Williamsburg, Vir., 1791.

(3) CARTER—WRAY.—Information also of John Carter, son of John, Jr., b. 1761, d. 1820 in Augusta, Ga. He married Anna Matilda Wray 1795. Was her father in Rev. War? These Carters were probably descendants of Robert Carter, called "King Carter."—Mrs. W. H. H.

894. (1) HENDERSON—FRAZIER.—Ancestry wanted of Joseph Henderson b. 1761 and of his wife Elizabeth Frazier b. 1767, both in Augusta Co., Vir.

(2) CLARK.—Ancestry wanted of William Clark of Cumberland Co.,

Penn., afterward of Bourbon Co., Ky. Was he connected with George Rogers Clark during the Revolution?—F. C. A. P.

895. MERCER—SCOTT.—Lydia (Mercer) Scott was married at Winchester, Vir., 1825. She was the ward of John Mercer and daughter of Joshua Mercer and wife Margaret Nesbit. Can Lydia Mercer be connected with Gen. Hugh Mercer, or with Amos Mercer, a Quaker who was expelled from the sect for taking part in the Revolution? Joshua Mercer was probably the son of Gideon. Any clue that will connect Lydia (Mercer) Scott with Rev. service will be appreciated.—C. B.

896. ROCK—McCLELLAN.—The date and place of birth of John Rock (native of Ireland) is desired. He was in the Revolutionary War and lost his health in service. He married Catharine McClellan. Their oldest child was born 1776; the youngest, 1796. He was buried in St. Paul cemetery, Carolina.—R. C. S.

897. (1) HARRINGTON.—Wanted the maiden name of Mary ———, wife of Moses Harrington of Grafton, Mass. Their daughter Mary, b. Apr. 11, 1763, married Feb. 28, 1784, Nathaniel Adams. Also the ancestry of Moses Harrington.

(2) MARSH—ELLINWOOD.—What was the parentage of Esther Marsh, b. May 24, 1762, at Sturbridge, Mass., married June 2, 1778, Hananiah Ellinwood of Brimfield, Mass. She d. Aug. 25, 1827, at Clinton, N. Y.

(3) SLOAN—NELSON.—William Sloan b. June 5, 1755, at Westville, Mass., died at Smithfield, N. Y., July, 1828. He married May 25, 1780, Sarah Nelson, b. Aug. 22, 1758, d. at Smithfield Apr. 30, 1849. The ancestry of both is desired.

(4) HARDY—GREGG.—Wanted the parentage of Hannah Hardy of Derry, N. H. She married about 1790 as second wife John Gregg, son of Maj. Samuel Gregg of Petersborough, N. H.—C. D. C.

898. GULICK—BERRY.—The ancestry is desired of Jonathan Gullick of N. Car., leaving there about 1805 for Indiana. Also that of his wife, Nancy Berry.—J. G.

899. (1) CRUM.—John Crum, a Rev. soldier, was from the vicinity of Winchester, Vir. I wish to learn the date and place of his birth, and name of his wife. Their son, Lewis Crum, is buried at Sinking Spring, Ohio. He died 1861.

(2) FOLK.—Folk (or Falk) was a Rev. soldier from Vir. and was given his land grants for his services near Sinking Springs, O. Information of him, dates, etc., are very much desired.—C. E. B.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

The training of children is a preparation for the gravest and most important relations of life and upon this training must rest the well being of our nation and the permanence of all our institutions.

With this end in view the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was founded. Its aim and object is to imprint upon the plastic minds of the youth of our land, love of country; devotion to the flag and a knowledge of the men and women whose faithfulness in the trying times of the Republic's birth brought about the grand consummation which we now enjoy.

It was fitting that to Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop should have come the inspiration to found such a society. Living as she does in the famous little town of Concord, Massachusetts, she breathes not only the literary atmosphere still sacred to Hawthorne, to Emerson, to Thoreau, to Alcott, but also the pure patriotism of the heroic farmers who dared to oppose the grenadiers of George III.

On the shore of the slowly moving Concord River, near her historic dwelling, (where Hawthorne lived and wrote,) stands the statue of the Minute Man to mark the spot where

"By the rude bridge which spanned the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The mind which created the "Pepper Family" must naturally be that of a woman interested in boys and girls, so it was logical that Mrs. Lothrop should conceive the idea of enrolling the children of the Daughters of the American Revolution into a society, and by turning their young thoughts into the paths of patriotism fit them to join the parent organization at their maturity.

In 1895 her carefully formed plan was achieved and the National Society, Children of the American Revolution came into existence, the name of her own daughter, Margaret Mulford Lothrop, being the first inscribed on the roll.

What is called local societies were established in nearly every state in the Union, and 7,200 Children have thus far joined the society. The

number of actual members, however, fluctuates to a somewhat discouraging degree, for when the children reach the age when they are legally free and independent men and women, they are no longer Children but supposed to have become Sons and Daughters of the Ameri-



MRS. FRED. T. DUBOIS,
National President, Children of the American Revolution.

can Revolution to which organization they may be transferred without the payment of an admission fee. In this way many local societies have become defunct, especially where the president of the society—who must be a Daughter of the American Revolution—has not exerted

herself to obtain new members to take the place of those who have grown too old.

Mrs. Lothrop was elected the first national president of the society and for years journeyed to Washington from her home in Massachusetts to preside over the monthly meetings of the Board of Management, which are held at 902 F Street, the headquarters of the organization, on the second Thursday of each month from October to June, inclusive.

Although she retired from active leadership several years ago, the society is still the child of her heart for which, whether at home or abroad, she thinks and plans like a fond mother for her beloved offspring.

She has been succeeded in office by Mrs. George M. Sternberg, wife of the surgeon general of the army, and by Mrs. J. C. Burrows, wife of the senator from Michigan, both able and gracious women. The present presiding officer is Mrs. Fred. T. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois of Idaho, a woman whose devotion to children, and ardent desire for their welfare, both for their own and their country's good, is well known.

Associated with her as members of the National Board of Management is a band of devoted women united in fostering the best interests of the society. Their great aim is to so enlist the Daughters of the American Revolution in the work that in every state local societies may be planted that shall grow and blossom like the rose.

At present New York is the banner state, having the greatest number of local societies. Its state director, Miss Isabella Forsythe, has given long and faithful service to the cause.

The Hiawatha Society of Syracuse, New York, is the largest society in the national organization, numbering as it does 117 members. Its president, Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, is untiring in her efforts to promote the welfare of the order, and is rewarded by enthusiastic appreciation of her devotion.

"It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
Of noble races are hereditary,

and the Children of the American Revolution are proving this to be true by not relying on the deeds of their ancestors. The present time, thank God, calls for no sacrifices in the dread name of war, but, to make use of a paraphrase, peace has her sacrifices, as well as war, and these young patriots have given of their substance in many ways to those less fortunate than themselves.

Children in hospitals lie on softer beds through their bounty; others who cannot attend school because of the need for their labor, have the wages they would earn for a year given to their families, while they pursue their studies for the twelve months; places where heroic deeds were performed during the country's early days are marked by tablet or monument, and names of patriots which might otherwise be for-

gotten are recalled from the past and brought to the light of the present to be indelibly imprinted on the minds of the future.

In addition to the above-named benefactions, the Children have given over \$2,000.00 to the building of Continental Hall, in which structure there is to be a room dedicated to their sole use.

The society supplements the work of the public by arousing interest in American history and imparting to the young people a more definite knowledge of the nation's great men and events. It teaches them devotion to our institutions and loyalty to the country's flag.

"With its red for love and its white for law,
And its blue for the hope our fathers saw
For a larger liberty."

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH.

OCTOBER MEETING,

1906.

The National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, held its regular monthly meeting at the headquarters of the society, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, October 11, 1906, with the following members present:

Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel, Miss Tulloch.

The president being absent, Mrs. Tweedale was nominated and elected to preside, and the meeting was opened by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Miss Hetzel, the acting corresponding secretary, reported that she had sent papers during the summer as follows: 12 sets of application blanks; 12 poems; 12 pledges of allegiance; 6 constitutions; 6 lists of officers. Her report was accepted.

The treasurer being absent her report was read by the secretary, and was as follows:

Balance June 1, 1906,	\$32 03
Receipts,	146 83

Total,	178 86
Disbursed to September 30, 1906,	151 35

Balance on hand,	\$27 51
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Investments:

Notes,	\$2,000 00
In bank,	202 15

Total,	\$2,202 15
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Continental Hall fund, \$877 53

The report was accepted.

The registrar presented the names of 39 applicants for membership. On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the society, provided all dues had been paid, and the report was accepted.

The vice-president of organization presented the following names for consideration:

Mrs. Grace Huber for President of Fond du Lac Society, to succeed Miss Sexsmith, resigned.

Miss Harriet C. Sexsmith for president of new society forming at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Miss Edith Prosch for president of Thomas Pickering Society of Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. M. E. P. R. Phelps, reappointment as president of Kitty Livingston Society, Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. William Beattie for president of Lafayette Society, Coopers-town, New York.

Mrs. John Edwards for president of Monticello Society, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mrs. R. Herrick for president at Eureka, California.

Mrs. Nettie A. Ashenfelter for president of society to be formed at Silver City, New Mexico.

Miss Julia Lander for president of new society in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. William Seelye Little as acting state director for New York until spring.

The confirmation of Miss Louise R. Ufford, as acting president of the Signal Lantern Society of Boston, Massachusetts, who was elected by the society without consultation with the National Board.

The name "Winnebago" for the new society at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and "Mistress Betsey Ross" for the society at Rochelle, Illinois.

The resignation of Mrs. William Clifton Todd as president of the Isaac Van Wart Society of Brooklyn, New York.

On motion these nominations were confirmed and the resignation accepted with regret.

Consideration of the desire of a new society in Indianapolis to be named for a living Daughter, was deferred.

This report was accepted.

Mrs. Darwin reported that in accordance with instructions the loving cup given last April by Mrs. Baird had been marked, photographed and expressed to the winning society, viz: the Valentine Holt of San Francisco, California. She read a letter from Mrs. Hubbard, president of the Valentine Holt Society, which gratefully acknowledged the receipt of the cup.

As chairman of the printing committee Mrs. Darwin reported the

printing of 3,000 application blanks, 500 certificates of election, and 500 loving cup notices.

The report was accepted.

The deaths of Mrs. Janin's aunt, Mrs. Lee, and of Mrs. Paul's mother, Mrs. Dean, were announced, and on motion the recording secretary was instructed to write to these ladies expressing the sympathy of the Board.

The Secretary read an eloquent letter of greeting from Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society, one from Mrs. Lucy M. O. Marsh, a national vice-president, regretting her inability to attend the meeting, and one from Miss Maude V. Griffin, president of the Caroline Marshall Wheelock Society of Danbury, Connecticut, relative to obtaining a charter.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Your magazine is an inspiration to the Daughters.—MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON, *Vice President, North Carolina.*

Great good would come to the members of our organization by keeping more intimately in touch with its working through the magazine.—MRS. GEORGE H. TELL, *Tennessee.*

The article on "Mary Slocumb's Ride" was sent by a loyal Daughter of the "Old North State" for publication in the magazine and with the permission of the local paper in which it first appeared.

A booklet, entitled SOME HISTORICAL SPOTS IN LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, by Cora Harvey Devalin, regent of the Merion Chapter, contains much of interest. The book is profusely illustrated and is for sale by the Eastwood Publishing Co., Fernwood, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of Continental Hall. Price, 25 cents.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
The Holland, Norfolk, Va.

MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
824 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois.

MRS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, Ohio,
1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. LINDSAY-PATTERSON, N. C.,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.,
Pelham Manor, New York.

MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, S. C.,
Spartanburg, South Carolina.

MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

(Term of office expires 1908.)

RS. ROBERT EMORY PARK, Georgia, 48 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.	MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Conn., Bristol, Connecticut.
RS. RICHARD JACKSON BARKER, R. I., Tiverton, Rhode Island.	MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, Ia., 127 Bluff St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
RS. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Mich., 1315 16th St., Washington, D. C.	MRS. SALLIE MARSHALL HARDY, Ky., 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
RS. WILLIAM D. KEARFOTT, N. J., Montclair, N. J.	MRS. IRA H. EVANS, Texas, Austin, Texas.
RS. THEODORE C. BATES, Mass., 29 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.	MRS. A. E. HENEBERGER, Va., Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

1316 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Corresponding Secretary General.**MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Registrar General.**RS. J. STEWART JAMIESON,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Treasurer General.**MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Historian General.**RS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
1415 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.**Assistant Historian General.**MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Librarian General.**MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

Alabama,	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham. MRS. AURORA P. McCLELLAN, Athens.
Alaska,	
Arizona,	MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 503 7th St., Phoenix. MRS. FREDERICK C. BROWN, 939 West Washington St., Phoenix.
Arkansas,	MRS. JOHN McCLURE, Little Rock. MRS. MATTIE KNOX HAYMAN, Van Buren.
California,	MRS. HARRY N. GRAY, 2334 Steiner St., San Francisco. MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, "The Angeles," Los Angeles.
Colorado,	MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin St., Denver. MRS. O. W. MALLABY, 1707 Lake Ave., Pueblo.
Connecticut,	MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park St., New Haven. MRS. TRACY B. WARREN, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.
Delaware,	MRS. CLARENCE DRAPER SYPHERD, Dover. MRS. JULIET AGNES CUMMINS, Smyrna.

- Dist. of Columbia, MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 416 5th St., Washington.
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T St., Washington.
- Florida, MRS. AGNES M. COOK, Mandarin.
MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 West Church St., Jacksonville.
- Georgia, MRS. JAMES A. ROUNSAVILLE, Rome.
MRS. P. W. GODFREY, Covington.
- Idaho, MRS. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
MRS. FLOYD LESLIE MOORE, Harpster.
- Illinois, MRS. BENJAMIN A. FESSENDEN, Highland Park.
MRS. CHARLES W. IRION, 1131 Post St., Ottawa.
- Indiana, MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn St.
Indianapolis.
- Iowa, MRS. NATHAN SPARKS, 404 East Maple St., Jeffersonville.
MRS. ROWENA EDSON STEVENS, Boone.
MISS HELEN SHAW, Anamosa.
- Kansas, MRS. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita.
MRS. ALEXANDER M. HARVEY, 1405 Polk St., Topeka.
- Kentucky, MRS. JOSEPH N. MCCORMACK, State St., Bowling Green.
MRS. MAURICE B. NASH, Paducah.
- Louisiana, MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans
- Maine, MISS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.
MRS. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
- Maryland, MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
MISS ELEANOR MURDOCH JOHNSON, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ... MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
MRS. GEORGE L. MUNN, 2 Northampton St., Easthampton.
- Michigan, MRS. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort St., Detroit.
MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids
- Minnesota, MRS. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
MRS. ALEXANDER T. BIGELOW, 1930 Iglehart St., Merriam Park
- Mississippi, MRS. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 704 N. State St., Jackson.
- Missouri, MRS. THOMAS O. TOWLES, Jefferson City.
MRS. THOMAS B. TOMB, 619 East 9th St., Kansas City.
- Montana, MRS. CLINTON H. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
MRS. EMIL H. RENISCH, S. Excelsior Ave., Butte.
- Nebraska, MRS. STEPHEN C. LANGWORTHY, Seward.
MRS. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 E. Military Ave., Fremont.
- New Hampshire, MRS. JOHN McLANE, Milford.
MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
- New Jersey, MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 Broad St., Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, MRS. HENRY ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
MRS. HENRY G. MUNGER, 426 Main St., Herkimer.
- North Carolina, .. MRS. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton.
MRS. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
- North Dakota, ... MRS. SARA M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, MRS. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Ave., Youngstown.
MRS. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington
and Cincinnati
- Oregon, MRS. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 253 7th St., Portland.
- Oklahoma, MRS. ROBERT T. CARPENTER, 212 West 15th St., Oklahoma City
MRS. G. C. CHAMBERS, 115 East 6th St., Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania, ... MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, "Terrace Villa," Curwens
ville.
MRS. ELLIS LEWIS CAMPBELL, Wayne.

ode Island, ...	MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
	MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket.
uth Carolina, ..	MRS. ROBERT M. BRATTON, Guthriesville.
	MRS. THOMAS C. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.
uth Dakota, ...	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermilion.
nnesse,	MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
	MISS SUSIE GENTRY, Franklin.
exas,	MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.
	MRS. THOMAS J. GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston
ah,	MRS. MARY M. FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
ermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
rginia,	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
	MRS. JOHN D. HORSLEY, 203 Federal St., Lynchburg.
ashington, ...	MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Ave., Spokane.
	MRS. THOMAS H. MCCOUGHTRY, 511 North C St., Tacoma.
est Virginia, ..	MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
	MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
isconsin,	MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
oming,	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 238 West 22nd St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented

to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY MORNING, *October 2, 1906.*

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, October 2, 1906, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order Tuesday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Newberry, Michigan; Mrs. Bates, Massachusetts; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Barker, Rhode Island; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Kearfott, New Jersey. Treasurer General, Mrs. Davis; Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Miller; Registrar General, Mrs. Jamieson; Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Lockwood; Librarian General, Miss Solomon; Recording Secretary General, Miss Pierce. State Regents: Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Miss Baldwin, Maine; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Sypherd, Delaware; Miss Swinburne, Rhode Island; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia. State Vice Regents: Mrs. Horsley, Virginia.

The President General greeted the Board and expressed her pleasure at seeing so large an attendance.

Miss Miller, as Directress of the Washington branch of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, presented to the President General a plate, one of a number issued by this Society in commemoration of Jamestown, which was appropriately acknowledged by the President General.

The new State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Sypherd, was, at the request of the President General, presented to the Board by the retiring State Regent, Mrs. Churchman, who acknowledged this courtesy, and expressed her appreciation of the unvarying kindness she had received from the National Board through her long term of State Regent, (retiring after the Fifteenth Continental Congress, as the dean of the corps) and bespoke for her successor the same kindness and consideration.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and upon correction, approved.

Miss Miller announced to the Board the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District, one of the oldest Chapter Regents, having served almost from the organization of the Society and a prominent and venerable member of the Society, and moved: *That an expression of sympathy be sent from the Board to the son of Mrs. Lee.* Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Solomons.

The President General expressed her personal sorrow at the loss of so worthy a member; also, announced the death of Mrs. Distin, late State Regent of Alaska, and paid a high tribute to her memory; also announced the death of Mrs. Craigie (Mrs. John Oliver Hobbes) a member of New York City Chapter, speaking of her achievements in the literary world and her devotion to the National Society, and requested some action on the part of the Board expressing its sympathy for the family of Mrs. Craigie.

Mrs. Newberry moved that an expression of sympathy be sent from the Board to the family of Mrs. Craigie in England. Seconded by Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That resolutions of condolence be sent to the family of Mrs. Distin, late State Regent of Alaska.*

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That an expression of sympathy be sent to Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, on the loss she has sustained in the death of her husband.*

The President General expressed her admiration for Judge Foster and desired to send a personal word of sympathy to Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. Park, of Georgia, announced the death of Mr. Richard E. C. Clark, the husband of Mrs. Clark, a Chapter Regent, of Mobile, Alabama.

Mrs. Davis moved: *That a letter of sympathy be sent from this Board to Mrs. Richard E. C. Clark, of Mobile, Alabama, on the loss she has sustained in the death of her husband.* Seconded by Mrs. Park and Mrs. Barker.

The above resolutions were taken up in their order and carried by a rising vote of sympathy.

The President General then addressed the Board as follows:

The President General will give a running report of what she has done during the summer. She went from here, in June, directly to Delaware, and has already spoken of the charming day spent there, when she met the new State Regent and also other distinguished members of the State. From Delaware to New York and thence to Pittsburg, where she was entertained on Flag Day and until Bunker Hill Day. From Pittsburg, she undertook another tour, starting for Tidioute. She went to Du Bois and from there to Curwensville, thence back to Du Bois, where she held an informal reception as she mounted the car which was to take her on this most discursive trip. Changes of cars were many, but she reached Tidioute and received a welcome which compensated for all the discomfort of the journey. Access to Tidioute is most difficult, but arrival there most delightful. She found it to be a large flourishing city, of which hitherto she had slight knowledge. (This shows how the Daughters increase our knowledge!) Tidioute is the center of a Chapter whose members come from 60 miles and 4 counties,—Warren contributing a large quota. The President feels that the memory of this visit is so impressed upon our hearts, that it should be inscribed upon our records. I then went to Mystic, Connecticut, where I had an enthusiastic welcome and received a contribution for Continental Hall from the Fanny Ledyard Chapter. This forms one of the pleasantest memories of that delightful trip,—one of a series, which seemed to merge into each other in rapid and happy succession. I then returned to New York and started for the celebration of Fourth of July and of "Home Week," at Oswego, New York. I had no claim there as a home-comer, except that they were good enough to adopt me as a Daughter of the place, because the Daughters of the American Revolution were to unveil a monument during the week's celebration. This was replete with sentiment. Fort Oswego has been regarrisoned by the United States Government, and in the work of exhumation for rebuilding, the bodies of 12 Revolutionary soldiers were discovered. This was done a year ago and the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter there decided to dedicate a monument over these unknown soldiers,—brought back to memory after a century of oblivion. It was a most impressive ceremony. The troops were there to celebrate the regar-

risoning of the Fort. The entire company was ordered out, under Major Benham, which was, I believe, the first occasion on which regular United States troops have assisted in a Daughters of the American Revolution celebration. It was right upon the shores of the blue Lake Ontario. The commanding Colonel of the Fort assisted the Regent and myself in undraping the flag which veiled the monument. Later there were other patriotic ceremonies in Oswego,—a large military parade, when your President General assisted the Major General and Major in reviewing the military. I assure you it was a proud moment for your President General, who then thought,—“Can human nature have a higher emotion?” In July I visited the Chautauqua Assembly and addressed thousands attending. As I understand it, they held the first regular Daughters of the American Revolution Day there this summer; that is, a Daughters of the American Revolution Day appearing regularly on the Chautauqua program. It was a very interesting function and enabled me to give some information as to the actual work accomplished by our Society. From there I had a charming visit to Westfield, New York, the Patterson Chapter, where I spoke for the Daughters in that vicinity. (I then stepped over to Canada, to see if I could annex that! My work there was of a more private nature.) Then back to New York and from there to Saratoga, where I was tendered a beautiful function by the Saratoga Chapter. There were many distinguished visitors at Saratoga, and they attended our celebration,—notably, the beloved poet, Joaquin Miller. I think the general public was somewhat under the impression that as the reception was to take place at the United States Hotel, it had free access; and the night being warm, and doors and windows all open, the gathering was enormous,—always a welcome sign of interest to your President General. Then I went back to visit my own clan, Mrs. McLane, State Regent of New Hampshire, whose husband is Governor of the State. The State House was thrown open and Governor McLane, for the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Hampshire, welcomed your President General in that great legislative hall, under the portraits of the Governors and statesmen of New Hampshire from the earliest days—some portrayed in their Colonial uniforms. It was inexpressibly impressive! We found it peculiarly interesting, too, because we went over, almost step by step, the ground described in Churchill’s novel, “Coniston,” which most of us have read. I occupied the “Throne Room” as a bedroom, and looked out over the State House grounds.

Now I have just come from the classic shores, or rather the green vales, of Vermont, where the State Conference was held, and where the spirit of the “Green Mountain Boys” still glows in their descendants.

Fresh from all these interesting experiences, I wish to tell you how still greater is my love for the organization. I feel gratified to report *vital interest in Continental Hall, for which some lavish promises have been made.*

There are several matters I will bring before you for action to-day; one is the day to be set apart as Daughters of the American Revolution Day at the Jamestown Exposition, as I have been asked to fix the date this month. You know this Exposition will be particularly interesting from its historic nature, and later we will decide upon the date of our Daughters of the American Revolution Day. We will now hear the reports of officers.

Mrs. Park rose to a question of privilege, stating that before the regular business was taken up she wanted to call attention to the recent storms that had prevailed on the coast of Florida and Alabama, and moved: *That a resolution of sympathy in the great calamity that has overtaken the coast of Florida and Alabama, be sent to the State Regents of the stricken States, and that an offer of assistance, by telegraph be extended through them from the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Seconded by Miss Solomons, Miss Miller, Mrs. Main and all the members of the Board present. Motion unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary was instructed to transmit this action of the Board, by telegraph, to the State Regent of Alabama, and request her to communicate with Mobile, to ascertain if assistance was required there.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the summer the work of my desk has gone steadily on. The notifications of membership to the various committees appointed by the President General after the June Board meeting, were promptly issued, numbering, in all, 468 notifications. The Chairmen of the respective committees were furnished with a list of their members, and addresses. As additional committee appointments have been made, the notices have been sent out, and the same duly recorded. Recently the Credential Committee for the Sixteenth Continental Congress has been appointed. It stands as follows: Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Chairman; Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. Marie Wilkinson Hodgkins, Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins and Mrs. May D. Russell Young. Also, the Committee on Chapter By laws: Mrs. Main, Chairman; Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble

and Mrs. Helen M. Boynton. Mrs. Draper was unable to serve on this committee.

While the correspondence of my desk is, naturally, lighter during the summer, there has still been a sufficient number of letters received to show that the interest of Chapters and members generally throughout the country, is on the increase. These letters have all been attended to up to date, being answered from my own department, or referred to others, as the case required.

Number of letters and postals written, 106. Certificates signed, 200; Applications, 192; Commissions sent to Vice-Presidents General, 10.

In July, during my stay at Martha's Vineyard, I visited the "Sea Coast Defence" Chapter. It has a very interesting exhibit of Revolutionary relics.

Applications for three new members who propose to join that Chapter, have been sent to me, one being my niece, who graduated from the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution. These have been referred to the Registrar General's department for action.

There was a delightful meeting of the Chautauqua Circle, Daughters of the American Revolution at Lake Chautauqua Assembly in August, of which Mrs. Alexander, of the Philadelphia Chapter, is President. On that occasion your Recording Secretary General had the honor to report from Washington some matters of interest to the Daughters there. The members of this Circle are from many distant Chapters summering at Chautauqua. There is much enthusiasm among them, having already a membership of one hundred. They gave a fine report of the address of the President General in July.

I have regrets for this meeting of the Board from the following: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan; Mrs. Stevens, of Iowa; Mrs. Jones, of Mississippi; Mrs. Bratton, South Carolina; Mrs. Towles, Missouri; Mrs. Roberts, New York, Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Vice-President General, Connecticut, and Mrs. Heneberger, Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH F. PIERCE,

October 2 1906.

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of June, July, August and September, I have to report the following: June: Application blanks sent out, 1,315; constitutions, 138; circulars "How to become a Member," 117; officers' lists, 10; miniature blanks, 127; circulars for same, 127; transfer cards, 73.

letters received, 75; letters written, 93. July: Application blanks sent out, 698; constitutions, 95; circulars "How to become a Member," 67; officers' lists, 69; miniature blanks, 32; circulars for same 32; transfer cards, 1; letters received, 35; letters written, 40. August: Application blanks, 1,257; constitutions, 189; circulars "How to become a Member," 63; officers' lists, 125; miniature blanks, 17; circulars for same, 17; transfer cards, 69; letters received, 66; letters written, 48. September: Application blanks, 1,896; constitutions, 1,033; circulars "How to become a Member," 177; officers' lists, 173; transfer cards, 60; letters received, 114; letters written, 109. Total for the four months as follows: Application blanks, 5,166; constitutions, 1,456; circulars "How to become a Member," 424; miniature blanks, 176; circulars for same, 176; transfer cards, 203; letters received, 290; letters written, 290.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1906.

Report accepted.

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REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past three months: Applications for membership presented, 859; applications verified awaiting dues, 101; applications examined but incomplete, 133; applications received since September, 25, unexamined, 93; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 6. Permits for Insigna issued, 505; permits for ancestral bars, 88; permits for Recognition Pins, 164. Certificates issued, 1,428. Letters written, 1,334; postals written, 509.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Miss Hiller moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants presented by the Registrar General.*

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the 859 applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

Mrs. Jamieson stated that she had received an application from a lady who is not yet of age, but will be eighteen in December, and asked if this applicant is eligible to membership.

The Chair ruled that the age requirement must be complied with.

The Registrar General requested permission to purchase another section of the Card Catalogue.

Mrs. Main moved that this be granted. Motion carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Upon the recommendation of our President General, the appointment of Mrs. Blanche Seaman Brown Sprague, of Goldfield, Nevada, as State Regent of Nevada, is presented for confirmation. This appointment is in harmony with the latter part of Article IV. Section 3, of the Constitution, and Mrs. Sprague is the first State Regent of Nevada.

The following Chapter regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Imogen Davis Friberg, Helena, Arkansas; Miss Bessie M. Turner, Cairo, Illinois; Mrs. Jessie Dunham MacMurray, Webster City, Iowa; Mrs. Clara Teague Burch, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Martha Gilman Winslow, Norwood, Massachusetts; Miss Mary A. Mineah, Dryden, New York, and Mrs. Minta H. Garrison, Nacogdoches, Texas, and the resignation of Miss Lena D. Harris, as Chapter Regent at Springfield, South Dakota, is presented for acceptance.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regent appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Ida Pickett Ferrill, Batesville, Arkansas; Mrs. Elva Bon Durant Cabel, Washington, Indiana; Miss Josie Marietta Van Buskirk, Gosport, Indiana; Miss Mary Emily Fauntleroy, New Harmony, Indiana; Miss Ellen Lea Hillis, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. H. Alice Day Marston, Ames, Iowa; Miss Lydia Glenn Dorrington, Chanute, Kansas; Mrs. Eugenia Nelson Fleming, Marshall, Missouri; Miss Etta Rives Smith, Richmond, Missouri; Mrs. Edith M. Hockaday, Fulton, Missouri; Mrs. Quintilia T. Haynes Ringo, Kirksville, Missouri; Mrs. Hettie Burbeck Bulloch, Canajoharie, New York, and Miss Bessie Maclay Johnston, Springfield, South Dakota.

In accordance with Article VII. Section 1, of the Constitution, and upon the endorsement of the State Regent of New Hampshire, a request is presented to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to organize a Chapter at Hollis, New Hampshire. Under this same article and section of the constitution, third footnote, at the request of the President General, the appointment of Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer is presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters for confirmation as Chapter Regent in Havana, Cuba.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 6. Charter applications issued, 5; Charters issued, 11, viz.: "Bienville," Anniston, Alabama; "Aurantia," Riverside, California; "Pasadena," Pasadena, California;

"Cradle of Liberty," Petersburg, Indiana; "Deane Winthrop," Winthrop, Massachusetts; "Ottawawa," Port Huron, Michigan; "Kansas City," Kansas City, Missouri; "Elizabeth Folsom Hilton," Epping, New Hampshire; "Colonel Israel Angell," New Berlin, New York; "Colonel George Moffet," Beaumont, Texas, and 'Jean Nicolet,' De Pere, Wisconsin.

Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3. Letters received, 405; letters written, 477.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 748 new members' cards; 987 ancestors' cards; 1,053 corrections; 106 marriages; 44 deaths; 89 resignations; 19 dropped for non-payment of dues and 12 reinstatements. Admitted membership, June 5th, 1906, 56,801; actual membership, June 5th, 1906, 46,252.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Vice-President Gen. in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main read to the Board the resignation of Mrs. Lounsberry, State Regent of South Dakota, which was accepted with regret.

Mrs. Main read some correspondence from the Paul Jones Chapter relative to certain questions upon which the Chapter desired instructions from the Board.

After some discussion, Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the Paul Jones Chapter matter be referred to the State Regent of Massachusetts for consultation.*

Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main read certain documents and a telegram from the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, relative to a re-issue of their Charter, and explained the request of this Chapter for another charter.

This matter presenting some unusual phases, Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That a committee be appointed to investigate and report to the Board at its next session, as to the advisability of granting the request of the Sarah Caswell Angell for the charter in the form they have indicated.* Motion carried.

The chair appointed as this committee, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Baldwin.

Mrs. Main submitted from the Mollie Varnum Chapter of Massachusetts, a request in regard to being incorporated under the laws of the National Society and in conformity with the laws of Massachusetts, in the purchase of certain property the Chapter has now in contemplation.

Mrs. Bates moved: *That the Mollie Varnum Chapter have the permission of the Board to be incorporated according to the laws of*

Massachusetts, in order that they may purchase the property which they desire to possess. Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Motion carried.

On the part of the engrosser, Mrs. Main, asked that the price for engrossing Charters, where the names are numerous, be increased, as the present engrosser is paid only 30 cents for the same work the former engrosser was paid 50 cents for.

Mrs. Park moved: *That the engrosser be paid 50 cents for every charter engrossed, except where the names amount to sixty or more, in which case he shall be paid one dollar.* Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

June 1—September 29, 1906.

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1906,	\$17,707 66
Annual dues (\$5,179.00 less \$256.00 refunded), ..	\$4,923 00
Initiation fees (\$884.00 less \$64.00 refunded),	820 00
Certificates,	13 00
Current interest,	107 25
Exchange,	30
Life membership certificates,	10 00
Magazine,	1,285 44
Mrs. Donald McLean reimbursed Society for cost of brass plate on desk in office of President General,	3 50
	<hr/> 7,162 49
	<hr/> \$24,870 15

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Telegrams,	\$18 80
Messenger service,	4 70
Clerical service,	221 75
	<hr/> 245 25

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Engrossing 10 officers' commissions, 13 State Regents' Commissions, 46 Chapter Regents' Commissions and 21 Charters,	\$22 75
Engraving 1,000 Chapter Regents' Commissions, ..	45 00

Making record book,	5 50
Printing 500 postals and 10,000 cards for catalogue,	33 00
Typewriter oil, ribbon, parafine paper, 3 boxes, index, seals, sharpening erasers and scissors, ..	4 65
Clerical service,	480 00

 590 90

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Expressage,	\$3 07
Making record book,	5 50
Printing 300 committee cards,	1 50
Engraving 12 parchments,	4 20
Advertising in <i>Washington Post</i> ,	1 50
Transcript of proceedings of night session of National Board of Management, April 14, 1906, ..	50 00
Rent of safe deposit box for 1 year from June 1, 1906 to June 1, 1907,	10 00
Messenger service,	75
Typewriting paper, engrossing ink, blank book, repairing ballot box, electric fan, and making duplicate keys, 1 dozen binding cases,	10 25
Extra clerical service,	11 25
Clerical service, stenographer,	400 00

 498 62

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Printing 5,400 officers' lists, 2,000 pamphlets and 10,000 constitutions,	\$220 25
Making record book,	5 75
Clerical service,	120 00

 346 00

Office of Registrar General.

Expressage,	\$0 55
Binding 11 volumes records,	30 50
2,000 mailing tubes,	20 00
5,391 cards for catalogue,	19 41
Making record book,	5 85
Rent of typewriter for June, July, August and September, 1906,	20 00
Ink stand, engrossing ink and 1 fibre case,	4 85
Extra clerical service,	91 00
Clerical service,	1,020 00

 1,212 16

Office of Treasurer General.

Printing 6 bill books, 2 check books, and mimeographing 300 circular letters,	23 00	
Bonding Treasurer General,	40 00	
Rent of safe deposit box for 1 year,	15 00	
Auditing accounts for May, June and July,	30 00	
5,000 cards and sharpening erasers,	3 50	
Extra clerical service,	25 50	
Clerical service,	1,020 00	
		<hr/>
		1,157 00

Office of Librarian General.

Expressage,	\$3 93	
Binding 23 volumes,	18 10	
1 volume of "State of New York,"	1 00	
Yearly subscription to <i>Virginia Historical Magazine</i> ,	5 00	
1,000 cards for catalogue,	2 25	
Clerical service,	240 00	
		<hr/>
		270 28

Office of Historian General (Lineage).

Expressage,	\$7 99	
Postage,	17 00	
Stationery,	2 92	
Clerical service,	120 00	
Compiler,	320 00	
		<hr/>
		467 91

Magazine.

Expressage,	\$1 15	
Postage for editor,	10 00	
Stationery,	17 29	
500 postals,	6 75	
Printing 4,000 folders and 4,000 subscription blanks,	21 00	
Making subscription book,	17 50	
27 half-tone plates,	58 41	
Making 1 electrotpe of cover page,	2 00	
Auditing accounts for May, June and July, 1906, ..	10 00	
Publishing and mailing May number,	376 64	
Publishing and mailing June number,	1,128 84	
Publishing and mailing July number,	720 76	
Publishing and mailing August number,	643 33	
Publishing and mailing September number,	314 02	

Office expenses from April 1 to September 29,

1906,	42 24	
Editor's salary,	333 32	
Business manager's salary,	300 00	
Genealogical Department,	120 00	
		<hr/> 4,123 25

General Office.

Expressage,	\$4 26	
Hire of 3 dozen chairs for National Board of Management,	4 50	
Covering 16 awnings,	36 00	
Board and traveling expenses of chairman of committee on Montana matter;	24 00	
Cartage and labor in connection with bas relief presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,	6 69	
Record book, note books, ledger, eureka cloth, pen holders, blotters, tubes, typewriting paper, pens, 1 bale, cleaning and taking up 33 yards carpet, towel, water and ice service,	27 99	
Messenger service,	60 00	
Clerical service,	340 00	
		<hr/> 503 44

Continental Hall.

Night watchman for 34 weeks and 1 day at Continental Hall from August 31, 1905, to April 26, 1906, inclusive,	204 86	
General work on Continental Hall from January, 1906, to August, 1906, inclusive,	701 29	
		<hr/> 906 15

Certificates.

Postage,	\$60 00	
Engrossing 1,276 certificates,	95 69	
1,000 certificates,	65 00	
		<hr/> 220 69

Life Membership Certificates.

Engrossing 2 certificates,	\$0 50	50
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Postage.

President General,	\$31 80	
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	4 62	
Recording Secretary General,	9 60	

Registrar General,	10 49
Treasurer General,	1 66
Librarian General,	1 59
General Office,	7 85
10,000 stamped envelopes,	216 00
On blanks, constitutions and supplies,	85 00

368 61

State Regents' Postage.

Maryland,	\$3 00
Michigan,	5 00
Mississippi,	10 00
Montana,	5 00
New Hampshire,	5 00
New Jersey,	5 00

33 00

Stationery.

President General,	\$11 76
Registrar General,	11 44
Treasurer General,	23 20
Corresponding Secretary General,	2 92
General Office,	8 10
Jamestown Committee,	1 42

58 84

State Regents' Stationery.

Connecticut,	\$1 42
District of Columbia,	2 85
Georgia,	2 77
Massachusetts,	4 05
Mississippi,	5 39
Montana,	1 42
New Jersey,	1 34
South Carolina,	2 84
Texas,	4 04
Virginia,	2 76

28 88

Fifteenth Continental Congress

Transcript of proceedings,	\$425 00
Parliamentarian,	100 00
Illuminating testimonial presented to General Horace Porter,	25 00
100 yards garland, 30 wreaths, rent of palms, poles and flags for decorating Continental Hall,	29 45
Decorating Continental Hall, labor and service in and about same,	291 21

4 tons coal and ½ cord wood,	34 45	
Electricity,	87 90	
Envelopes, rubber bands, cards, and rubber stamp for Credential Committee,	6 60	
Cartage,	5 00	
	<hr/>	1,004 61

Office Furniture.

Cabinet for Registrar General's office,	\$5 00	5 00
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Filing Committee.

Binding 4 volumes of Continental Hall Committee records and mounting photographs,	\$8 25	
Typewriting,	3 50	
1 ream letter paper,	2 00	
	<hr/>	13 75

Chapter By-Laws Committee.

Binding case,	\$0 25	25
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Patriotic Education Committee.

Printing circulars,	\$7 00	7 00
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Support of "Real Daughters."

Support of 4 "Real Daughters" for June, July, August and September, 1906,	\$128 00	128 00
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Ribbon.

Spoons for 4 "Real Daughters,"	\$9 60	\$9 60
6 bolts Daughters of the American Revolution Ribbon,	\$18 00	18 00
Rent of offices,	918 60	918 60
Rent of telephone,	32 25	32 25
	<hr/>	\$13,168 54

Balance September 29, 1906:

In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$2,798 99	
In Washington Loan and Trust Bank,	8,902 62	
	<hr/>	11,701 61
		<hr/>
		\$24,870 15

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report,	\$53 08	
Interest,	53	
	<hr/>	\$53 61

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1906, \$61,241 29

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

<i>Bienville Chapter, Alabama,</i>	<i>\$5 00</i>
<i>John McAlmont Chapter, Arkansas,</i>	<i>5 00</i>
<i>Ouray Chapter, Colorado,</i>	<i>5 00</i>
<i>Barbara Frietchie Chapter, Indiana,</i>	<i>5 00</i>
<i>Ottawawa Chapter, Michigan,</i>	<i>5 00</i>
<i>Jemima Alexander Sharpe Chapter, Missouri, ...</i>	<i>5 00</i>
<i>Mary Torr Chapter, New Hampshire,</i>	<i>5 00</i>

35 00

Life Membership Fees.

<i>Miss Mary Fauntleroy, At Large, Indiana,</i>	<i>\$25 00</i>
<i>Mrs. S. S. Watkins, General Evan Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Miss Floretta Vining, John Adams Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Miss Antoinette H. Taylor, At Large, Massachusetts,</i>	<i>25 00</i>
<i>Miss Mary Cummings, St. Louis Chapter, Missouri,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Mrs. Anna J. Crouthers, Boudinot Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Miss Helen Hope Crane, Camp Middlebrook Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Mrs. Elias G. Minard, Mahwenawasigh Chapter, New York,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Mrs. Celeste Adelle Knap Button, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Mrs. James McCrosky, Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Mrs. Amelia M. P. Warner, At Large, Ohio,</i>	<i>25 00</i>
<i>Mrs. Sophia L. C. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Mrs. Fannie Louise Smith, At Large, Tennessee,</i>	<i>25 00</i>
<i>Miss Edith Mudgett, Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Utah,</i>	<i>12 50</i>
<i>Mrs. Work, Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Virginia,</i>	<i>12 50</i>

Miss Margaret Ott Oldham, <i>William Henshaw</i> Chapter, West Virginia,	12 50	250 00
Rent of chairs and benches,	\$135 00	135 00
Permanent interest,	522 96	522 96
Recognition pins,	22 50	22 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Fanny Ledyard Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$25 00
<i>Mary Wooster Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	25 00
Mrs. Helen Pooke Kane, of District of Columbia,	4 00
<i>Thomas Jefferson Chapter</i> , Georgia,	5 00
<i>Princeton Chapter</i> , account Illinois Room, Illinois,	10 00
<i>General James Cox Chapter</i> , Indiana,	10 00
<i>Paul Revere Chapter</i> , Indiana,	6 00
<i>Frances Dighton Williams Chapter</i> , account Maine Room, Maine,	1 20
<i>Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter</i> , account of Maine Room, Maine,	10 00
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, of <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow</i> <i>Chapter</i> , to enroll chapter on Roll of Honor Book, Massachusetts,	50 00
<i>Columbian Chapter</i> , account Missouri Room, Missouri,	50 00
Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, of <i>Jane Randolph</i> <i>Jefferson Chapter</i> , Missouri,	5 00
<i>Ashuelot Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	5 00
<i>Eunice Baldwin Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	18 00
<i>General Richard Montgomery Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00
<i>Lowville Chapter</i> , New York,	5 00
<i>Philip Schuyler Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00
<i>Seneca Chapter</i> , New York,	10 00
<i>Edward Buncombe Chapter</i> , account North Carolina Column, North Carolina,	100 00
S. A. R. of Pittsburgh through <i>Pittsburgh Chap-</i> <i>ter</i> , in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean, Pennsyl- vania,	250 00
<i>Pawtucket Chapter</i> , account Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,	234 00
Mrs. Loa E. Y. Brown, of South Dakota,	1 00
<i>Ascutney Chapter</i> , Vermont,	5 00
<i>Lake Dunmore Chapter</i> , Vermont,	10 00
<i>Mount Vernon Chapter</i> , for Ann McCarty Ram-	

say Society, C. A. R., account C. A. R. Room, Virginia,	50 00	
Mrs. B. D. Spilman, of <i>James Wood Chapter</i> , account of West Virginia Room, West Vir- ginia,	32 00	
<i>Kenosha Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	18 90	
<i>Nequi-Antigo-Siebah Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	10 00	
		<hr/> 1,000 10

EXPENDITURES.

Life membership fee returned Mrs. Ethel A. Taber, of Minnesota,	\$25 00	
Turned over to J. E. Caldwell & Co., on account of Continental Hall Committee Spoons,	21 00	
Third and final payment on account of construc- tion of the two front corner pavilions,	4,515 00	
Architect on completion of work done,	1,720 80	
		<hr/> 6,281 80
Balance in bank (American Security and Trust Co.) September 29, 1906,	\$56,925 05	

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,

Treasurer General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

At the request of the President General the members of the Board arose after the reading of the names of the deceased members in the report of the Treasurer General, as a tribute to their memory.

At the conclusion of this report the President General announced that she had received a contribution of \$250 from the Sons of the American Revolution in Pittsburgh, which, so far as is known, is the first contribution received from the Sons of the American Revolution to the Continental Hall fund. The President General also mentioned the kindness of Mr. Owens in renting the chairs for some governmental and other purposes, which had been purchased for temporary use in Continental Hall, from the rental of which he had brought the Society over a hundred dollars.

Mrs. Patton moved: *That a vote of thanks be sent to the President of the Sons of the American Revolution at Pittsburgh for their generous contribution to the President General for the benefit of Memorial Continental Hall.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That a resolution of thanks and appreciation be given Mr. Frederick L. Owens for his interest shown to our*

Society in various ways, especially for the fund brought to the Treasury through the renting of the chairs belonging to Continental Hall. Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

At half past one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until three o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *October 2, 1906.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, who announced the receipt of an invitation from the Department of the District of Columbia, National Auxiliary of United Spanish War Veterans, and requested action upon this invitation.

Mrs. Patton moved: *That a resolution of thanks be sent to the Department of District Columbia, National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans, for the invitation to be present at the reception to be given on Wednesday, October 3d, at the Ebbitt House.* Seconded by Mrs. Bates. Motion carried.

Reports of officers were resumed.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL was read by Mrs. Lockwood, in the absence of that officer, as follows:

The records of the Twenty-third Volume of the Lineage Book have been edited and type-written, as far as has been possible with the information we have. Two hundred and nine letters have been written, and 129 remain unanswered. To complete these numbers without the aid of the families will require much research before this volume can be sent to press.

Work on the Twenty-fourth Volume has been commenced and the genealogy of five hundred records copied from the originals.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the Eighth Report of the Report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution was presented to the United States Senate by Vice-President Fairbanks, asking that "it be ordered printed according to law." It was so ordered.

The proof was very promptly returned by the editor in the middle of August and was placed in the hands of the proof reader. They have gone to the page proof. The plates arrived to-day and will be

inserted and legered as soon as this Board finishes its business. An early day is looked for the issue of this report, which has given us some anxiety in the wave of reform in government printing, but we hope that it will be printed in the spelling familiar to our day. The request will be sent to the State Regents for their reports for the Ninth Report during this month, as the next United States Congress is a short session, all reports must be promptly forwarded to the Editor of Report to the Smithsonian.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Compiler of Report of N. S. D. A. R. to Smithsonian Institution.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library since the June meeting:

BOOKS.

Record of the descendants of Charles Bowler, England—1740—America, who settled in Newport, R. I. By N. P. Bowler, assisted by Cora Bowler Malone. Cleveland, n. d.

Genealogy of the descendants of John Elliot, "Apostle to the Indians." 1598-1905. New Haven, 1905. Presented by Mrs. W. H. E. Emerson, Chairman Committee on Publication.

Emmons family genealogy. A record of the emigrant Thomas Emmons of Newport, R. I., with many of his descendants from 1639 to 1905. By Edward Neville Emmons. Syracuse, 1905.

Felt genealogy. A record of the descendants of George Felt of Casco Bay. By John E. Morris. Hartford, 1895. Presented by Mrs. John E. Morris.

Genealogical record of one branch of the Heath, Clark, and Cone families. By Dewitt Stilwell. Syracuse, 1905. Presented by author.

Ancestry of Rosalie Morris Johnson. By R. Winder Johnson. Philadelphia, 1905. Gift of the author.

Stephen Lincoln of Oakham, Mass. His ancestry and descendants. By John E. Morris. Presented by Mrs. John E. Morris.

Mumford Memoirs. Being the story of the New England Mumfords from 1665 to present time. By James Gregory Mumford. Boston, 1900. Gift of the author.

Pawling genealogy. By Albert Schoch Pawling. Lewisburg, 1905. Gift of the author.

The Resseguie family. Historical and genealogical record of Alexander Resseguie of Norwalk, Conn., and four generations of his descendants. By John E. Morris. Hartford, 1888. Presented by Mrs. John E. Morris.

Genealogy of the Southworths (Southards) descendants of Canstant Southworth. By Samuel G. Webber. Presented by Mrs. Samuel G. Webber.

Genealogy of the lineal descendants of John Steevens who settled in Guilford, Conn., 1645. Compiled by Charlotte Steevens. Edited and presented by Clay W. Holmes. Elmira, 1906.

The Vawter family in America. With allied families of Branham, Wise, Stribling, Crawford, Lewis, Glover and Moncrief. By Grace Vawter Bicknell. Indianapolis, 1905.

Lineage book, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Vols. 21 and 22. Washington, 1906. Gift of the Society.

Genealogical record. St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York. Containing lines of descent of members of the Society. New York, 1905. Gift of Society.

American Monthly Magazine. Vol. 27. Washington, 1905. Presented by Society.

North Carolina booklet. Vols. 4 and 5.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Vol. 14.

The Owl Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Vol. 6

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 13.

White Family Quarterly. Vol. 2.

History of Oneonta, New York, from its earliest settlement to the present time. By Dudley M. Campbell. Oneonta, 1906. Presented by Mrs. M. E. Ford.

Annals of the town of Warren, Maine. By Cyrus Easton. Hallowell, 1877. Presented by General Knox Chapter.

Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State. Syracuse, 1860.

Register and Manual of the state of Connecticut, 1906.

Americans of 1776. By James Schouler. New York, 1906.

Report of the State Record Commissioner of Rhode Island. Providence, 1906. Gift of R. Hammond Tilley.

Calendar of Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Washington, 1901.

Calendar of John Paul manuscripts in Library of Congress. Washington, 1903.

List of Benjamin Franklin papers in Library of Congress. Washington, 1905.

Some papers laid before the Continental Congress, 1775, 1776. Washington, 1905, 1906. 2 vols.

The above five volumes were presented by John C. Fitzpatrick.

Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. 14 vols. 1894-1905.

Contrasted Songs. By Marian Longfellow. Boston, 1905. Gift of the author.

The Ferguson Family in Scotland and America. By M. L. Ferguson. Canandaigua, 1905.

Public papers of George Clinton, vol. 8. Albany, 1904.

Greenville century book comprising an account of the first settlement of the county and founding of the city of Greenville, S. C. By S. S. Crittenden. 1903. Presented by the Nathaniel Green Chapter.

Index of New York Governors' Messages, 1777-1901. N. Y. State Library Bulletin, 100. Albany, 1906.

Military minutes council of appointment of the State of New York, 1783-1821. 4 vols. Albany, 1901-1902. Presented by Mr. Hugh Hastings, through Mrs. Donald McLean.

History of Acworth, N. H. Acworth, 1906. Presented by Monadnock Society, C. A. R.

Constitution of the Sons of the Revolution, and By-Laws and Register of the Society in the State of New Jersey. Trenton, 1906.

Annual reports of officers, boards and institutions of Virginia for 1905. Part II. Virginia State Library calendar of transcripts including report of the Department of Archives and History. Richmond, 1905. Presented by Mrs. S. W. Jamieson, State Regent of Virginia.

Annals of the Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and allied families. By Mary Elizabeth Sinnott. Philadelphia, 1905. Presented by the author.

The life of General Hugh Mercer. By John T. Goolrick. New York, 1906. Presented by Betty Washington Lewis Chapter.

The old New York Frontier. Its wars with Indians and Tories, its missionary schools, pioneers and land titles, 1614-1800. By Francis W. Halsey. N. Y., 1902. Presented by Oneonta Chapter.

Memoirs of Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, R. I. By son, Charles W. Parsons. Providence, 1870. Presented by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

Rhode Island. A study in separation. By Irving B. Richman. Boston, 1905. Presented by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

Archives of Maryland. Vol. XXVI. Baltimore, 1906. Presented by M. A. Mullin, Esq.

Records and papers of the New London County Historical Society, New London, 1906. Vol. 3. Part. I.

History of the Hole family in England and America. By Charles Elmer Rice. Alliance, O., 1904.

PAMPHLETS.

Ancestry of Lydia Foster, wife of Stephen Lincoln of Oakham, Mass. By John E. Morris. Hartford, 1898. Presented by Mrs. John E. Morris.

First re-union and organization of the Balch Family Association. 1905. 2 copies. Presented by Samuel W. Balch.

The Scotch ancestors of William McKinley. By Edward A. Claypool. Chicago, 1897. Presented by the author.

Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery Co., Pa., and in surrounding townships. Prepared under auspices of Merion Chapter. Bala, 1906. Published and presented by Mrs. John F. Develin.

Dianthe's desertion. A comedy of the Revolution. By Helen P. Kane. Philadelphia, 1906. Presented by the author.

Cemetery inscriptions, Town of Spencer, New York, 1795-1906. Copied by Mary F. Hall. Ithaca, 1906. Presented by Miss Hall.

PERIODICALS.

Annals of Iowa, July
Bulletin New York Public Library, ... June, July, August, September
Connecticut Magazine, No. 3, Vol. X.
Historical Register, January, April, July
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July
North Carolina Booklet, July
"Old Northwest" genealogical quarterly, July
The Owl-Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, June, September
Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, April, July
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July
Quarterly Texas State Historical Association, April, July
William and Mary College Quarterly, July
Iowa Journal of History and Politics, July
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, July
Genealogy of Edward B. Codwise and Louise Salter Codwise.
 Chart. ' Presented by Miss Louise Codwise.

Ulster County, N. Y., Gazette, January 4, 1800. Presented by Mr. George F. Sacrey.

The above list comprises 99 accessions, viz.: 68 books, 7 pamphlets, 1 chart, and 23 periodicals. 37 books were presented, 29 received in exchange and 2 purchased. The 7 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
 Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1906.

Miss Solomons rose to a question of privilege to explain the absence of her clerk, Miss Griggs, who had been detained at home by the illness of her mother, and asked, (after consultation with the Supervision Committee,) that inasmuch as Miss Griggs had never taken a day's sick leave, during her seven years with the Society, that the time now being taken be not deducted from her salary.

Miss Mecum moved: *That Miss Griggs be granted leave of absence with pay.* Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

The President General requested the Librarian General in acquainting Miss Griggs of this action of the Board, to express her sympathy at learning of the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Bates, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, made a verbal report, stating that she had made every effort to inquire into the fitness and ability of the gentleman nominated by the Auditing Committee at the June meeting, and having received the highest endorsements for this nominee, and being authorized by the Committee, she presented the name of Mr. J. Edward Bates for Auditor of the National Society. Mrs. Bates remarked incidentally that although the name was the same as her own, the nominee was in no way related to her family.

Discussion followed. The President General asked for a full expression of opinion from the Board.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted. A rising vote was taken, resulting as follows: Voting in the affirmative: Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Bates, Miss Baldwin, Miss Mecum, Miss Swinburne, Mrs. Kearfott, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Sypherd, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Main, and Miss Pierce. Voting in the negative: Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Miller, Miss Solomons, Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Davis. Not voting, Mrs. Jamieson and Mrs. Horsley. There being 13 in the affirmative, and 5 in the negative, the vote was carried, and Mr. Bates was declared the Auditor of the Society.

A report was read from the retiring Auditor, which was accepted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: From June first to October first the Chairman of the Finance Committee has approved bills to the amount of \$13,397.79. For the month of June the amount was \$3,094.83; of this, \$425.00 was for the transcript of part of the Proceedings of the Fifteenth Continental Congress. The amount in July was \$4,002.26. The largest item this month was \$1,135.84, for publishing the June number of the Magazine, which contains part of the Proceedings of the Congress, and \$661.85 was paid to Richardson & Burgess for work of protection of Continental Hall. Publishing the July and August Magazine, which also contained the final report of the Proceedings of the Congress, was the largest bill in July and September; the total amount of bills approved for these two months was \$6,299.70.

The amount for rent and office expenses was the same as given in previous reports,—about \$3,000 per month.

The Finance Committee desires to ask a ruling of the Chair as to its

right to make suggestions or recommendations with regard to the investment of the Permanent Fund of the Society. The Committee feels less hesitancy in approaching this matter because previously the Finance Committee did make such suggestions, as is proven by the August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 1896: "The Finance Committee, through its Chairman, Miss Virginia Miller, recommended that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest \$2,500 of the Permanent Fund in her hands, in a guaranteed first mortgage which will bring six per cent. interest."

"At the Congress of 1906 the power to let contracts, pay bills approved by the President General and the Recording Secretary General, and to further in all legitimate ways the consummation of the work begun, was given to Continental Hall Committee."

This resolution said nothing about investments; therefore, it would be inferred that the power to invest remained where it had always been,—in the hands of the National Board of Management.

We feel, as a committee, that our funds should be invested in such a way as to produce greater results in interest.

The National By-laws state that "The Treasurer General shall have charge of the funds and securities," evidently assuming that *there will be* securities. It assuredly gives the Board authority to dictate in what banking institutions the funds should be deposited.

In view of the very recent financial disasters in Philadelphia and Chicago, the Committee feel that it would be wiser that our money be invested either in securities or deposited in *different* banks, and not remain in the custody of one institution. This measure is recommended for safety.

The amount of Permanent Fund is at present \$56,925.05, all of which is deposited in the American Security and Trust Company, at 2 per cent. Of this \$11,305.78 is unavailable for use until the Continental Hall is nearing completion. In view of this, the Committee would suggest that the Board authorize the Treasurer General to invest this amount, and more, if deemed wise, in U. S. Government bonds at 4 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

HARRIET BARNES NEWBERRY,
Vice-President General.

MAY D. RUSSELL YOUNG,
BERTHA M. ROBBINS,
MARY LOUISE BARROLL.

Report accepted.

Some discussion followed. Explanations were given in detail by the Chairman of the Committee. The President General asked for full and free discussion by the Board, and expressed her approval of the Committee's recommendations contained in this report, also suggested that the Chairman of the Finance Committee consult with some members of the Committee and bring back fuller information in regard to the proposed investments at the next session of the Board.

Mrs. Mussey made some valuable suggestions in the matter, and at the request of the Chairman, the President General requested the Finance Committee, to confer with Mrs. Mussey,—their report to be made in full to the Board later on in the meeting.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Association of Spanish-American War Nurses, addressed to Mrs. Draper, Miss Desha and Miss Dorsey, thanking them and the National Board for the circular issued soliciting contributions to the Nurses' monument, which had aided the project very materially.

Also, an invitation from Mrs. Roberts, New York State Regent, inviting the Board to a conference to be held with the Oneida Chapter in Utica, and a luncheon to be given on that occasion by the State Regent.

It was moved and carried that this invitation be acknowledged with thanks.

Miss Miller read a letter from Mrs. Eddy, a "Real Daughter" of Marquette, acknowledging aid received by action of the Board; also a letter from Mrs. Peel of Georgia, asking assistance for an indigent "Real Daughter" of Georgia, also a letter from the ex-State Regent of South Carolina, inquiring about the time limit of State Regents' office. Miss Miller also announced the proposed gift of a valuable relic—the camp chest of General Morgan from Mrs. F. B. McGuire.

Mrs. Park moved: *That the sum of \$8.00 per month be paid Mrs. Maria Redding, of Baldwin Co., Georgia, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

At the request of the Corresponding Secretary General it was moved and carried that the letter from the ex-State Regent of South Carolina regarding the length of time a State Regent may hold office, be referred to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and that instructions for replying to the same be given in accordance with the Constitutional requirements covering this point.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That a resolution of thanks be sent to Mrs. F. B. Maguire for her gift to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the camp chest of General Morgan.* Seconded by Miss Solomons. Motion carried.

The Registrar General read a letter from Mrs. Fishburne requesting an increase of salary.

After some discussion, Mrs. Main moved: *That the sum of \$35.00 per month be paid to Mrs. Fishburne for clerical services, including the use of her own typewriter.* Seconded by Miss Pierce. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee on Chalkley Papers, made a short verbal report, and asked permission of the Board to defer a full report until a later meeting. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Resolutions were read from the Silver Bow Chapter, of Butte, Montana, and the Recording Secretary General instructed to return thanks and appreciation of the same.

REPORT OF SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: The Supervision Committee respectfully reports: That there has been referred to them from the Board the following recommendations as to increase of salaries of employes of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Alice Griggs, increase of salary of \$5.00 per month, recommended by the Librarian General; Miss Alice Finckel, increase of salary of \$5.00 per month, recommended by the Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Ashton, increase of \$5.00 per month, recommended by the Registrar General; Miss Minnie Marshall, increase of salary of \$10.00 per month, recommended by the Treasurer General; Miss Lucy T. Poole, increase of \$5.00 per month, recommended by the treasurer General.

The Committee has duly considered these recommendations and recommend unanimously that the increase be granted in each of the first four instances. As to the last name, they find that she was first placed upon the rolls in 1904, and considering the rest of the pay roll, they do not think it wise to recommend this increase at this time. The Committee desires to remind the Board that these recommendations are the first made by the Supervision Committee under the present administration, and while the increase in each case is small, yet it is an appreciation of faithful service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Credential Committee met on October 1st, seven members were present. They

recommend to the Board to send out the same circulars and blanks as last year, merely changing dates.

The President General suggests that the motion of Mrs. Wiles, made at the last Congress, regarding representation be inserted in this circular.

The Committee requests also that the Board authorize the Treasurer General to defray all expenses of said committee for the necessary arrangements for the Sixteenth Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

Report accepted with recommendations.

Mrs. Davis announced the proposed trip to Jamestown, on the part of the Pocahontas Memorial Association, and gave the details of the trip, stating that it promises to be both instructive and interesting.

At quarter past six o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, *October 3, 1906.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order on Wednesday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who stated that the Board would now consider the special report of the Committee to report upon the investment of certain sums, according to the recommendations contained in the report of the Finance Committee presented to the Board at yesterday's session.

The following report was then submitted:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT OF PERMANENT FUND:
Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The special Committee appointed by the Board to investigate the best method of investing the Permanent Fund of the Society, beg leave to make the following suggestions after consultation with the heads of the Trust and Security Companies of the city, who unanimously recommend us to invest such portions as we can spare from present contracts in first mortgage Railroad bonds, which will probably net interest of about 4 per cent. per annum, the expense of purchase of which would be merely nominal, and which can be sold at any time without material loss.

These gentlemen will give us expert advice as to the bonds which will make the best investment.

We further suggest that the remainder of our Permanent Fund be divided among the four Trust Companies of the city, viz: The Na-

tional Safe Deposit, The American Security and Trust, The Union Trust, and The Washington Loan and Trust.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

ELLEN S. MUSSEY,
HARRIET B. NEWBERRY.

Report accepted.

After a prolonged discussion and it being the consensus of opinion of the Board that the proposed investments would be advantageous to the Society, Mrs. Patton moved the acceptance of this report. Motion duly seconded and carried.

Miss Mecum moved: *That the permanent funds be referred to the Finance Committee, with Mrs. Mussey consulting committee of one, with full power to act in the investments.* Seconded by Mrs. Park. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the following directions be issued to the Treasurer General: That she divide the sum of \$25.00 and deposit the same in the following four Trust Companies: The National Safe Deposit Company, The American Security and Trust Company, The Washington Loan and Trust Company, and the Union Trust Company; and the remainder of the permanent fund as reported on September 29th, be invested in first mortgage Railroad bonds, as the Finance Committee directs.* Motion numerously seconded and carried.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON ADVISABILITY OF COMPLYING WITH CERTAIN REQUESTS OF THE SARAH CASWELL ANGELL CHAPTER IN THE RE-ISSUE OF THEIR CHARTER: The Committee to investigate the objection to the re-issue of the Sarah Caswell Angell charter beg leave to submit the following report:

That the charter re-issued September 29, 1905, to the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter cannot be changed, except to have the name of Mrs. Frances Parsons Edwards added, she being the State Regent at the date of issuance of first charter. This grants request a,—as there was ample space for such name.

Request b.—“The phrase ‘first re-issued May 27, 1904,’ be omitted and the words ‘re-issued September 29, 1905,’ be engrossed on the other side, opposite our charter number, and that the officers, in signing the charter kindly leave as much space as possible about the important statement of change of name.” This request the Committee considered it impossible to comply with, as this charter has been twice re-issued. This fact has been recorded on the charter application, and hence must be recorded on the charter, as all records issued must agree with the records retained in the archives of the Society. As little space

was used by the officers in signing as was possible for legibly written names.

Request c.—That the names of the original charter members be *written* as in the original charter, and “all meaningless flourishes be omitted.”

In order to comply with this, a *third* re-issue would be necessary, which fact would need to be recorded on the charter. Also, it is a law of the office that every space must be filled, either by arabesque, straight line, or curved line, in order to prevent the possible insertion of a name at a later date.

Request d.—“That if possible a larger parchment be used to avoid a crowded appearance.” We have a regulation size of charter, which is received in bulk from New York, and it is impossible for the Society to furnish a different size.

We have not power to issue a charter entirely different from that authorized by the Society. Such a proceeding would imply the possibility from each separate chapter, and establish a precedent which the Committee do not recommend.

In the form submitted by the Chapter the names of the successors of the organizing officers appear, who, at the date of the organization of the Chapter, were not members of the Society. This the Committee could not grant, for the reason that a charter is a certificate, so to speak, of the organizing members, and only the names of the organizing members and officers should appear on such document.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

CHARLOTTE A. BALDWIN.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the report of the Committee upon the Charter of the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter be accepted with its recommendations, and that a copy of the same be transmitted with the charter when it is returned to the Chapter.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

The matter of fixing the date of the Daughters of the American Revolution Day at the Jamestown Exposition was brought up for consideration.

Miss Miller moved: *That we ask to have the 11th of October, 1907, designated as Daughters of the American Revolution Day at the Jamestown Exposition.* Seconded by Mrs. Newberry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Park suggested that in arranging the date for the October Board meeting such time will be fixed upon as will make it convenient for the members attending the Board meeting to visit the Exposition. This was favorably received.

Touching the regular date of the Board meeting the President Gen-

eral expressed a preference for the day heretofore set for the Board meetings, viz., the first Wednesday of the month, as being more convenient to her and probably other members of the Board. This was concurred in, and Mrs. Hazen offered the following: *At the suggestion of the President General and in accordance with the consensus of opinion of the National Board, I move the day for the regular monthly meetings of the Board be changed from Tuesday to Wednesday.* Seconded by Mrs. Newberry and others and carried.

Mrs. Horsley, State Vice-Regent of Virginia, announced on the part of Mrs. Purcell, Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee, Jamestown Exposition, that the Sir Walter Raleigh House is now well under way and *asked* that the Board name a day for visiting this building.

The President General *requested* that this be deferred until the Board can visit Jamestown and then make satisfactory arrangements for a visit to the Sir Walter Raleigh House.

The following invitation was read: "Mrs. Purcell, Regent of the Commonwealth Chapter of Virginia, extends a most cordial invitation to the National Board, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the State Conference to be held in Richmond, Virginia, on November 8th and 9th."

It was moved and carried that this invitation be acknowledged with thanks.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

June 1st to September 1st, 1906:

Subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$539 25
Sale of extra copies,	8 88
Advertisements,	107 00
Cuts, paid for by individuals,	14 70

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, .. \$669 83

OFFICE EXPENSES.

June 1st to September 30, 1906:

To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter as per vouchers,	\$3 17
To postage, four months,	9 19
To postal cards, 150,	1 50
To expressage mailing list, three months,	1 20

To expressage on plates \$1.40; on rare Magazines, returned as gift \$1.00,	2 40
To freight and cartage on Magazine from Harrisburg, July, \$3.00; August, \$1.02; September, .66,	4 68
To telegram,	25
To commission on 14 subscriptions No. 24708, ..	2 80
To commission on 1 subscription No. 24725, ..	20
To refund on No. 24009, 60 cents; refund on No. 24863, 80 cents,	1 40
To sharpening eraser,	10
	<hr/>
	\$26 89

Presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printing and mailing May number, including postage,	\$376 64
Printing and mailing June number, including postage,	1,128 84
Printing and mailing July number, including postage,	720 76
Printing and mailing August number, including postage,	643 33
Printing and mailing September number, including postage,	314 02
Salary, Editor, four months,	333 32
Salary Business Manager, four months,	300 00
Half-tone cuts,	60 41
Postage, Editor,	10 00
Printing 4,000 advertising folders,	14 00
Printing and furnishing 500 receipt postals,	6 75
Printing 4,000 subscription blanks,	7 00
Caldwell & Co., Stationery for Editor, Business Manager and Magazine Com.,	17 29
Burr Index Co., Subscription book,	17 50
To reimburse Mrs. Avery for expressage paid by her,	1 15
Auditing, May, June, July,	10 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	26 89
	<hr/>
	\$4,107 90

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,

Report accepted.

Mrs. Park, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, made a verbal

report, stating that an effort had been made to increase the circulation of the Magazine; but expressed the opinion that the most effective way to accomplish this was through the efforts of Chapter members and recommended the forming of Chapter Committees to further this work. Mrs. Park suggested that as Christmas is approaching the Committee would feel very grateful for any effort on the part of the members to make the Christmas number of the Magazine an unusually attractive one.

The Acting Chairman of the Printing Committee announced that the contract for printing with the present printer will expire on October 25th, and asked the wish of the Board in regard to making a new contract.

The Chair asked if the Board desired to authorize the Printing Committee to solicit bids on the printing, in order to make a contract for the Society's printing for the ensuing year. This being answered in the affirmative, the Acting Chairman of the Printing Committee was directed to call a meeting for this purpose.

The President General stated that she was soon to start on her trip through the Western and other States, in the interests of the Society, but would return for the November meeting.

There being no further business it was moved and carried at one o'clock to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH F. PIERCE,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report approved.

